THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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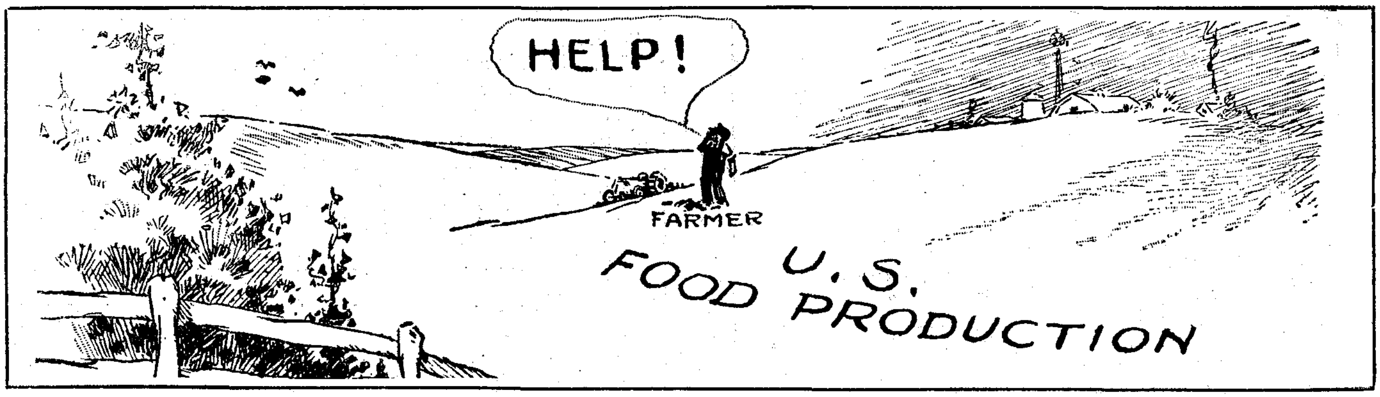
# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



THE CALL OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

## A GRAVE FOOD SHORTAGE PREDICTED

FOUR PICTURES that may spell hunger, or at least famine food-prices, for this rich and prosperous land within the next few months appear in small items that would arrest the attention of the careless reader for only a moment and would mean nothing if they were not symptoms of a serious state of things all over the country. A Missouri farmer went to Kansas City the other day to get two men. "In front of the movie at the afternoon matinée," he says, "were probably forty husky youths waiting for the doors to open—not one of 'em would work on a farm." In Indiana, says a dispatch to a New York paper, "swarms of idle laborers are besieging the factories, but refuse to work at less than $1 an hour, while distrest farmers vainly offer hundreds of jobs with good wages and board. The applicants, many of them young men of farm training, want to work only a few days a week at high wages." "The abandonment of farm life by men and boys during the past year, for the city, has left more than 24,000 habitable farm-houses in New York State vacant," said Prof. G. F. Warren in a Farmers' Week address at Cornell University, while the dispatches were telling of people camping out in tents in the overcrowded cities. As the fourth picture, we have a letter from a Pennsylvania farmer who sees his fields going to weeds for lack of help, but has counted as high as "578 new automobiles in one day being driven from Michigan through to their destination." The result of this, according to one farm journal, is a shortage of 24,000,000 acres of wheat this year, with a corresponding reduction of other food products. As *The Wall Street Journal* says, "the automobile-factories of Michigan and the Middle West are calling the young men from the farms, and the spinning-mills are doing the same in the South, leaving the land that once produced food and textiles to bring forth weeds and thistles." This lurking menace has been more than hinted at by a number of observers of late; and a note of grave warning is sounded by the editors of many of our leading agricultural journals in their replies to a letter from THE LITERARY DIGEST asking whether in their opinion the cost of food is likely to go higher. They speak of "calamity slowly but surely approaching," and are amazed at the city dwellers' apparent obliviousness to this approach. The warnings of the farm press, moreover, are indorsed by no less an authority in the industrial field than Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), who writes us that—

### URGENT ANNOUNCEMENT

**AN ANNOUNCEMENT of critical importance to the whole United States is made in the special editorial on page 29. We are breaking our first page in this unusual way to urge EVERY READER to turn to page 29, and read it carefully, and then do quickly, and urge others to do, the thing asked in the closing paragraph.**

> "The decreasing food supply is a very alarming situation. It endangers our Government itself. The most serious question before America—infinitely more so than the League of Nations or Democratic or Republican supremacy—is the salvation of our agricultural interests and the production of an adequate food supply."

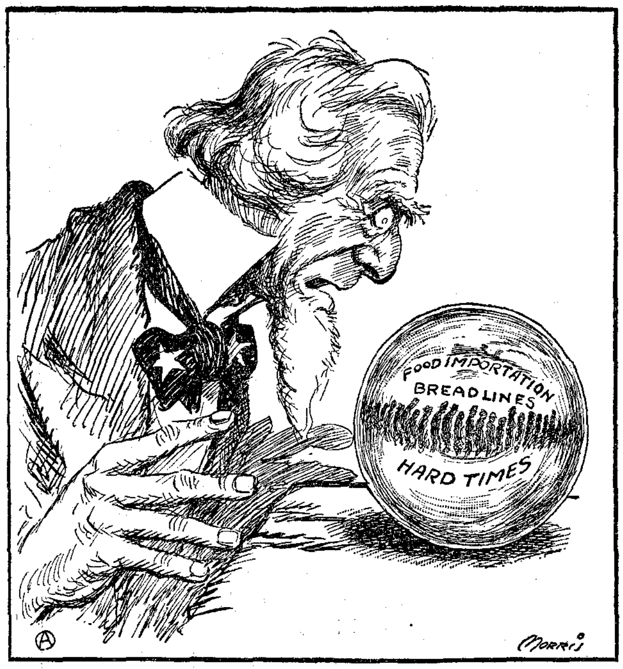
"Never has the agricultural situation been so serious," agrees Mr. C. W. Burkett, editor of *The American Agriculturist* (New York), who gives us his view of conditions in the following vigorous sentences:

> "There will be decreased acreage of most crops for the year 1920. The spring is very late, little farm labor is available, and 'farm swatting' continues among administrative, State, and municipal authorities. The drive made last fall by government officials, forcing a loss on every milk-, beef-, and hay-producer, has had its reaction in driving meat and dairy animals from the farms. The volume of food that will be produced during the coming season will total many hundreds of millions of bushels less than last year. Prices are certain to be higher at the farm end.
>
> "Government officials have done little but talk about hitting

the food-profiteers. Their actions have resulted in 'swatting' farmers, and has led to a decrease of farm-production of every sort.

"Furthermore, the high prices of food are caused directly by the greed of food-speculators and food-retailers. Last week farmers sold potatoes for $7 to $9 a barrel. These same potatoes were retailed at twenty cents a pound, or $12 a bushel. Retailers charged consumers $35 for what they had paid farmers not over $9! And not a government official uttered a word. Farmers are now receiving about five cents a quart for milk that costs seven cents a quart to produce, and restaurants sell five to six glasses from the quart, charging fifty to sixty cents. And the Health Commissioner of New York City urges a law to fix prices on milk—until it reaches these greedy venders! He would punish farmers, but he protects the ten-cent glass venders.

"This insincerity and hypocrisy of officials and regulators are striking hinges from stable doors, putting weeds in the pastures, driving dairy cows to the shambles. And farmers are leaving the farm!"



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Soon you will have to go to the farm to hear the dinner-bell ring," predicts Mr. Rufus J. Nelson, editor of *Farm and Ranch* (Dallas), who agrees with many other witnesses in prophesying soaring prices for farm and live-stock products "because of increased cost of production and scarcity caused by decreased acreage." "There can be no question about the fact that we are approaching a great shortage of food," declares Mr. H. W. Collingwood, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker* (New York), who warns us that "the average city man does not realize what is coming to him within the next year." Mr. Collingwood wonders "how the average city paper can content itself with discussing the ordinary topics of the day when this calamity is slowly but surely approaching." Of some of the factors in the situation he writes:

"Next winter there will be less food in the country than at any time during the war, unless we have the most favorable season and better conditions for farming. Our reports here are all one way. Farmers are not hiring labor largely, because they are absolutely unable to obtain help. The hired men have all left and have gone to town, where they are able to obtain about twice as much as they can earn on the farm. The average farmer is planning to do what he can with his own labor and with the labor of his family, and stop there. Not only do we face this trouble in the labor question, but we are unable to obtain our supplies. In my own case we have not had a package of expressage or a pound of freight on the railroad where I live for the past two weeks. Many of us have fertilizer, seed-potatoes, lime, and other materials somewhere along the way. By the time it gets to us the perishable goods will be ruined, and this is the case everywhere upon the Atlantic slope."

"It is impossible that prices of food, in view of general conditions, can be lowered," writes Mr. M. N. Beeler, editor of *Farmer and Stockman* (Kansas City), because "there are too many mouths to feed and too few producers." To quote him further:

"The farmers of this country can not produce the food that is needed even tho they have all the labor that they need. There is an acute farm-labor shortage. Farmers are curtailing production to the acreage which they can sow and harvest themselves. They can not obtain labor at a price which will enable them to employ labor at a profit. The food shortage instead of being relieved is certain to become more acute as long as industrial conditions will pay a premium for the labor which farmers ordinarily use. The prices of farm products are not high enough to enable farmers to bid against manufacturers for labor.

"There is a general opinion that farmers are making large profits. I am in a position to know that few farmers are making any money. For more than a year they have lost money on all live-stock operations, except possibly their sheep-feeding. This statement, of course, does not apply to the pure-bred live-stock business, but the pure-bred breeders do not produce meat animals. Few men in this section made money on wheat last year. It is true that the price of wheat is very high now, but most of the farmers have disposed of their grain, and the high prices which now obtain represent profits which are made by speculators.

"Falling prices for live stock will result in fewer animals being bred for meat production and fewer cattle being placed in the feed lots. There is a scarcity of meat now which does not warrant the low prices which packers are paying for meat animals. This fact does not help the farmer any. He will contract his operations because he has lost money throughout the last year. When it is too late perhaps the price will be increased, but meat animals can not be increased in time to avert a meat shortage. The same is true of other farm products, notably grain. Wheat has been a losing crop for many years, and if farmers had another crop which they could substitute for wheat in their crop rotations, they would quit producing it."

"There is no present prospect of more food per capita of consumption nor of lowered food prices," writes Mr. Carl Williams, editor of *The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman* (Oklahoma City). In an informing letter Mr. Williams goes on to say:

"The price of food must keep pace with the cost of production of food or farmers will quit the job. A steady drain of labor to the cities during the last few years has left the farm unprovided for. Twelve million acres less of wheat were planted in the fall of 1919 than in the fall of 1918, one million acres less in Oklahoma. As much as twelve million acres more will be left unplanted this spring in the United States on account of late seasonal conditions and no labor.

"Here is an estimated decrease of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States alone as compared with a year ago. Every indication received from foreign crop reports confirms the prospect of a world shortage of wheat and a world-wide increase in the demand.

"Farm labor will run this season at about $7 a day with board. The price of a man with team is running as high as $12 a day. Farmers would pay even these prices in the effort to feed the world; but they can not get the men. Food prices can not decline except under manipulative pressure, and then only for short periods so long as present labor shortage and present labor prices continue. Food prices must, indeed, continue to rise until the profits from farming approximate those received by city men and so reverse the present drift from the farms to the cities. The farms must be repopulated or the world will go hungry."

There will be restricted production of foodstuffs "because of lack of labor, inability to get supplies for spring planting on account of railroad strikes, and lesser acreage and poor condition of winter wheat and cotton," writes Mr. Edwin C. Powell, editor of *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill.), who adds: "As long as the people prefer to pay ten dollars a day or more for automobile mechanics they must expect to pay corresponding prices for food and other necessities." "Inadequate farm-labor supply and lack of confidence that high-production costs will be followed by proportionate high prices are operating to cut down production on the farms," agrees Mr. Chester C. Davis, editor of *The Montana Farmer* (Bozeman); and he adds a warning that "if farm prices should fall without a corresponding general decline, then production on the farms will fall to the famine-point." "Reckless spending, slowing up of production on the part of workers, and continued demands for higher wages" make for food shortage and higher prices, says *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland). "Farm products must go up," avers Mr. F. F. Gilmore, managing editor of *The Inland Farmer* (Louisville), who adds this information concerning the farmers of the Central West and South:

> "They are in favor of the law of demand and supply governing prices, and are sick and tired of growing food products for others to profiteer in—for instance, corn, wheat, hogs, cattle. Farmers never set the price of their commodities, but are compelled to accept what the big interests call the market."

Dearer bread is predicted by Mr. B. F. Whitecar, editor of *The National Baker* (Philadelphia), who names as the causes "increasing demands of labor, reduced wheat acreage, and the general advance in all raw materials used by the baker." "Nothing short of industrial upheaval can prevent prices of food produced on the farm from going higher," writes Mr. L. E. Troeger, managing editor of *The Daily Drovers' Journal* (Chicago), who says that his words "will reflect the opinion of the other three corn-belt farm dailies located respectively at Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis." Depleted stocks and underproduction mean higher prices, agrees Mr. C. A. Patterson, editor of *The American Food Journal* (Chicago).

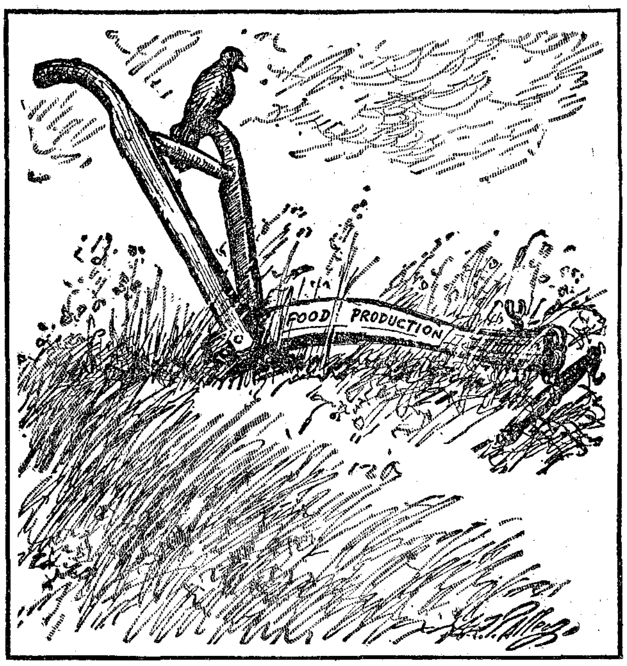
"Indications point to lessened acreage of food crops," writes Mr. I. R. Waterbury, editor of *The Michigan Farmer* (Detroit); and Mr. W. G. Martin, Jr., editor of *The Western Grain Journal* (Kansas City), emphasizes the "world shortage of wheat," and reminds us that millions of people in Central Europe are still looking to the United States to save them from starvation. Mr. Henry C. Wallace, editor of *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), predicts higher prices for grains, hogs, and cattle.

Some of our correspondents, however, mingle a little cheer with their reports. Thus Mr. F. B. Nichols, managing editor of *The Capper Farm Press* (Topeka), writes that food prices in the next six months will be "slightly higher," because there will be "small increases in labor and material costs"; but he adds: "We are near the top, however, and toward the end of the period the beginning of the decline should be in sight." Mr. E. S. Bayard, editor of *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg), explains that "so much depends on transportation in both domestic and foreign trade that long-range prophecies are likely to be completely upset, either by domestic supplies being unable to move or in some cases by South-American and Australian reserves becoming available." Mr. Newton C. Evans, editor of *The National Miller* (Chicago), assures us that "supplies of wheat are ample," and he says that he expects prices of flour and mill products to remain at about the present level, altho "milling machinery and equipment are increasing in price." "There will be very little change in the price of food products," predicts *The National Grocer* (Chicago). And *The Western Canner and Packer* (San Francisco), writes us that—

> "Prices will be higher for canned fruits because of the higher price of sugar, but lower for dried fruits because of increased production and reduced markets. For canned vegetables, dried vegetables, and canned fish there will be no change of price. But dried fish will be higher because of higher prices of salt and labor."

The price of rice "will probably be slightly lower after the new crop of American rice goes on the market late in August, but may go higher if no rice is released by the British Government for export from India," writes Mr. Ben L. Brooks, editor of *The Rice Journal* (Beaumont). Milk prices, writes Mr. J. G. Moore, editor of *The Milk Dealer* (Milwaukee), will be lower, because we are approaching the season of greatest and cheapest production, but "milk will never be as low as in the past for use as fluid milk." Butter, he predicts, "will not probably be lower than 50 cents a pound wholesale." "There will be no decided reduction in prices of commodities within six months," thinks Mr. N. L. Chapin, editor of *The Rural World* (Los Angeles); but he adds: "Better transportation facilities will vitally affect production, and a gradual decrease in prices all along the line will follow."

The supply of farm labor in the United States this year, the Bureau of Crop Estimates reports, is only 72 per cent. of normal, whereas the demand is 53 per cent. above normal. "Not since the Civil War," says Mr. Edward H. Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Mass., "have the farmers faced such a shortage of help." This shortage, explains the Lexington *Herald*, is due to "the demand for labor in manufacturing districts, the lack of immigration, and the departure from this country of thousands of natives of Europe." The farm is being drained of its labor by the city, thus decreasing the number of food-producers and increasing the number of consumers. To further complicate the situation, we read in *The Commercial West* (Minneapolis) that—



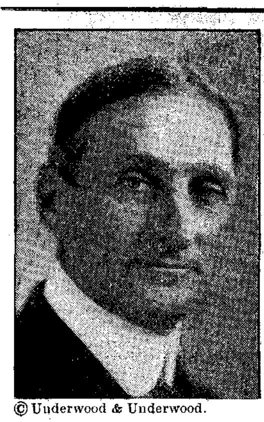
THAT CITIES MAY BOAST OF THEIR "GROWTH."

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

> "Land prices are now higher from 50 to 100 per cent. than prior to the war. Farmers realize that in order to make high-priced land profitable, it must be cultivated, and to cultivate it now is more costly than ever in the history of the country. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a wider use of power machinery on the farm, which should reduce the cost of production, the high cost of labor makes it more expensive to the farmer than under old conditions."

Moreover, as *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine) points out—

> "While the farmer is going ahead with his duty, the workers in the cities are steadily cutting down the hours and the amount of their labor. The direct effect of this is decreased production, which increases prices and exacts from the farmer a larger proportion of the results of his labor in return for what he buys.
>
> "The farmer who is compelled to give the proceeds from fourteen hours' daily labor to obtain goods which are the product of only six hours' labor of the city man is getting the worst of it, and he is beginning to realize this and to think about it."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WM. G. M'ADOO.
86,273

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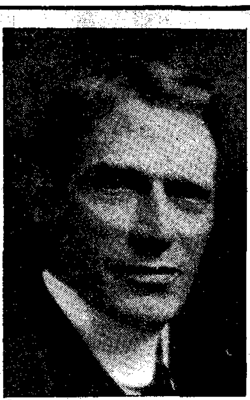
PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
59,038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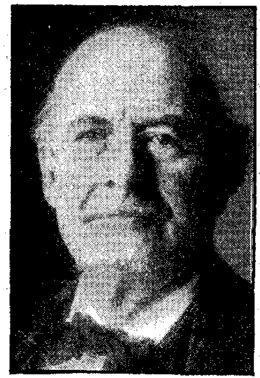
GOV. EDW. I. EDWARDS.
55,033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WM. J. BRYAN.
40,390

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
29,437

# "THE DIGEST'S" POLL APPROACHING A

SIX WEEKS of THE DIGEST'S Presidential poll of the nation, with only two weeks' returns still to be tabulated before the meeting of the first of the great national conventions, have resulted in the gathering of nearly 1,500,000 ballots, fairly distributed over all sections of the country. That "silent, inscrutable majority," as the Washington *Herald* calls it, which does not express itself either at party primaries or party conventions, may conceivably have revealed something of the state of its mind in the columns of figures classified in the appended table. It is the practically unanimous verdict, at least, of the hundreds of editors, North, East, South, and West, that the balloting gives a genuine indication of the way in which the United States will vote for its next President. A Southern editor modifies his agreement with the proviso: "Provided the electorate doesn't change its mind between now and election day." Several other editors speculate on the changeable quality of the American voters. It may be interesting at this point to take up the political changeableness of the nation in so far as it has registered itself in THE DIGEST'S poll during the past six or seven weeks.

The outstanding feature of such a consideration is easily the slight change in results between THE DIGEST'S first tabulation of 25,198 ballots, six weeks ago, and the present table of 1,360,919, representing all the votes which it was possible to tabulate up to and including May 11. Almost from the day of its launching, the poll has gone ahead with the steadiness of a great ocean-liner. Allowing for the disproportionately large returns, in the first table, from several States backing "favorite sons," an allowance which was made at the time when the first table was published, the ranking of the candidates to-day is very much the same as it was then. The same five men are shown leading the Democrats, the same five lead the Republicans. Governor Cox and Senator Harding, of Ohio, and Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, have been most affected by the revision in ranking which took place when the vote became representative of the nation at large.

Among the three outstanding leaders of the poll, then as now, General Wood, Senator Johnson, and Mr. Hoover, comparatively small but interesting and perhaps significant changes have taken place. In THE DIGEST'S first tabulated returns these three men received 12,709 votes, 50.4 per cent. of the total. To date, they have received 686,122 votes, also 50.4 per cent. of the total. A comparison of their relative standing, then and now, reveals the rise of Senator Johnson, the (relative) slight descent of General Wood, and the comparative immobility of Mr. Hoover. They have tended to "bunch," to use a racing term, their present standing representing percentages of the total vote of 18.1, 17.6, and 15.4, in the order Wood, Johnson, Hoover, as against an original percentage of 23.2, 11.5, and 15.7.

On the week's returns, General Wood has increased his lead over Senator Johnson from 14,899 to 15,948, and over Mr. Hoover by more than four thousand, figures that harmonize

| | First Choice | Second Choice | Democratic Voters | Republican Voters | Other Parties | NEW ENGLAND STATES | | | | | | Total | MID. ATL. STATES | | | Total | EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | Total | WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Maine | N. H. | Vt. | Mass. | R. I. | Conn. | | N. Y. | N. J. | Pa. | | Ohio | Ind. | Ill. | Mich. | Wis. | | Minn. | Iowa | Mo. | N. Dak. | S. Dak. | Neb. | Kans. | |
| **DEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bryan**....(1) | 40390 | 25634 | 31841 | 2174 | 6375 | 142 | 33 | 45 | 246 | 56 | 120 | 642 | 1653 | 282 | 1189 | 3124 | 3510 | 2279 | 2334 | 900 | 589 | 9612 | 1098 | 1428 | 2821 | 258 | 68 | 2398 | 2345 | 10416 |
| **Clark**.....(2) | 19714 | 28880 | 17193 | 584 | 1937 | 168 | 92 | 69 | 305 | 67 | 168 | 869 | 1322 | 157 | 551 | 2030 | 645 | 660 | 1402 | 147 | 174 | 3028 | 183 | 509 | 3178 | 51 | 32 | 272 | 630 | 4855 |
| **Cox**......(3) | 29437 | 26671 | 25192 | 1762 | 2483 | 34 | 21 | 38 | 97 | 42 | 45 | 277 | 510 | 94 | 448 | 1052 | 12154 | 2458 | 1154 | 162 | 91 | 16019 | 134 | 286 | 739 | 18 | 22 | 128 | 228 | 1555 |
| **Edwards**..(4) | 55033 | 25854 | 36030 | 12416 | 6587 | 434 | 153 | 130 | 860 | 182 | 905 | 2664 | 9624 | 6039 | 2366 | 18029 | 2096 | 2808 | 5029 | 800 | 876 | 11609 | 1252 | 3155 | 1619 | 146 | 57 | 544 | 666 | 7439 |
| **Marshall**..(5) | 10445 | 18483 | 8832 | 364 | 1249 | 64 | 30 | 13 | 63 | 19 | 60 | 249 | 548 | 63 | 191 | 802 | 372 | 3736 | 373 | 112 | 63 | 4656 | 81 | 144 | 290 | 22 | 13 | 110 | 116 | 776 |
| **McAdoo**..(6) | 86273 | 76395 | 73038 | 4168 | 9067 | 563 | 297 | 176 | 885 | 188 | 544 | 2653 | 4826 | 857 | 3160 | 8843 | 2531 | 6249 | 4987 | 1373 | 833 | 15973 | 1161 | 1891 | 5534 | 198 | 113 | 817 | 4526 | 14240 |
| **Palmer**...(7) | 16730 | 26873 | 14647 | 437 | 1646 | 109 | 31 | 24 | 88 | 17 | 61 | 330 | 578 | 105 | 1899 | 2582 | 330 | 469 | 582 | 369 | 150 | 1900 | 135 | 395 | 567 | 22 | 17 | 140 | 226 | 1502 |
| **Wilson**....(8) | 59038 | 22062 | 48000 | 3825 | 7213 | 629 | 241 | 194 | 1071 | 223 | 523 | 2881 | 4878 | 1164 | 2053 | 8095 | 1899 | 2291 | 3778 | 1179 | 913 | 10060 | 1092 | 1471 | 2192 | 107 | 46 | 645 | 1061 | 6614 |
| **REP.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Coolidge**..(9) | 30066 | 59574 | 4800 | 20772 | 4494 | 1019 | 463 | 984 | 11022 | 577 | 1323 | 15388 | 5311 | 969 | 1287 | 7567 | 733 | 321 | 572 | 220 | 253 | 2099 | 228 | 274 | 321 | 77 | 20 | 205 | 354 | 1479 |
| **Harding** (10) | 34732 | 39034 | 3238 | 27470 | 4024 | 104 | 30 | 38 | 174 | 96 | 167 | 609 | 1060 | 348 | 958 | 2366 | 21229 | 3469 | 530 | 205 | 119 | 25552 | 127 | 273 | 474 | 28 | 21 | 173 | 402 | 1498 |
| **Hoover**..(11) | 209468 | 106412 | 82316 | 92037 | 35115 | 2765 | 1612 | 1378 | 12577 | 1645 | 3963 | 23940 | 25950 | 6672 | 14214 | 46836 | 16214 | 4873 | 8194 | 6727 | 5620 | 41628 | 7514 | 5332 | 3775 | 954 | 473 | 3067 | 2679 | 23814 |
| **Hughes**..(12) | 48746 | 78893 | 4263 | 37672 | 6811 | 879 | 258 | 387 | 2828 | 577 | 842 | 5771 | 13048 | 1280 | 3430 | 17758 | 3726 | 1434 | 2456 | 664 | 1078 | 9358 | 1095 | 1121 | 1519 | 208 | 63 | 1163 | 936 | 6105 |
| **Johnson** (13) | 230353 | 144123 | 48356 | 148226 | 33771 | 2555 | 892 | 771 | 9501 | 1430 | 2902 | 18051 | 30032 | 7150 | 10199 | 47381 | 10179 | 8891 | 30015 | 12986 | 5886 | 67957 | 8198 | 7234 | 5326 | 1591 | 839 | 4772 | 5594 | 33554 |
| **Lowden**..(14) | 110139 | 116288 | 12253 | 85487 | 12399 | 291 | 148 | 109 | 874 | 172 | 770 | 2364 | 5197 | 620 | 1291 | 7108 | 1976 | 6501 | 32980 | 4444 | 1862 | 47763 | 3702 | 18911 | 3864 | 937 | 566 | 1803 | 2437 | 32220 |
| **Taft**.....(15) | 29234 | 56382 | 5801 | 19173 | 4260 | 330 | 136 | 175 | 856 | 143 | 818 | 2458 | 3974 | 845 | 2721 | 7540 | 2523 | 945 | 1658 | 723 | 948 | 6797 | 813 | 1185 | 679 | 130 | 108 | 1107 | 868 | 4890 |
| **Wood**...(16) | 246301 | 167490 | 21703 | 192642 | 31956 | 4426 | 2469 | 1901 | 14675 | 2426 | 4982 | 30879 | 43648 | 11084 | 17510 | 72242 | 22819 | 15079 | 18660 | 8984 | 3828 | 69370 | 6588 | 4083 | 6048 | 1383 | 900 | 4187 | 7932 | 31121 |
| **Debs** *Soc.*(17) | 13238 | 646 | 2560 | 1435 | 9243 | 38 | 26 | 14 | 415 | 99 | 168 | 760 | 3128 | 387 | 782 | 4297 | 978 | 466 | 1124 | 219 | 283 | 3070 | 503 | 277 | 219 | 36 | 5 | 159 | 459 | 1658 |
| **Others**...(18) | 91582 | 119668 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
**246,301**

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SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
**230,353**

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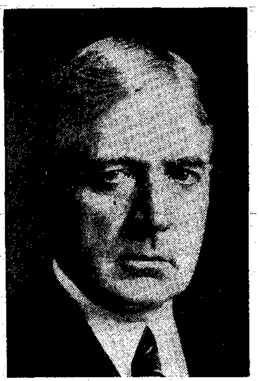
HERBERT HOOVER.
**209,468**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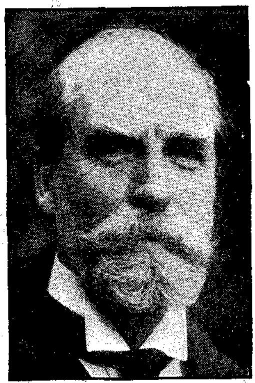
GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN.
**110,139**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CHAS. E. HUGHES
**48,746**

# TOTAL OF A MILLION AND A HALF VOTES

well with the relative popularity of the three candidates as revealed by the total vote. Together, they received during the week, as they have from the first, practically one-half of the total returns, the other half being scattered so widely that only Mr. McAdoo, with a percentage of 8.5, is within hailing distance of them. Mr. McAdoo has risen with considerable steadiness throughout the poll. His vote which, for some time, was exceeded by the Democratic vote of Mr. Hoover, now shows a lead of some four thousand ballots. The Knoxville *Sentinel*, in the course of a column of comment on THE DIGEST'S poll, declares that Mr. Hoover's showing of Democratic votes is unfairly high, since many of those who voted for him before he became identified with the Republicans "have undoubtedly changed their minds."

The vote of 9,058 for Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, is especially interesting in view of his indorsement for the Presidency by the recent convention of the South Dakota Non-Partizan League. Among other candidates not shown on the appended table, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, with 20,360 votes, continues to show the most strength. General Pershing's vote is 12,476; Senator Knox's, 3,566; Senator Poindexter's, 2,965; and Nicholas Murray Butler's, 1,965. Senator Hitchcock leads the unlisted Democrats with 4,695, Mr. Gerard has 4,454, Senator Owen, 3,068, and Secretary Baker, 2,773. Senator Irvine Lenroot, who has recently announced his candidacy, is credited in THE DIGEST'S poll with 468 votes, and Governor Sproul, who has been spoken of as another possible Republican "dark horse," has 1,918. Secretary Meredith, considered a possible compromise candidate on the Democratic side, is credited with 821 votes.

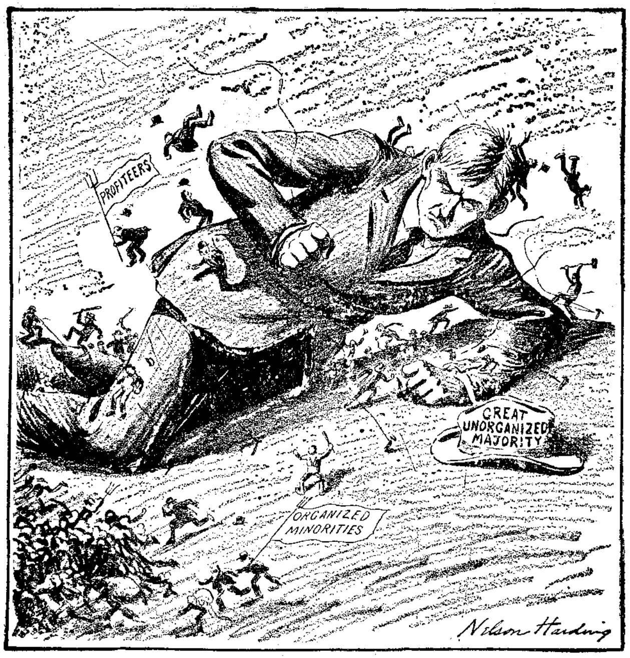
The present system of State primaries has come in for some very general recent criticism, partly inspired by THE DIGEST'S poll. Thus the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which believes that "Presidential primaries do not permit a fair expression of popular preference, nor even a genuine expression of party feeling," remarks that "perhaps a better test of real public opinion, because it is nation-wide and is not limited to candidates who have entered the primary contest, is the poll being taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST," and continues:

> "The most significant feature of this poll is the evidence of independent voting. . . . Apparently, if the figures can be accepted as evidence, there are a great many Democrats who look with favor upon Republican candidates, and may be expected to vote for the Republican nominee if he is one they can support. If votes from outside the party are eliminated from the first-choice totals, it is noticeable that on a straight Republican poll Wood is far in the lead in point of popularity . . . while the Democratic votes for the Democratic candidates give McAdoo almost double any other, with the exception of Wilson, whom he leads by ten thousand votes.
>
> "All of which is very interesting, but, as we said yesterday, the candidates will be nominated by the delegates at the conventions."

| | SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES | | | | | | | | | | EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES | | | | | WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES | | | | | MOUNTAIN STATES | | | | | | | | | PACIFIC STATES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Del. | Md. | D. C. | Va. | W. Va. | N. C. | S. C. | Ga. | Fla. | Total | Ky. | Tenn. | Ala. | Miss. | Total | Ark. | La. | Okla. | Texas | Total | Mont. | Idaho | Wyo. | Colo. | N. Mex. | Ariz. | Utah | Nevada | Total | Wash. | Ore. | Cal. | Total | Source unknown |
| (1) | 68 | 417 | 81 | 917 | 562 | 587 | 344 | 411 | 340 | 3727 | 1217 | 982 | 657 | 681 | 3537 | 796 | 187 | 1798 | 2459 | 5240 | 321 | 224 | 55 | 556 | 162 | 77 | 217 | 48 | 1660 | 909 | 425 | 916 | 2250 | 182 |
| (2) | 50 | 468 | 74 | 476 | 259 | 177 | 201 | 487 | 304 | 2496 | 478 | 626 | 358 | 562 | 2024 | 358 | 200 | 547 | 1705 | 2810 | 140 | 89 | 63 | 221 | 106 | 76 | 41 | 33 | 769 | 200 | 120 | 481 | 801 | 32 |
| (3) | 47 | 546 | 16 | 675 | 752 | 169 | 159 | 209 | 94 | 2667 | 5189 | 686 | 461 | 169 | 6505 | 175 | 39 | 237 | 371 | 822 | 35 | 36 | 14 | 64 | 45 | 36 | 28 | 11 | 269 | 87 | 23 | 90 | 200 | 71 |
| (4) | 177 | 1194 | 140 | 1138 | 390 | 717 | 422 | 1418 | 557 | 6153 | 888 | 1434 | 633 | 549 | 3504 | 333 | 323 | 484 | 1411 | 2551 | 191 | 134 | 38 | 562 | 88 | 177 | 60 | 37 | 1287 | 319 | 182 | 1290 | 1791 | 6 |
| (5) | 51 | 129 | 13 | 305 | 84 | 262 | 170 | 234 | 210 | 1458 | 145 | 230 | 409 | 197 | 981 | 114 | 46 | 114 | 703 | 977 | 34 | 50 | 12 | 69 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 15 | 282 | 95 | 37 | 107 | 239 | 25 |
| (6) | 207 | 965 | 312 | 2933 | 832 | 4286 | 2129 | 2035 | 570 | 14269 | 1985 | 4046 | 2222 | 1858 | 10111 | 1406 | 814 | 1535 | 7726 | 11481 | 318 | 573 | 173 | 1110 | 490 | 308 | 580 | 76 | 3628 | 1517 | 1356 | 2067 | 4940 | 135 |
| (7) | 56 | 244 | 68 | 589 | 132 | 503 | 564 | 2574 | 233 | 4963 | 283 | 680 | 674 | 419 | 2056 | 317 | 155 | 262 | 1798 | 2532 | 62 | 58 | 27 | 190 | 71 | 31 | 76 | 6 | 521 | 108 | 62 | 125 | 295 | 49 |
| (8) | 137 | 1003 | 113 | 1778 | 680 | 1991 | 1252 | 1359 | 491 | 8804 | 1858 | 2490 | 1493 | 1244 | 7085 | 890 | 333 | 1529 | 6641 | 9393 | 278 | 283 | 117 | 720 | 176 | 151 | 327 | 69 | 2121 | 996 | 710 | 2166 | 3872 | 113 |
| (9) | 49 | 311 | 68 | 236 | 108 | 107 | 23 | 105 | 100 | 1107 | 226 | 223 | 56 | 40 | 545 | 36 | 33 | 185 | 296 | 550 | 73 | 71 | 23 | 185 | 28 | 47 | 78 | 29 | 534 | 229 | 74 | 452 | 755 | 42 |
| (10) | 42 | 226 | 172 | 323 | 519 | 176 | 9 | 55 | 44 | 1566 | 653 | 181 | 145 | 53 | 1032 | 34 | 23 | 215 | 515 | 787 | 71 | 45 | 88 | 372 | 35 | 31 | 39 | 20 | 701 | 177 | 97 | 340 | 614 | 7 |
| (11) | 447 | 2320 | 412 | 2732 | 1314 | 1477 | 796 | 2129 | 1115 | 12742 | 2395 | 2197 | 1083 | 874 | 6549 | 903 | 695 | 2064 | 4722 | 8384 | 1884 | 1486 | 359 | 3594 | 523 | 806 | 1235 | 318 | 10205 | 6617 | 3927 | 24319 | 34863 | 507 |
| (12) | 99 | 629 | 200 | 565 | 512 | 301 | 37 | 216 | 122 | 2681 | 739 | 721 | 167 | 80 | 1707 | 134 | 84 | 442 | 705 | 1365 | 213 | 176 | 86 | 510 | 51 | 52 | 141 | 36 | 1265 | 645 | 764 | 1249 | 2658 | 78 |
| (13) | 287 | 2236 | 618 | 1755 | 1432 | 1372 | 334 | 939 | 558 | 9531 | 1921 | 1981 | 641 | 447 | 4990 | 475 | 452 | 3018 | 2936 | 6881 | 1977 | 1291 | 398 | 2099 | 320 | 581 | 1512 | 508 | 8686 | 4588 | 2703 | 25941 | 33232 | 90 |
| (14) | 51 | 536 | 219 | 913 | 336 | 409 | 40 | 235 | 164 | 2903 | 1323 | 1272 | 291 | 276 | 3162 | 736 | 185 | 1888 | 1036 | 3845 | 1444 | 439 | 335 | 2018 | 264 | 226 | 412 | 103 | 5241 | 1538 | 1274 | 2660 | 5472 | 61 |
| (15) | 67 | 539 | 47 | 326 | 234 | 149 | 47 | 250 | 53 | 1712 | 404 | 353 | 126 | 88 | 971 | 101 | 64 | 408 | 833 | 1406 | 126 | 106 | 71 | 440 | 29 | 60 | 89 | 27 | 948 | 665 | 754 | 1020 | 2439 | 73 |
| (16) | 589 | 2608 | 610 | 1314 | 2100 | 1000 | 352 | 818 | 739 | 10130 | 1844 | 2360 | 567 | 398 | 5169 | 617 | 356 | 2361 | 3160 | 6494 | 1298 | 1316 | 283 | 2820 | 896 | 585 | 736 | 123 | 8057 | 4808 | 3330 | 3780 | 11918 | 921 |
| (17) | 21 | 113 | 25 | 177 | 59 | 36 | 11 | 43 | 57 | 542 | 72 | 49 | 25 | 63 | 209 | 60 | 40 | 290 | 358 | 748 | 115 | 55 | 15 | 148 | 34 | 37 | 106 | 116 | 626 | 435 | 168 | 697 | 1300 | 28 |

# PROFITEERING AND HIGH PRICES

"IN THE LAST THREE YEARS the American people have paid in net profits every dollar's worth of stock of the coal companies and all corporations in the essential lines of industry and trade," asserts Basil M. Manly, formerly of the War Labor Board, and now a statistical research investigator at Washington. The statement is so startling that Mr. Manly fears it will not be grasped in its entirety by the reading public, so he puts it in another way in *The Searchlight*. Says he:



THE WORM BEGINS TO TURN.

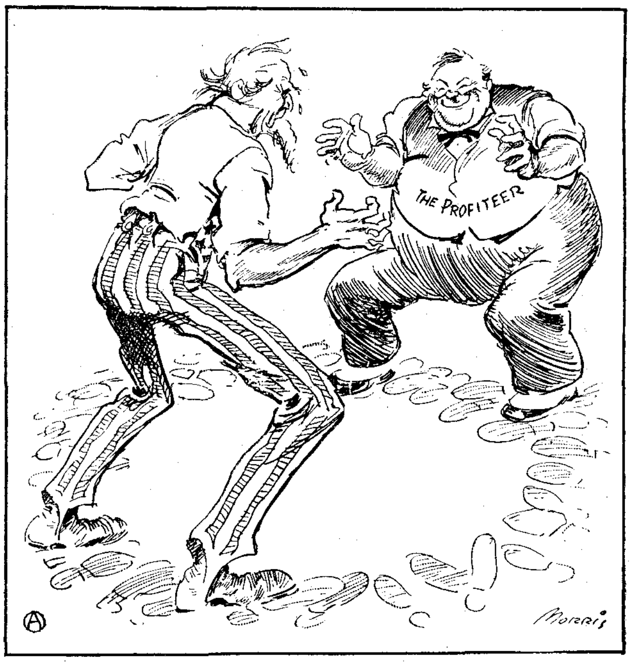
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "*If the national Government at the beginning of the war had taken over the essential lines of industry, and the American people had been required to pay the prices which private manufacturers and merchants have charged them, there would have been sufficient profit to pay for every dollar's worth of capital stock, and leave the nation to-day in possession and control of practically all its manufacturing plants.*"

Soon after these statements were printed, W. Jett Lauck, formerly secretary of the War Labor Board, completed for the seventeen railway Brotherhoods an eight months' investigation of profits earned by large corporations during and since the war. Appearing before the Railroad Labor Board as consulting economist in behalf of the unions, which are asking for an increase in wages, Mr. Lauck, in endeavoring to prove that profiteering and not high wages has been and still is responsible for the increased and increasing cost of living, presented data and statistics almost as staggering as those of Mr. Manly. In his effort to prove labor guiltless of profiteering, and incidentally to shift the guilt to capital, Mr. Lauck declares in his statement to the Labor Board that "the accumulation of fuel companies' profits for the four years 1916–1919 undoubtedly totaled more than a billion dollars—or enough to replace their entire capital stock. And it must be remembered that these profits are net profits after all income and excess-profit taxes have been deducted." "Capital is profiteering on such a scale as to menace the future of the country," he concludes. The evidence is said to have been obtained from financial statements of the corporations, income-tax returns, trade and tariff commissions, and financial manuals. Of the profits exacted by producers, middlemen, and retailers in excess of prewar profits the New York *World* says:

> "The figures are amazing, but they are not to be controverted unless the leading corporations of the country prove that their own financial reports are false. They reveal the prevalence of a new theory as to profits. Where large operators and concerns previously were well satisfied with ten per cent. profits, during the war they were not satisfied with less than thirty-five and fifty per cent."

In the case of sugar, the report tells us, "the high price was the direct result of speculation which followed the shortage due to the increased demand in Europe," and Mr. Lauck further declares that "the increase in labor cost was less than fifteen per cent. of the increase paid by the consumer." Incidentally, the profits of the sugar companies producing over fifty per cent. of the total sugar consumed in the United States were "practically three times those of the prewar period." The increase in the price of meat, we are told, was "eight times the total labor cost in the period 1914–1917; in 1918 the price represented twenty-five times the total labor item." During the period 1912–1918 four of the big packing-houses "took one-quarter of a billion dollars in profits, or nearly double the prewar value of their stock." In the canned-salmon industry "the profits of a group of packers in 1916–1917 were fifty-two per cent. on the investment. Eleven of the 78 companies made over one hundred per cent. profit." "Throughout the food-industry profits have doubled," the report goes on; and in clothing "recent profits have been nearly five times those of prewar years." "At every stage in the manufacturing of shoes an increased profit was exacted until in 1918 the shoe bought by the consumer was actually worth little more than two-fifths of the price which he was forced to pay. On the other hand, the tanners' profits steadily increased until they amounted to more than twenty-five per cent. on invested capital, which was about what shoe-manufacturers earned during the war years, according to a study of 237 companies made by the Federal Trade Commission." The report here calls attention to the fact that, while labor received an increase of 15 cents for making a pair of shoes, manufacturers and merchants received $2.75. Coming to the steel companies, we learn that "over one billion dollars in profits were turned over to the steel corporations in the course of three years." "Profiteering which staggers the imagination" is discerned in the reports of fourteen copper companies. "During four years these corporations earned nearly half a billion dollars on capital stock totaling only a quarter of a billion," we read. And so on *ad infinitum*. "Profiteering did not stop



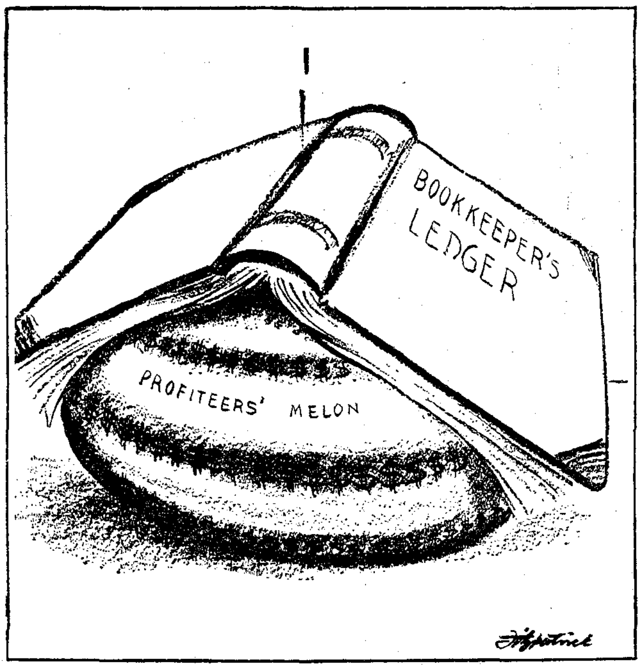
Protected by George Matthew Adams.

GERMAN MILITARISM WAS EASIER THAN THIS.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

with the armistice," concludes the New York *World*, after having perused the Lauck report, and the New York *Times* presents a summary of the survey, which goes to show:

"That the combined corporations of the country earned in net profits approximately $4,800,000,000 more per year during the three war years 1916–1918 than during the three-year prewar period.



TOO BIG TO HIDE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post*.

"That 2,030 corporations earned in net profits more than one hundred per cent. per year on their capital stock during the three war years.

"That the average profits during the three war years of all corporations in the United States with net incomes of $1,000,000 or more approximated twenty-four per cent. per year on their capital.

"That for the four years 1916–1919 corporate profits, not inclusive of royalties, rents, excessive salaries, stock, stock dividends, or any other form of compensation, cost each family of five in the United States a total of $1,500.

"That in the iron, steel, and coal industries $2,000,000,000 of net profit in excess of the prewar average was exacted during the three war years, constituting virtually a levy of $20 upon every man, woman, and child in the United States.

"That this excess of profit over and above the profits of the prewar years constituted a profiteering tax of $240 per year per family of five throughout the nation.

"That since the cessation of the demand for war-supplies, industries engaged in the production of clothing, food, household supplies, and other staple necessities of life have exploited the public to an extent even greater than during the years 1916–17–18.

"That the disclosures do not reveal completely the extent of corporate profiteering, since corporations have been and are utilizing various devices to conceal the full measure of their earnings, such as excessive deductions for depreciation, payment of astoundingly excessive salaries, and grossly fictitious royalties and rents.

"That instead of labor costs being the initial force in creating increasing costs of living, wage increases have lagged behind price increases; that prices were pushed up by factors over which workers had no control; that labor, as a class, is now worse off than it was before the war."

Selecting a representative group of 205 corporations engaged in widely diversified lines of industry in the United States, Mr. Lauck declares that the average percentage of net income on the capital stock of these concerns increased from 8.7 in 1912–13–14 to 23.9 per cent. in 1916–17–18.

After eight months of study Mr. Lauck comes to the conclusion that "profiteering is a fundamental cause of the high prices of practically all commodities," and that "increased wages to labor are in no way responsible for increased prices." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, views these things in another light. We are told:

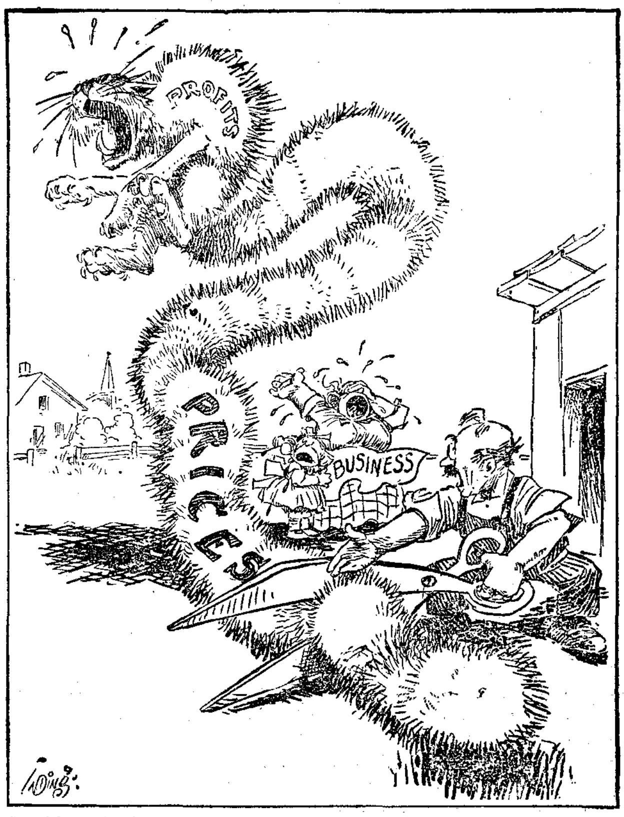
"Prices have advanced as a result of scarcity of commodities, due in part to the unproductiveness of labor and in part to the waste of war, coupled with inflated credit and banking conditions. The result has been hardship for all members of the community.

"The notion that large profits earned, even on a *bona-fide* cash basis, by corporations or business enterprise result in higher prices and hardship to the workers of the country is so old a fallacy as hardly to call for rebuttal, but it forms so large a part of the special pleading before the War Labor Board as to call for some notice. One statement made is that the 'excess of profit over and above the profits of prewar years constituted a profiteering tax of $240 per year per family of five throughout the nation.' This is sheer balderdash and ought not to appeal to any man who will give even a moment's thought to it."

The Lexington *Herald* does not hold labor "entirely blameless" in the present instance, altho it reminds us that "in some war-industries labor used its big wages in a manner to encourage profiteering by their readiness to pay any price." And there have been other contributory causes besides profiteering and high wages, thinks *The Herald*:

"Take shoes, for instance. Without any increased profit to the shoe-manufacturer, without any increased wage to the shoemaker, and without any increase in the profit of the retail dealer, or any increase in the salary paid to the shoe salesman in the shoe-store, there would be an increase in the price of shoes, because the price of labor is higher, the price of machinery has advanced, the upkeep of machinery has increased in cost. Transportation costs more. Fuel used in the manufacture, transportation, and distribution of shoes costs more. The rent of the shoe-store has increased.

"It is too frequently the case that an advance in wages or an advance in the price of raw material entering into a particular product is made the occasion for an advance in price to the consumer not only sufficient to cover this increased labor and material cost but to make an increased profit to the retailer. As the advance in wages was the starting-point for present conditions, we are not going to cure the situation by continually advancing wages. Labor can not help itself in this way any more than a man can lift himself up by his own bootstraps."



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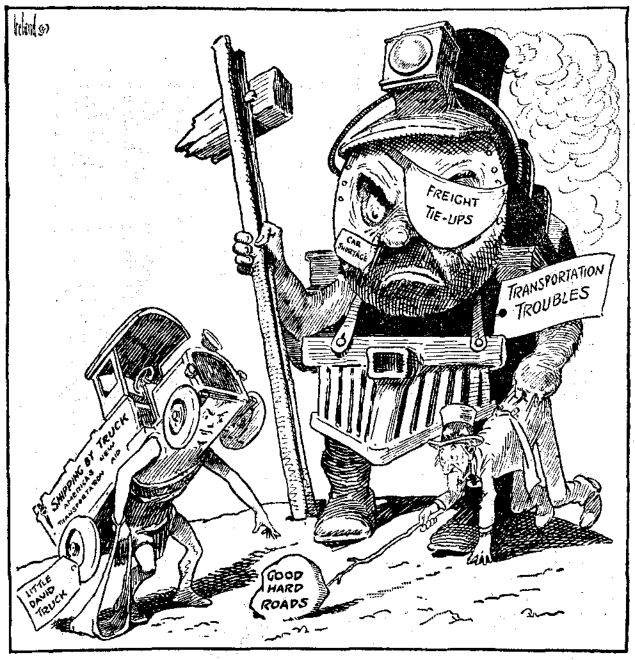
WHY GET PANICKY? YOU COULD CUT OFF A LOT OF TAIL AND STILL HAVE A PRETTY GOOD CAT.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

## THE RAILROADS' PLEA FOR FUNDS

PICK UP A TIME-TABLE, and on the page once devoted to urgent "win-the-war" admonitions or soothing messages from the Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints we are likely to find a statement of the reasons why the railroads must have financial aid to give decent service, or, indeed, to keep running at all. The New York Central, for instance, tells its patrons that to do its part in keeping prices down it must have more money to buy the new cars necessary for the "prompt and adequate movement of foodstuffs, raw materials, builders' supplies, and manufactured articles." A delegation comes from the rural Northwest to tell the Senate at Washington that the railroads ought to be given more money to buy rolling-stock because the present car shortage is tying up grain on the farms and in elevators and causing serious loss and impairment of credit. The Baltimore Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association makes a similar plea on behalf of the industrial East. Railway executives have not depended on the slow and uncertain working of public sentiment, but, as newspaper readers have noted, have told the Interstate Commerce Commission exactly how much they need in the way of increased revenues and have been arranging with the proper authorities for a government loan to cover immediate necessities. What the railroads want, in brief, is $125,000,000 at once from the $300,000,000 revolving fund created by the new Railroad Law; a government loan of $500,000,000; and an increase of freight-rates by about 28 per cent. to yield a billion dollars in additional yearly revenue, approximating the 6 per cent. income allowed by the law. This, as the Boston *News Bureau* points out, does not take into consideration the demand for wage-increases now pending, and "further advances in wages would make compulsory another increase in rates."



GIVE DAVID THE ROCK AND HE WILL MAKE GOLIATH'S HEAD RING.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Several dailies, published in States largely devoted to agriculture, look askance at these large demands, their arguments being well summed up in this editorial in the Raleigh *News and Observer:*

> "The actual increase to the persons who make the immediate payment of freight-charges will have been doubled, trebled, or perhaps quadrupled by the time it gets to the consumer.
>
> "The demand for heavy increases in freight-rates will tend greatly to unsettle the attitude of the people toward the railroad problem. Sentiment for government control will be revived to a considerable degree. The feeling will be inevitable that government operation could hardly be any more expensive or unsatisfactory than private control. . . . . . .
>
> "The people will resort to every conceivable means to avoid paying the high freight-rates which the railroads claim they will have to charge. It will be a question if the railroads would not do better to leave rates as they are and get all the business they can rather than advance the rates and force the people to adopt other methods of transportation.
>
> "Incidentally the cause of sound business might be helped if some of the water which calls for such terrific freight-rates as a means of producing the specified return on the money supposed to be invested in railroads could be squeezed out."

But a larger number of newspapers, including the financial journals and most of the dailies published in such centers as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, incline to the belief that the roads have clearly proved their case. Their request for millions in loans and a billion in revenue is now "received calmly and even resignedly," observes the Minneapolis *Journal*, and for the following reasons:

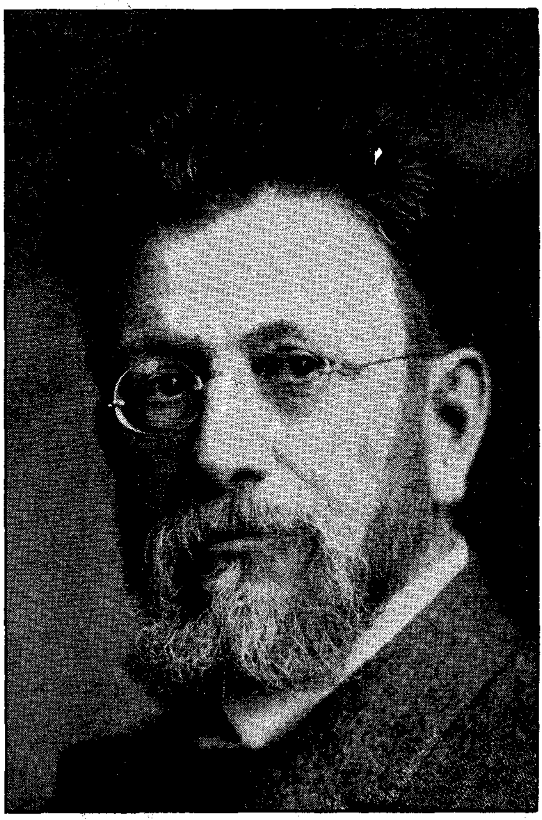
> "If by paying higher freight-rates the public can enable the railroads to resume the service they once gave, it will be money well spent, because it will mean money well saved.
>
> "The daily losses due to car shortage are a matter of general knowledge. Farmers can't get their products to market where high prices await them. Our elevators are brimming with wheat that ought to be shipped, but must wait for the lake boats, since there are no freight-cars to do the work. Factories overrun with orders can not get their raw materials nor dispatch their goods when made. Coal brings higher prices because of lack of cars. Building materials do not move and improvements are halted.
>
> "The ultimate payment for all this delay is made by the public.
>
> "The only possible cure for the inability of the roads to give service is to put more money at their disposal—to pay higher rates on freight. Only thus can deficiencies in rolling-stock be made up, wage-scales adjusted, and normal conditions restored. Only thus can trade throw off the burden it now bears of not being able to do business efficiently. Only thus can prices be started on the down track.
>
> "Service is far more important to the country than the rates it pays for dispatching its freight."

Spokesmen for the railroads have told the Interstate Commerce Commission that since 1916 the railroads' operating expenses have increased about 100 per cent., while the revenue basis has increased less than 40 per cent. An increase of 20 per cent. is needed and this can be provided without disturbing passenger-rates by increasing freight-rates about 28 per cent. Speaking for the Eastern roads, President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, emphasized the difficulty of getting new capital, referring to the high rate of 7 per cent. offered by two such strong roads as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. Little, says Mr. Willard, "can be hoped for in the immediate future in the way of lower operating costs," while "the public expects, and justly so, a constantly higher standard of service." Eastern, Western, and Southern roads have put in separate statements of their needs, all agreeing in their descriptions of the general situation. President Felton, of the Chicago Great Western, speaking for the Western carriers, points out that "lumber and grain movements from the Northwest are choked because of the insufficiency of available equipment." In a speech made in Washington, just before leaving office, Director-General Hines thus emphasized the railroads' needs:

> "Additional equipment alone calls for perhaps $600,000,000 a year. In addition there is on nearly all railroads need for great enlargement of terminals, generally in costly localities, modernization of shops and engine-houses, and construction of additional facilities.
>
> "There are demands also for additional trackage, construction of heavier bridges to admit of the use of heavier power, reduction of grades and curves, and installation of safety devices and other remedial construction.
>
> "No scheme of railroad management and regulation can succeed permanently unless it is able to draw from some source the necessary capital."

## JUSTICE FOR ALIEN "REDS"

LET AN ADMINISTRATION TRY to be radical at one end and conservative at the other, and confusion is the natural result, unsympathetically remark several Republican dailies as they observe the Departments of Justice and Labor at loggerheads over the proper ways and means of handling alien "reds." The Democratic New York *Times* beholds these "too frequent differences" with regret, while the Republican Boston *Transcript* declares that a clash between the two departments over the Administration policy toward aliens, radicals, and revolutionaries "weakens tremendously the prestige of the Government and undermines its influence, especially among the foreign-born." When it considers how many arrests are made by the Attorney-General's subordinates and how few aliens are sentenced to deportation after Assistant Secretary of Labor Post has examined the cases, "the only possible conclusion," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "is that the Department of Justice has urged the deportation of many innocent persons or else that the Department of Labor has stood in the way of the deportation of those who had forfeited their right to remain in this country." Chairman Johnson, of the House Immigration Committee, is indignant that Mr. Post canceled so many deportation warrants. The public, he says, "is seeing its laws violated by public officials in behalf of aliens who have contempt for this Government, who are here trying to overthrow it, and who are in league with similar revolutionists throughout the world." Another Congressman has offered a resolution providing for an investigation of the charges that Mr. Post "has in the discharge of his official duties . . . flagrantly abused his power in connection with the deportation of alien enemies of the country," and has thus pursued "a policy subversive of the welfare, the peace, and the dignity of the United States"—with a view to impeachment if the charges are sustained. It seems to the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) that Mr. Post has "a good deal to explain." The Boston *Transcript* is convinced that "the Department of Labor has consistently blocked the efforts of the Department of Justice to purge the country of its dangerous radicals of foreign birth." The Post policies, says the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), "are being hotly criticized by patriotic men and organizations all over the country." And the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), in an editorial entitled "Post, Protector of the Reds," concludes: "He should be impeached, for morally he is more guilty than the men he sets free to stir up revolution."



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"ALL I HAVE TRIED TO DO WAS TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE ALIEN WAS GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY,"

Says Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, who is accused of too great leniency toward alien radicals.

But we find many dailies and weeklies convinced that Mr. Post has only done his duty in carefully scrutinizing all the cases brought before him and only allowing the deportation of those aliens whom he considers really dangerous. Mr. Post, says Francis F. Kane, in *The Survey*, "has kept his head clear and his heart true in the midst of an epidemic of hysteria and panic fear," and "when America recovers her sanity she will recognize the fidelity and courage he has shown." The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* (Rep.) is convinced by the present discussion that Mr. Post is "a notably efficient and conscientious official," while the New York *American* holds that "he did his duty as an upright official, an honest man, and a citizen loyal and faithful to the obligations of American citizenship."

Mr. Post himself told the Committee in Washington that he is "utterly out of sympathy" with philosophical anarchists and advocates of change by physical force. He declares that all he tried to do in the deportation cases "was to find out whether the alien was guilty or not guilty." Mr. Post pointed out that 263 deportations have been made among the 762 ordered during the last six months, and that lack of transportation to Russia was mainly responsible for the delay. Between November 1, 1919, and April 24 of this year, according to Mr. Post, 5,351 deportation warrants were issued against aliens; 1,293 were canceled, including those of sixty-one Russian workers and 1,232 Communists. Mr. Post's policy is clearly outlined in a memorandum on one of the cases in which he canceled a warrant for deportation based on membership in the radical Communist party:

> "In some cases the membership is 'automatic,' the arrested alien having been transferred from a lawful organization to the unlawful one by vote of a group or branch of the former and without his knowledge. In some cases he has had knowledge of the transfer, but none at all of the character of the organization to which he has been transferred. In other cases he has signed applications before the existence of the unlawful organization and has never confirmed his membership by any conscious act. Sometimes an organizer or a friend has signed the application for him. As a rule, the hearings show the aliens arrested to be workingmen of good character who have never been arrested before, who are not anarchists or revolutionists, nor politically or otherwise dangerous in any sense. Many of them, as in this case, have American-born children. It is pitiful to consider the hardships to which they and their families have been subjected by arbitrary arrest, long detention in default of bail beyond the means of hard-working wage-earners to give, for nothing more dangerous than affiliating with friends of their own race, country, and language, and without the slightest indication of sinister motive or any unlawful act within their knowledge or intention."

While proceedings to impeach Mr. Post are under consideration by one Congressional committee, efforts are being made, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, to get another committee to investigate publicly the Department of Justice's methods in its wholesale arrests of radicals. While Secretary Wilson has gone on record to the effect that membership in the Communist party is sufficient basis for deportation, he made a ruling on May 5 that the Communist Labor party, a slightly less radical body of Left-Wing Socialists "does not come within the scope of the Act of October 16, 1918." The distinction, as the New York *Globe* (Ind.) points out, is that the Communist Labor party does not officially advocate violence.

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VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. ALVARO OBREGON. PABLO GONZALES.

MEXICO'S DEPOSED PRESIDENT AND TWO OF HIS FORMER GENERALS WHO LED THE REVOLUTION AGAINST HIM.

## DOUBTS ABOUT MEXICO'S FUTURE

ONE OF THE GRAVE ERRORS that caused the downfall of Carranza was his antagonism to the United States, according to his nephew, Sebastian Carranza, Jr., who made the statement as he hurriedly crossed the border at El Paso, Texas, *en route* to Boston, while his uncle was trying to break through the encircling lines of revolutionary forces. "There is no doubt that the revolution will triumph," Señor Carranza said. "I believe that it will profit by the mistakes of past régimes, and will pay greater attention to the industrial and educational development of the people." If this prediction comes true, the American people will be profoundly thankful, to judge from the comment of our press, which hope for the best, but are frankly not oversanguine of much improvement. The New York *Globe* notes that Obregon is pledged to general and industrial education, equal treatment of Mexicans and foreigners, and greater freedom for Mexican women. "I would rather teach the Mexican people the use of a tooth-brush than the ability to handle a rifle," he has stated. "I would rather see them in schools than upon battle-fields. I prefer any day a good electrician, machinist, carpenter, or farmer to a soldier." Which leads *The Globe* to observe:

> "From the beginning of the present revolution he has announced a friendly attitude toward foreign investors, and has taken every occasion to assure them of his intention to establish law and order. Obregon's treatment of Mexico City five years ago was not in harmony with his sentiments, but he may have learned that too great severity does not pay. At present he seems to have a general popular support. It remains to be seen whether he will temper the law and order of Diaz with the liberalism of Madero."

Obregon claims that every opportunity was given to Carranza to resign; that, in fact, the City of Mexico could have been taken a week earlier, but the move was delayed in the hope that a peaceful solution of Mexico's problem would be forthcoming. "Whether his displacement will bring about an improvement from the American point of view is doubtful," thinks the Charleston (S. C.) *Evening Post*, which does not see on the Mexican horizon a large-caliber successor to the deposed First Chief. The Kansas City *Journal*, on the other hand, favors the leader of the revolution, who, it recalls, defeated Villa and so made it possible for Carranza to remain in the Mexican saddle. We read in *The Journal:*

> "Obregon would not make a bad President. In fact, he is quite a remarkable man and progressive far beyond the usual order of Mexicans. He is of the elder Diaz type, with a vision for Mexico that embraces vast industrial and agricultural development with the help and encouragement of foreign capital. And if he gains power it is reasonably certain his strong hand will not only insure a period of peace but his policies will bring Mexico the millions of American dollars that are required to restore prosperity."

"As matters are going, a fresh opportunity will be offered to the United States in dealing with Mexico," we are told in the Washington *Post.* "What will the United States do now?" it asks. "Will it act according to a policy of simple neighborly friendship, untainted by either greed or antipathy?" Continues *The Post:*

> "When Americans condemn Mexico and Mexicans let them ask themselves whether the Mexicans are wholly to blame for conditions below the Rio Grande. It is not just to indict a whole people. The Mexicans desire homes, and from that desire would flow the virtues which other peoples possess if they were permitted to live peaceful lives. Mexican workers are good workers; the Indians are usually reliable when decently treated. Some of the very virtues of the Mexicans have been used against them by adventurers and bandits. The worst sufferers from Mexican disorders have been the Mexicans themselves. They deserve an honest and just government. Under such a régime they would prove their good qualities, and Mexico would rush forward to a better place among the world's rich nations."

The Boston *Transcript* has little hope of any real improvement in Mexico. As it sees the situation:

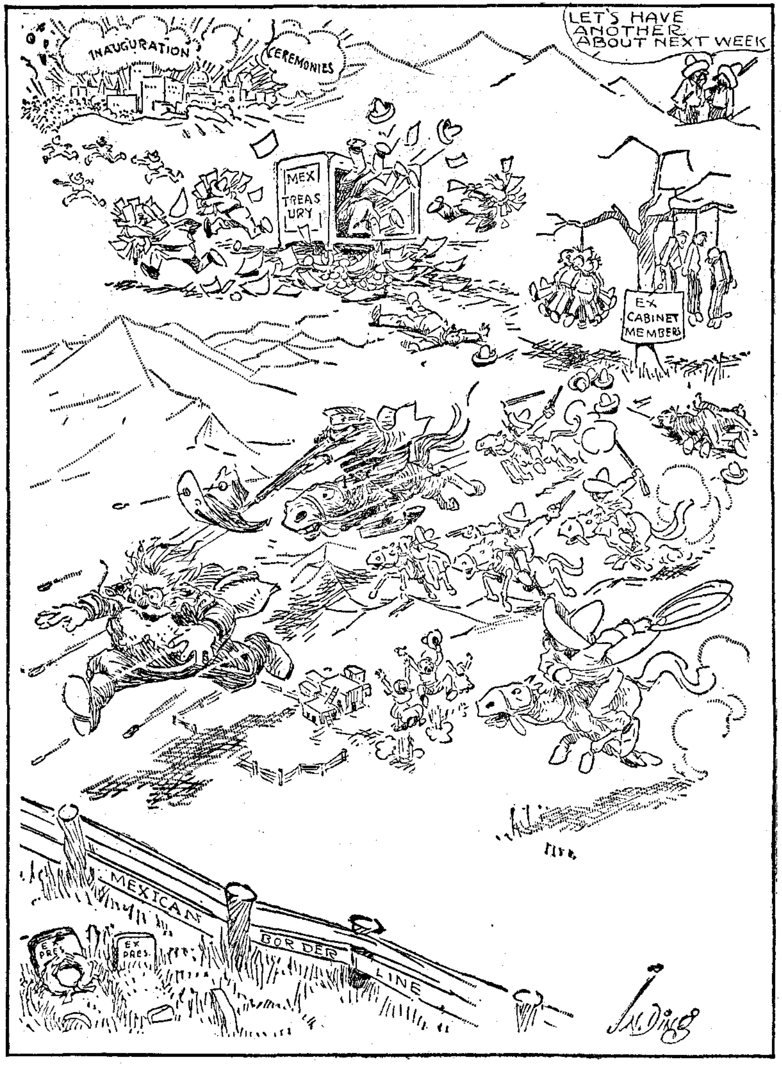
> "Who, and what influence, will rule in Mexico now? The Sonorans will evidently be all-powerful for a while—if they agree. The organizer and stimulator of the new revolution is Gen. Alvaro Obregon, probably the best living soldier in Mexico, who is a Sonoran. It is planned to make Governor Adolfo de la Huerta, of Sonora, Provisional President, with Obregon in the background as the real and permanent power. Gen. Pablo Gonzales, whose desertion of Carranza seems to have turned the scale, will loom in the new Government, and may soon offer himself to the Mexicans of the east, the populous center, and the south as a corrective of the exaggerated Sonoran tendency.
>
> "In any case, it is as certain that there will be future troubles as that sparks will fly upward. Pancho Villa and a plentiful brood of other bandits still survive. In the meantime, is any new Government that comes in to be permitted, on its own say-so, to clear its skirts of all responsibility for the long list of murders and spoliations that we have charged against Mexico? Let us

trust not. There are indications of a sense of responsibility in the new régime, indeed. The revolutionists declare themselves to be friendly and favorable to Americans. Americans will wish them well. But, alas! There is little ground for hope that any régime, however progressive, can bring Mexico permanent peace. A new government, even of the best and friendliest men, is but a postponement."

Every effort to hold the national elections in July will be made by revolutionary leaders, it is said. The Liberal Constitutional party, as the revolutionists term themselves, with Governor de la Huerta, of Sonora, at its head, plans to call a conference of governors to organize a Provisional Government. The Mexican Congress may then in turn choose a Provisional President, who would serve until December next, when he would be succeeded by the man elected by the people in July, altho in view of recent events the New York *World's* Washington correspondent believes there will be some delay in the July election. That Carranza's successor will be a man "most friendly disposed toward the United States" is also predicted by *The World's* correspondent. The revolutionary leaders are said to favor the establishment of the Mexican constabulary as in the days of Diaz, and if this is done no less a person than Francisco Villa, we are told, may head the "*rurales*" in his own state, Chihuahua, as a reward for having remained quiet during the revolution, and for having offered himself and his soldiers to the cause.

The popularity of the revolution in Mexico is seen by the Washington *Star* in the report that "the insurgent chiefs were embarrassed by the constant arrival of new forces deserting from Carranza." That the new Government, if it can be called such at this early date, realizes its responsibilities, and does not claim to be able to perform miracles, is set forth in a statement by the Provisional Government's Washington headquarters, in which it says:

> "In the accomplishment of the overthrow of ex-President Carranza, the revolution has proceeded with the least degree of violence; it has acted with due regard for the restraining hand of the Constitution and the law, and has committed no excesses. It has endeavored on all occasions to respect the rights of the citizen, whatever his station or his political affiliation, and such will be the policy of the new Government to be installed in power.
>
> "The revolution does not promise impossible things. Disagreements may arise, disputes will doubtless occur, and reforms may be somewhat delayed, but by means of a friendly interchange of views on the part of leaders chosen by the people, and by the exercise of the same patience and tolerance that have characterized its recent acts, the revolution believes that bases of reasonable compromises can invariably be reached."



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THE MEXICAN SYSTEM IS SO MUCH MORE SIMPLE AND DIRECT THAN OUR CUMBERSOME CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PLAN.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

## A CANADIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON

IN SHARP CONTRAST to Uncle Sam's troubled relations with his southern neighbor is his excellent understanding with the neighbor with whom he rubs elbows on the north. This neighborly *entente* is now to be emphasized by a diplomatic innovation, the appointment of a Canadian Minister to the United States. "The novelty of a 'colony' with its own envoy is still somewhat startling," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which goes on to predict, however, that "the reconstructed world will soon have to accommodate itself to this and to similar departures from tradition." "Canada is not a sovereign state, and there are no traditions to guide," objects *The Record*, of the same city. But the majority of our papers give the new arrangement a cordial welcome in the belief that it will maintain and strengthen our friendship with Canada. In Canada and England it also seems to meet with approval for the same reason.

By having her own Minister at Washington, Canada will obviate the roundabout method of communicating through the British Colonial Office and the British Ambassador regarding Canadian domestic affairs. England's consent to direct representation for Canada is said by some American newspapers to have been gained because of the Dominion's gallant and unselfish participation in the late war. Many editors predict that this precedent will be followed by representation abroad of New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa; yet we are assured in a London dispatch that "the new arrangement does not in any sense mean the weakening of the British Empire." The Ottawa *Citizen* welcomes the new move as "Canada's first big step into international diplomacy," and other Canadian newspapers generally approve the British Parliament's action. Thus the Montreal *Gazette* declares the plan "commendable on every ground," and points out that it will make for expedition and the elimination of red tape. Sharing this view we find such papers as the Calgary *Albertan*, the Victoria *Times*, and the Ottawa *Journal*. On the other hand, the Edmonton *Bulletin* can see "no practical advantages" in the change. To be consistent, this Western Canadian paper concludes,

> "Canadian embassies will have to be established in all the capitals of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, and consular representatives in all the chief trading stations in the seven seas. The expense involved will be considerable, and compensating gain is not in prospect. However, if Canada is to be really cut adrift it ought to be thorough and no mere

question of expense allowed to stand in the way. To pose as an independent nation and still 'sponge' on the British taxpayers, to the extent of enjoying the services of their army of foreign representatives, would be ridiculous, and probably also impracticable."

"The United States will welcome this plan for facilitating intercourse with our northern neighbor," affirms the Chicago *Evening Post;* and this assurance is widely echoed in our press by such representative papers as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Utica *Press*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Buffalo *Times*, the Richmond (Va.) *Journal*, the New York *Evening Mail*, the Pittsburg *Leader*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, the Chicago *Evening Post*, the Newark *News*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Rochester *Post-Express*, the Boston *Herald*, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In the Buffalo *Express* we read:

"Until recently the departure from ordinary diplomatic procedure that would be necessary was thought to be an insurmountable barrier. But the war has disturbed the ravelers of red tape and sticklers for the formalities as it has disturbed every one else.

"There are many good reasons for the innovation. At present a communication between Washington and Ottawa must go through the British State Department and the Colonial Office. That has made for delay. But the most serious complaint that Canadians have made has been that native Britons in the diplomatic service, or even in the Colonial Office, sometimes made decisions for the Dominion without knowledge of the facts and contrary to the wishes of the Ottawa Government."

Whether or not the United States will reciprocate by sending a Minister to Ottawa, the correspondents tell us, soon will be decided by Congress. The British Embassy's official statement reads in part:

"For a good many years there has been direct communication between Ottawa and Washington, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that in addition Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations and promote good understanding."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT should be spelt $ugar.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A SWEETLY solemn thought—the price of sugar.—*St. Paul Nonpartisan Leader.*

ABOUT the only place where conditions are normal is Mexico.—*Baltimore American.*

A GOOD deal of the Presidential timber this year seems to have "nots" in it.—*Seattle Argus.*

WE shall know the worst that man can do when the Turks turn Bolshevik.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

WOOD missed the roar and strain of war, but Johnson is doing his best to show him how it felt.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WELL, we have now reached the point where our idea of buying sugar in quantities is one pound.—*Ohio State Journal.*

POSSIBLY what Mr. Palmer suspected were radical plots were merely preparations for moving-day.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

BUT it is not believed that the entry of Iceland into the League of Nations will necessarily cause any coolness.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT is reported that the former Kaiser is a poor man. Evidently the woodsawyers in Holland are not organized.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF Sing Sing can turn out shoes for $4.50 at a reasonable profit, why not send a few manufacturers to so good a school?—*Wall Street Journal.*

LOUISVILLE has started a move to discourage buying at present prices. Don't present prices discourage buying at present prices?—*Baltimore Sun.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* quotes a Russian as declaring: "In our Russia there is no religion, no czar, no money, no property, no commerce, no happiness, no safety, only freedom."—*Chattanooga News.*

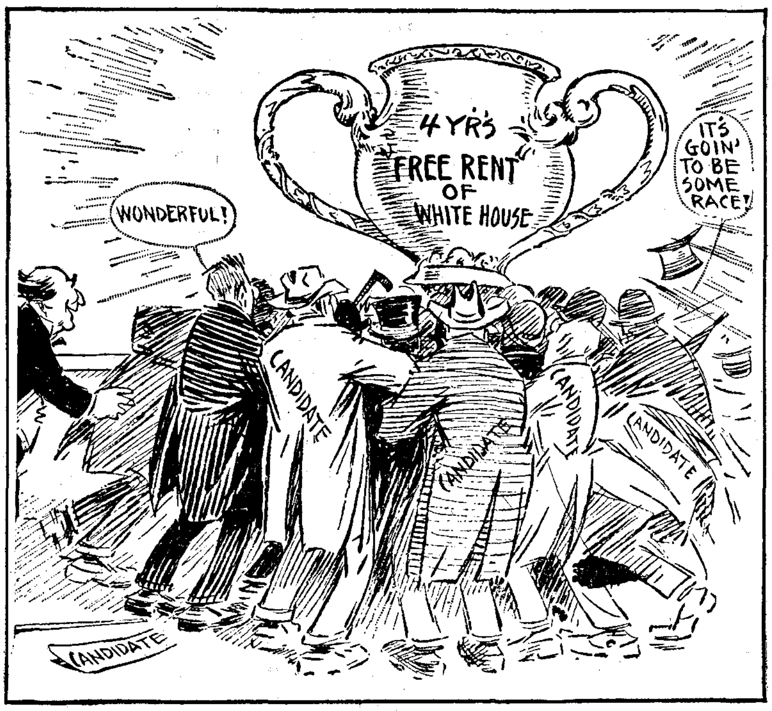
SENATOR CAPPER calls the United States a robbers' roost. If they roost as high as their prices they are safe.—*Cleveland Press.*

ISN'T it funny how many revolutions they have in Mexico! Almost as absurd as the number of strikes we have in the United States!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Secretary of Labor says the country will have three years of plenty. If he means three years of what we have been having the country already has a plenty.—*Paterson Press-Guardian.*

THE tallest man in the world, some nine feet high, has arrived in this country from Denmark. Maybe Attorney-General Palmer can induce him to reach up and pull 'em down.—*Nashville Banner.*

PRINCE JOACHIM got sore because a French officer would not rise when they played "Deutschland Über Alles." He seems to have forgotten that the whole French nation rose over it once.—*Manila Bulletin.*



THE CAPITAL PRIZE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THOSE who gave their lives get no bonus.—*Columbia Record.*

MEXICO should adopt the cactus as its national flower.—*Grand Rapids Herald.*

SOME of these bitter-enders may find that the voters are better enders.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HAVING acquired a half-billion-dollar steel trust, Canada will now have to support it.—*New York American.*

EQUAL pay for equal work wouldn't be so bad if we might get equal work for equal pay.—*Columbia Record.*

IN the matter of candidates the people desire a man and the politicians desire a winner.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

HAVING failed to get in touch with Mars, they might next try to communicate with Colonel House.—*Nashville Banner.*

THERE will be no opposition to heaping honors on the army mule. Anything with a kick is popular nowadays.—*New York World.*

IF America's industrial problem was in Ireland or China, Congress could think of a dozen good ways to solve it.—*Salt Lake City Telegram.*

THE recognition of Armenia will convince the Turks that they failed in their efforts to make it unrecognizable.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

HOW can we tell whether 2.75 beer is intoxicating unless the Supreme Court decides we can have some to experiment with?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Polish Government seems to have an eye to business when it selects as Minister of Finance a man named Grabski.—*Indianapolis Star.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN refuses to join in the accusation that Bryan is a pacifist.—*Chattanooga News.*

WHAT beautiful dime novels Attorney-General Palmer will be able to write when he goes into retirement!—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

A "BE Kind to Husbands Week" is proposed in Kansas City, but let us beware how we run these benevolent schemes into the ground.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Russian people at large are being converted to Bolshevism. As we understand it, if they aren't converted they won't remain at large.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST poll, somebody records Douglas Fairbanks as his choice for President. It wouldn't surprize us if somebody were to nominate Charlie Chaplin on a custard-pie platform.—*Houston Post.*

A LOT of these Presidential candidates who declare themselves for "the greatest good for the greatest number" omit to mention the fact that they consider the greatest number to be Number 1.—*Manila Bulletin.*

# ARE POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES HUMAN BEINGS?

AN AMERICAN BOY went to work one day in the United States Post-office. He was wide-awake and ambitious, and so he chose the biggest business and the biggest employer in the country. Step by step, he rose to be supervisor, and then superintendent of an important department. He made a record of "supreme industry, faithfulness, and loyalty." Age came on, but his zeal did not diminish. Postal officials pointed to him with pride and said he upheld "the very highest traditions of the service," and was "ever ready to sacrifice his personal interests for the public good." Seventy years without a break he served his big employer, the American people, a shining example for all who would hear that crowning tribute—"well done, good and faithful servant!" Last winter, at his post of duty, he was stricken with a chill. Pneumonia followed. Even then he begged that he might dress and return to his duties. And his big employer—the American people—what generous provision and tender care did it give to this oldest employee who had always "sacrificed his personal interest for the public"? The man had not yet taken his annual vacation of fifteen days. His absence now from his post of duty was charged against his vacation. In fifteen days all his "vacation" was gone and his salary stopt. For three days, as he lay on his death-bed, his pay was deducted. Then death came, and he went to receive the "well done" from One whose words are backed with eternal reward. But on earth, where he had toiled so long, the praise given him was empty. No allowance for sickness; no allowance for burial; nothing for his family; his meager salary docked after seventy years of faithful service. What an employer!

You can hardly believe it? You think it must have been an accident, quite unusual in the service of the United States Post-office? You say such a thing could not be tolerated by the American people? It is not unusual, except for the man's extreme age. It is tolerated by the American people—by *you* and by *us*—to our shame. Our postal laws, until we change them, treat all employees, high and low, letter-carrier, porter, clerk, and superintendent, in the most niggardly way. They work night and day, often in unwholesome quarters and under severe strain. Their minds are crowded with the endless details of an exacting system. Their bodies are racked and worn by harsh conditions and cruel burdens, and they are the lowest-paid free workers in the United States. It is time for us all to know the facts and to see that quick justice is done.

Congress has been looking into these facts, but Congress is not the "big employer" against whom the prophet Malachi thunders when he threatens swift judgment for "those that oppress the hireling in his wages." The bitter protests poured out to the Committee of Congress must ring in *our* ears and rouse us to action. Crowding the experience of thousands into a single sentence, a letter-carrier from Camden, N. J., exclaimed: "If you men really knew the want, and distress, and sorrow, and trouble that reach into the life of the poor letter-carrier, you would be up at night trying to find a remedy."

From every city and village of this great rich country and from every branch of the postal service have come these protests and appeals for fair play: "We are not able to provide our families with the necessities of life" . . . "Our wives and our children have to go to work in order to exist." . . . "If you compel men to be ill-fed and undernourished because of insufficient salary, it will have a far-reaching effect on the coming generation." . . . "We bought Liberty bonds to help the Government and had to sell them at a loss to buy food." . . .

Can we hear such things from the men who are working for *us* and not tingle with shame and indignation? Can we rest easily and take our own pleasure and comfort until we have first done all in our power for quick relief?

Consider the kind of man our post-office demands as clerk. His work is highly specialized and complex; he must be skilled by long and intensive training and study, memorizing thousands of facts, intricate systems of classifications, and many methods used in banking, insurance, and commercial business. He must be familiar with the postal laws and regulations filling a volume of 1,700 sections. All this study and preparation must be in his own time and at his own expense. And when he stands in his hard-earned place, a full-equipped postal expert in the employ of the American people, he is paid less than the common unskilled day-laborer on the streets. One of these experts, who after twenty-four years of postal service had acquired special knowledge and experience invaluable to the Government, testified, "I could go out as a milk-wagon driver and get $50 a week, yet the Government pays me an average of about $4 a day." The stedfast loyalty of such a man through long years of pinching penury may be a splendid example of American patriotism, but not one of *us* can claim a like virtue if we fail to raise our voice against the continuance of such shameful parsimony.

But that isn't all. These meager salaries are constantly shrinking throughout the year. Any absence for sickness or other causes is penalized by forfeiture of pay. If death occurs in the family of the employee, whether wife, child, or parent, not a day nor an hour of absence with pay is allowed. Even the solemn hours of funeral rites can be taken only at the expense of the employee.

Letter-carriers are converted into pack-animals and loaded down with burdens often weighing sixty to eighty pounds or more. Through driving rain or blizzard, in burning heat or stinging cold, they must cover their routes on schedule time. The stoutest often succumb to the inhuman strain; yet the highest salary they can earn, after years of smaller pay, is less than $32 a week.

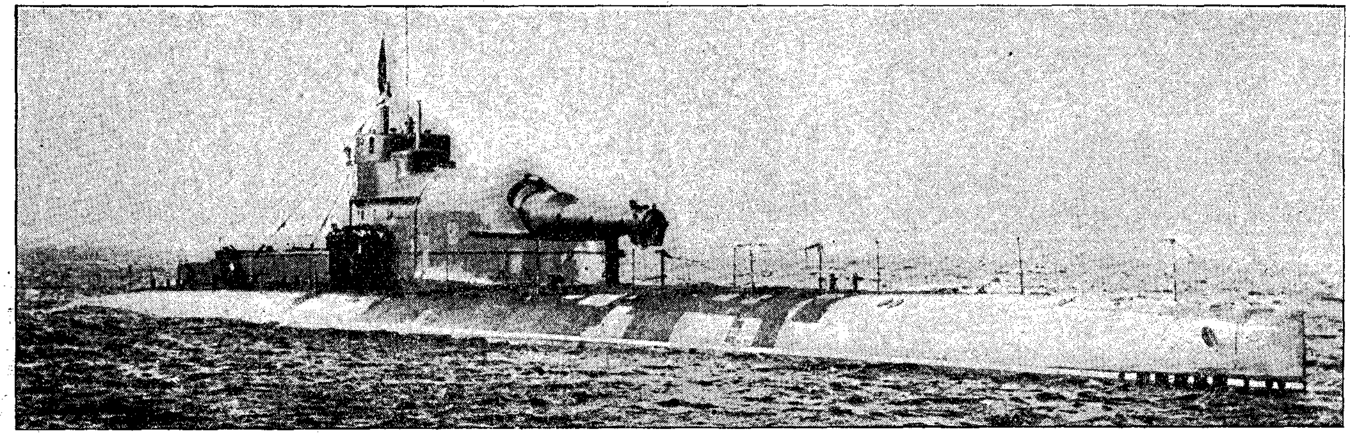
New York is the biggest post-office in the world. It does the biggest business and turns in millions of dollars profit. It is one of the most highly specialized and responsible organizations in modern industry, the center of innumerable activities on which the progress and prosperity of the entire nation depend. Its banking and financial transactions last year alone totaled more than $672,000,000. The management of this vast business concern, with its great central office covering two city blocks, its fifty branch offices, its 250 substations, and fourteen thousand employees, requires supreme managerial abilties on the part of its department chiefs. They would be receiving salaries of $25,000 to $75,000 for such official services in big commercial organizations. Yet the highest salary paid to the "big four" superintendents at the head of the four main departments of the great New York Post-office is only $3,360 a year, or less than $65 a week, and not one of these men attained his position in less than twenty-seven years' service. The superintendents of the great railway terminal postal stations receive less than $46 to $56 a week after serving an average of thirty-five years each! And we pay more than that to longshoremen and window-cleaners and drivers of milk-wagons!

We are doing more than this act of cruel injustice to the 280,000 postal employees of the country. We are bringing a serious menace to our own interests. The postal service is being crippled by wholesale resignations. It is becoming impossible to induce competent men or women to fill the vacancies. In the New York post-office alone more than five hundred resignations have occurred within five months. False economy is destroying all efficiency and threatening a collapse of the service. Time and energy that ought to be given to handling the mail is diverted to instructing and managing a shifting, dissatisfied organization. The same thing is true in all parts of the country. Our indifference and neglect as the "big employer" of the post-office workers is recoiling on our own heads.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has made thorough investigation of the facts and is making this brief, urgent statement to its more than two million readers because many times they have responded nobly to appeals for worthy action as Americans, and now is a time for such action. Congress is not to blame for the existing conditions. The men now sitting in the Capitol at Washington are human beings like the rest of us. They have warm hearts and ready sympathy and as keen a sense of justice as any American citizen can have. The blame and the shame for this pitiful injustice to the nation's postal employees are ours as a people. It is *yours* who read this page. It is *ours* who write and publish it. The change of policy from a brutal stinginess or careless indifference to a fair and liberal American policy must be wrought by us, the Americans who always love fair play.

Write to your Congressman and both of your Senators, every one of you men and women who has a heart and an active sense of human justice. Don't put it off; the time before Congress will adjourn is short. Urge them to give their most ardent support to the bill putting into immediate effect a substantial increase of salaries throughout the entire postal service of the United States. Congress will gladly and quickly pass this bill, when the American people rally to its support. If you don't know the names of your Congressman and Senators, ask your letter-carrier, or postmaster, or banker. Let all business houses be heard from, and all civic societies and fraternal orders. Rescue these postal toilers from penury and narrow lives and set them on their feet as American citizens who need not suffer nor be ashamed in their service of us all.

# FOREIGN - COMMENT



Central News photograph.

A SUBMARINE THAT WILL PUT DREAD INTO THE DREADNOUGHT.

The new British submersible battle-ship *M3*. Her prominent feature is the enormous gun forward the conning-tower. This gun is 12-inches caliber, a size hitherto deemed impossible for a submarine ship. But the boat's more deadly armament lies beneath her water-line in torpedo-tubes.

# JAPANESE ALARM AT AMERICA'S NAVY

A PARADOX OF PEACE is seen in "America's inordinate naval ambition" by some Japanese newspapers, which point out that even now America is the greatest naval Power in the world next to Great Britain. It seems strange to the Tokyo *Taisho Nichi-nichi* that the country which took the lead in advocating the League of Nations and reduction of armaments 'should tend to evince a chauvinism which is, to all intents and purposes, anachronistic." But at the same time this journal relates that President Wilson, regarded by himself and by others as "the prime protagonist of the world's peace," sent a telegram to his country from Paris during the Peace Conference "urging the carrying out of the second naval extension program of America, because if it miscarried it would weaken the position of the American delegates at the Peace Conference." In view of this fact, Japan thinks that "it is perhaps foolish to wonder at the navalism of America." The authority of the League of Nations has not only been lessened by the non-participation of America, but her navalism is a factor "positively destructive of that international arrangement," according to this newspaper, which proceeds:

> "If militaristic egotism appeals to Americans, they are perfectly at liberty to adopt it, but if they think that military demonstrations are the shortest cut to the world's peace, they will be egregiously mistaken. It will be recalled that when Mr. Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, proposed a naval holiday, this was not accepted by Germany, and that it only led to a keener competition in naval armaments. A similar state of affairs is now to be repeated between America and the other Powers."

Having "wheedled" the Powers into restricting their own armaments, this Japanese journal goes on to say, America is "assuming the position of an international outlaw," and it wonders what the feeling of the Powers is with regard to the present attitude of America, for—

> "It goes without saying that, if the present state of affairs continues, the Powers will no longer apply themselves to the consummation of the League of Nations. Will they not try to secede from it immediately on the lapse of two years' term? Will the League not become so utterly futile that the Powers need not take any particular trouble to secede from it? Will it be possible for us to remain indifferent in the face of unrestrained anti-Japanese movements on the other side of the Pacific and extravagant utterances of some Senators, which often amount to a challenge, and the naval program of America, the objective of which is the Pacific?
>
> "We are prepared to support the reduction of armaments and the League of Nations from the depth of our heart, but in view of the above-mentioned circumstances, does it not appear that in the case of an emergency we shall find ourselves prevented by the League of Nations from taking defensive measures? If, as we think, such an impression is not unnatural, it may reasonably be assumed that it is shared by the other Powers."

Duplicity is charged against America also by the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which says that "while on one hand America is urging pacifism, on the other she is steadily extending her armaments," and it questions what America's intentions are. If her real intention is to "menace oriental countries, her lip pacifism is, it may be concluded, a means of deceiving the world." Russia once advocated a Peace Council and then greatly increased her armament, and the *Yorodzu* wonders whether America is following in her footsteps. It believes the Japanese Peace Society should demand that the Peace Society of America start a movement to check America's naval extension. If America abates naval expansion the Japanese Navy should do likewise, and "if this is done the Japanese people will be relieved of a burden and there will be everlasting peace in the Pacific." But—

> "As America devotes the gigantic sum of 1,100,000,000 yen to enlarge her Pacific squadron, Japan is compelled, limited as her financial resources are, to spend 860,000,000 yen on naval aggrandizement. If America does not expand her navy, the extension of the Japanese Navy is of no use. It is because of the American menace that Japan is compelled to enhance her naval strength at the cost of increasing taxes under which the people are miserably laboring. If the Japanese pacifists succeed in having the armaments of Japan and America limited by cooperation with their confrères in America, it will mean not only added happiness to the two peoples, but something more.
>
> "The ex-Kaiser, generally regarded as an incarnation of militarism, spoke of pacifism for over thirty years following his accession, and thus concealed his ambitions. It was much like Taira-no-Kiyomori, who wore a priest's robe over his military armor. Pacifism on the surface can not deceive the world, which will surely detect militarism beneath. It goes without saying that lip pacifism can not insure the real peace of the world. We earnestly hope that the Japanese Peace Society will rise to

the occasion and approach the Peace Society of America to cooperate for the restriction of Japanese and American armaments in the Pacific."

The Tokyo *Yamoto* is puzzled to know what menace causes America's fever of navalism, and it observes:

> "It is true that the position of the British Navy has been made stronger through the destruction of the German Navy, but the preservation of naval supremacy is a geographical and traditional policy of Great Britain, and there is nothing new in it. Some say that the objective of the naval extension of America is the British Navy. We do not know whether this is true or not, but if it be true, Great Britain could not afford to sit idle; if America built one ship, Great Britain would build as many or more ships. There would thus ensue a similar competition between the two countries to that between Great Britain and Germany before the world-war. There were various reasons for the war, but no one can deny that one of the principal causes was Anglo-German competition in naval extension. Before the war the world only had an armed peace which was chiefly due to the extension of German armaments. In a sense, it may be said that the war was waged to bring down the prime mover in armament extension. If America now takes the lead in extending armaments, the world will again be turned back to the days of armed peace. We do not necessarily urge that America should join the League of Nations, but we can not help wishing that she will not open the ball for competition in armament extension. Some time ago, speaking in the House of Representatives, Admiral Rodgers emphasized the necessity of America having the world's largest navy. It is to be hoped that such an opinion will not gain ground in America."

Of specific interest to some Japanese editors is the proposal to build ten high-speed scouting cruisers, and the *Chugai-shogyo* remarks:

> "The American naval authorities lay special emphasis on the necessity of having a high speed for those ten cruisers, and it can well be imagined what is the objective of the American naval policy. Is it not an undisguisable fact that since the end of the war America has been trying to devote her efforts to the Pacific? Unlike the cruisers hitherto built, those now proposed are to be of a specially large type so that they can conveniently cruise oceans. These facts should be duly noted by all interested in the future of Pacific questions."

The *Chugai* then refers to fortifications in the Philippines and other islands and alleges that the American authorities are arranging for a strong naval base at Guam. This fact should be impressive to Japan, in the view of the *Chugai*, because the island is closed to the Japanese, and at the same time has close relations with the South Sea Islands, the mandate for which has been given to Japan. The *Chugai* thinks that now and in future Japan should have her eyes wide open to the extension or establishment of naval bases in the Pacific, which will surely follow the enlargement of the American Navy.

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS IN CANADA

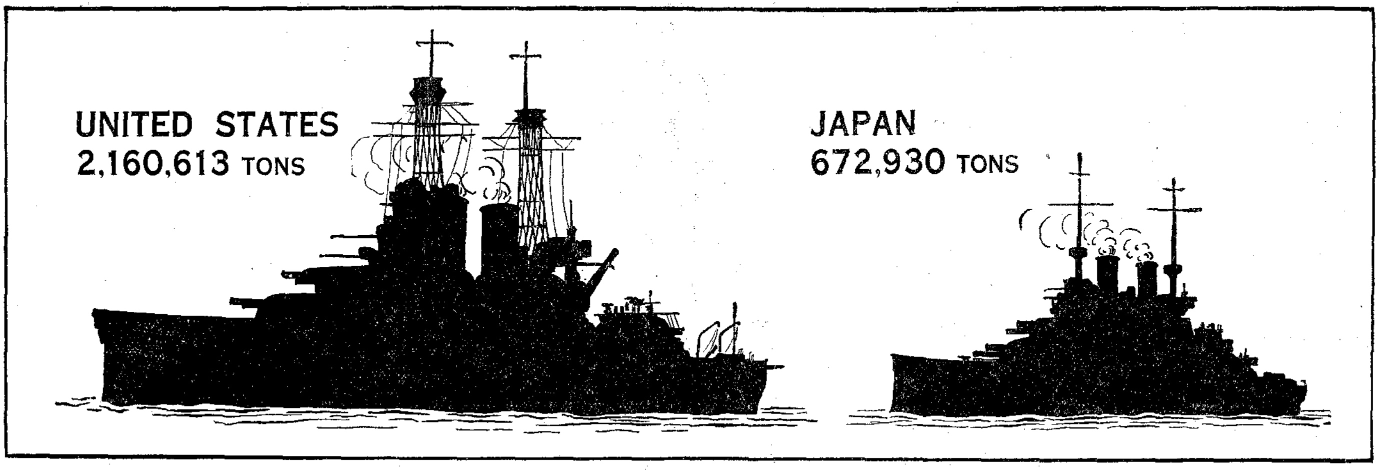
CAMPAIGN FUNDS IN CANADA have come under the search-light of the press in connection with the franchise bill before the Dominion Parliament, and while Canadian editors do not say whether agitation of this familiar subject took stimulus from the agitation in the American Presidential campaign, it is predicted by the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* that in drastic reform of money methods in politics Canada may lead the United States on a path where she has usually followed. Public opinion in Canada in favor of the publication of campaign contributions and expenses, we are told, is steadily growing stronger, and legislation to make it effective "can now only be a matter of a short time." The Saskatoon *Phœnix* points out that Clause 10 of the Franchise Act does not prevent the raising of funds for political purposes, but provides that "no incorporation other than a political one shall contribute funds for political purposes." It does not prevent any expressly political organization from raising and using funds for political purposes. This journal goes on to say that as far as farmers' organizations and others are concerned the legislation follows the English law that "funds collected by an organization for the purpose of furthering the non-political work of the organization may not be used for political purposes even tho a majority of the organization vote for such use." The Toronto *Mail and Empire* quotes the remark of Lord Shaughnessy that if corporations and associations had always been prevented from giving financial assistance to any parties or candidates Canada would be millions of dollars ahead financially, and observes:

> "Greater danger than was ever to be apprehended from the commercial corporations of the country have now to be guarded against. The men who now seek to be bosses are aiming at ends that would be far worse for the country than any old political bosses had in view. In the place of democracy they would set up class rule, and that by means of the financial resources of intimidating organizations they are building up."

The Moose Jaw *News* is evidently not much imprest with restrictions upon corporations and associations in the matter of campaign funds, for it says:

> "The cure for the evil so generally recognized as to call for legal enactments is not to be found in prohibitory statutes and penalties; but in the education of the electorate."

The St. John *Standard* also does not seem too hopeful, for while it considers the prohibition of contributions by commercial concerns "a legitimate effort to check the growth of a recognized evil," in practise "not too much is expected of it, because personal contributions are quite as effective and corporations do not always pay out money directly."

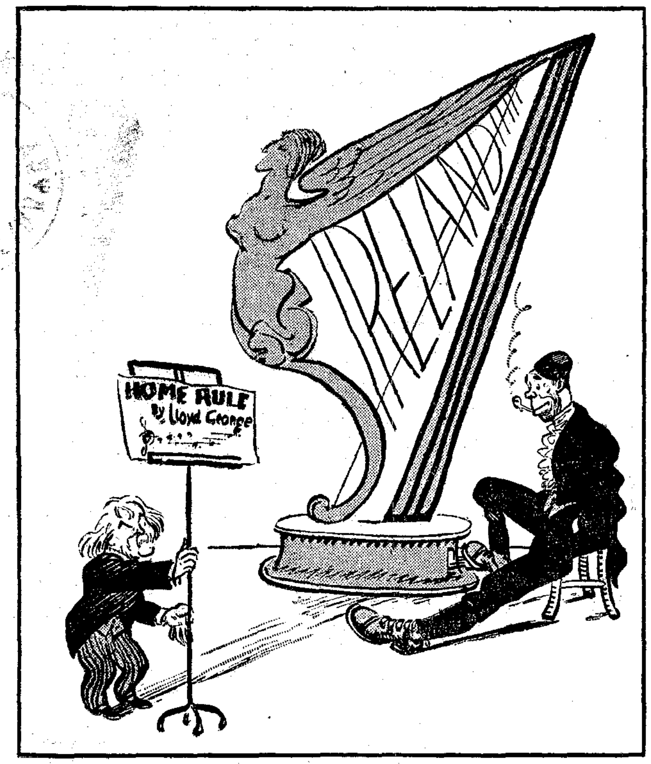


LINE-UP OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

The United States Navy Department at Washington reports America has already built 797 naval vessels of 2,160,613 tons displacement; that there are under construction 197 naval vessels of 1,105,161 tons displacement; and that there are authorized nineteen vessels of 24,580 tons displacement. Japan's Naval Attaché at Washington reports that Japan has built 157 naval vessels and a number of submarines of a total displacement of 672,930 tons; and that there are authorized thirty-eight naval vessels and some submarines.

## AMERICAN "MEDDLING" WITH IRELAND

AMERICAN "MEDDLING" in Irish affairs is strongly resented in some sections of the British press, while in others it is provocative only of mild contempt, London dispatches relate. As far as the British Government is concerned, an official at the residence of the Prime Minister is quoted as saying: "We long since have come to believe that resolutions and messages coming from America are political maneuvers and that they do not represent American sentiment. Consequently they have little weight." This statement was made with particular application to a cablegram signed by eighty-eight American Congressmen protesting against the British Government's course in Ireland. Some of the London newspapers did not publish the Congressmen's message, we are told, while others printed it inconspicuously. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* referred to it in this small paragraph:



LLOYD GEORGE—"Now, here's the music. Let's have a little harmony."

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

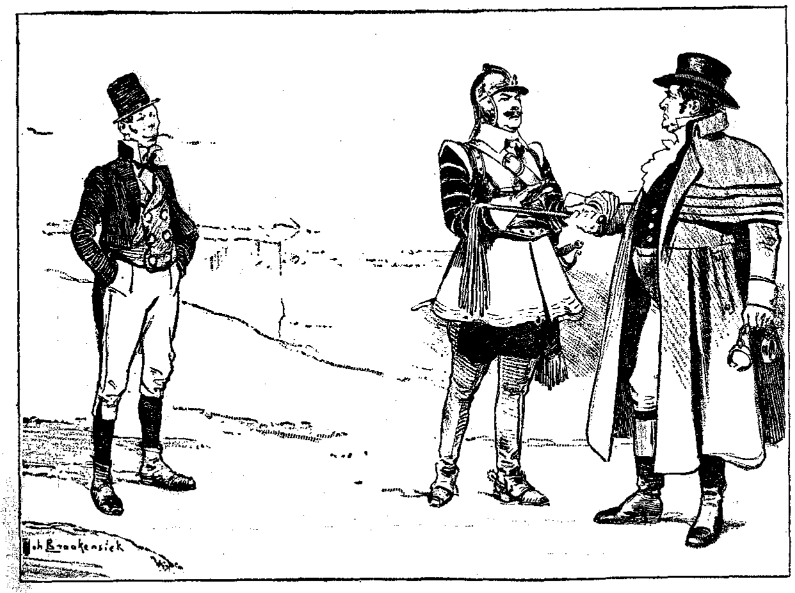
> "Eighty-eight members of the United States Congress have informed Premier Lloyd George of their objections to the detention of Irish prisoners without trial. That they do not reproach him with murdering the Lord Mayor of Cork must be set down to the nice sense of international delicacy which distinguishes their species."

The London *Daily Graphic* reminds us that "it is an elementary maxim of the foreign policy of most civilized nations that one State Department should not interfere with the internal affairs of another nation," and, with a jab at the political motives of the protesting Congressmen, remarks that "no legislator of any country has the right to imperil the good relationship existing between his nation and any other merely because he wants to attract votes to himself." This journal adds that Irishmen have the same redress, if wronged, that is given other citizens of the United Kingdom, and it points to the wholesale arrests of Bolsheviki in America as analogous to the situation in Ireland. Reestablishment of the British Bureau of Information in America, which was closed at the armistice, is urged upon the Government by the London *Morning Post,* in order that it may counter anti-British agitation in the United States. As to the action of American Congressmen on behalf of the "Irish Republic," this newspaper observes: "Were Great Britain to pass a resolution in both houses of Parliament in favor of granting self-government to the Philippine Islands, we imagine the British Foreign Office would hear of it within twenty-four hours." In Dublin the Nationalist *Freeman's Journal* alludes to the Congressional resolution as follows:

> "Helped by Dublin Castle, friends of Ireland in the United States will have no difficulty in turning the interest aroused in Ireland by the British Secret Service to good account. The Congressmen's message might be a useful reminder to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a Canadian."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, editor of *John Bull,* a weekly that enjoys baiting Americans, asked whether the Government was aware that appeals for subscriptions for bonds of the Irish Republic were appearing in American newspapers, and whether Great Britain purposed to make representations on the matter to President Wilson. Mr. Bonar Law, replying on behalf of the Government, said with regard to Great Britain's course that it is not always wise to take action to which a country has the legal right. As to any harm that might come to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was quite satisfied the good feeling of the United States was not represented at all by demonstrations in favor of Mr. De Valera and his supporters, and he did not believe that any action the British Government could take against them would have any other effect than to make the relations worse. The London *Times* says:

> "We have seen in the growth of American opinion hostile to us in this matter one measure of the urgency of an Irish settlement. The poverty and famine of the middle of the last century originated the tragic exodus of hundreds of thousands of Irish to the United States and to the Dominions. They took with them a tradition of hatred against this country which has lasted to the present day. The war stopt Irish emigration, and there are now in Ireland many thousands of young Irishmen who, were there facilities for doing so, might, in their turn, seek a life of richer prospect abroad. These young men may well be the cause of much of the restlessness and disturbance which now afflict their country. The situation in Ireland has been described as that of a public school where the sixth form had remained for five years after the usual age of leaving. Nevertheless, we could not approve deliberate recourse to the practise of letting the life-blood of the country in the hope of curing a national fever. The remedy must rather be sought in the removal of the deep-seated cause of the disease."



A DUTCH VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

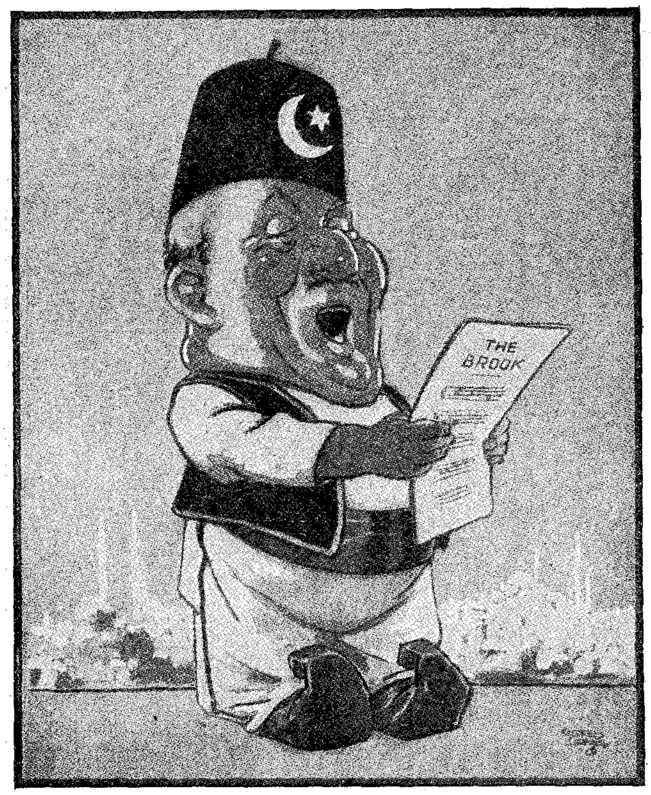
CROMWELL (to JOHN BULL)—"No violence. I tried that, and you are reaping the fruits. Rather try reason and patience."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

## NEAR-EAST TALK OF UNCLE SAM

AMERICA HAD BEEN CONSIDERED so definitely eliminated from the business of making peace by her failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty that some Near-East editors were surprized to hear that President Wilson said America could not be satisfied if the Turks were left in power in Constantinople. Among the Turkish press the daily *Yeni Gün* is not unpleasantly surprized by America's reviving interest in the matter of the Turkish peace, even tho President Wilson's attitude toward Turkey seems to be "unfavorable." The *Yeni Gün* insists that the intervention of America in peace questions must be counted as fortunate for world-peace, "since by such a step one more moral factor will arise," and it adds:

"Mr. Wilson may be in favor of expelling the Turks from Constantinople. But we must not forget that it is the Americans who have made impartial investigations in Turkey, and that the intervention of the United States in the peace question will inevitably bring about the publication of the reports of the American authorities who have traversed our country, and the renewed discussion of the Wilsonian principles, whose complete application we desire with all our might. In any case we shall unhesitatingly regard with satisfaction the active participation of the United States in the question of our peace, for we hope that the truth will thus come more to light. If the news of the entry of America into the matter is confirmed, we should at once enlighten public opinion in the United States, and it is not yet too late to do so."



"MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO, BUT I GO ON FOREVER."

—*The Bystander* (London).

America's statement on peace with Turkey must be taken into consideration, and will mean a new discussion of the Turkish Treaty, in the view of the Greek daily *Proia*, which says that when the United States entered the war and when Mr. Wilson's fourteen points were published, "we were ready to see the whole American people in arms, going into the conflict, to fight to a finish." This journal relates that America was also counted on to be consulted in the final settlement of questions rising out of the war, and it was believed that "the Wilsonian principles, formulated as preliminary bases in his message, would not be dead letters." Tho the long illness of the American President kept him from the scene of direct negotiations, says the *Proia*, it did not lessen the right of the American people and of Mr. Wilson to express freely their opinion on the decisions taken, and this daily reminds us that while delay resulted, yet—

"The European Powers, compelled by circumstances to hasten the solution of the pending problems, while they agreed to stand by their decisions, promised to submit them to Wilson and his Government as quickly as they took form. And while it may seem that an opinion thus obtained would not have the importance it would have had, if exprest in full conference, it clearly can not be despised, especially if it accords with the message on the basis of which America went into the war, and with the fundamental principles which attracted the liberal nations to the great countries that stand as representatives of liberty and civilization. In any other case, the consultation of America would be a mere formality. Consequently the recent statement of Wilson, which constitutes the basis of the American reply as to peace with Turkey, will necessarily be taken into consideration, and will mean a new discussion of the Treaty that is being prepared."

Among the Armenian press we find journals that see America's duty involved in the working out of peace, altho they are not unmindful of America's great humanitarian service toward their people. The current of sympathy for Armenia grows continually, remarks the *Djagadamard*, tho "the line of conduct of America is still just as much of an enigma as ever," and it is pointed out that—

"Each time that the telegrams announce some settlement favorable to Turkey, Republicans and Democrats send energetic messages of protest. Official persons let the Allies understand that the United States will not sign the Treaty of Peace if Constantinople is left to the Turks, or if such and such a territory is not evacuated. In view of this situation, one can not help asking why the United States, in its policy of 'splendid isolation,' which has only served to delay the Turkish peace, confines itself to making complications and to leaving the way open for new disasters. The Armenian people follow events with real anguish not because they any longer cherish any hope of American help, but because the current sympathy that comes from America is not sufficient to deliver them from their sufferings. We believe that America herself will not be especially satisfied if she persists in limiting herself to the rôle of good Samaritan."

An admonitory tone characterizes the Armenian *Zhoghovourti Tsain*, which wonders how America can assume to intervene in the Turkish problem when "she has neither ratified the Peace Treaty nor joined the League of Nations," and this daily suggests that—

"America herself must answer this question, for by delaying the signature of peace through her intervention, she becomes indirectly responsible for the present difficulties and for the critical situation of Armenia. America has given our people the greatest possible humane assistance, and there is not a single Armenian who will not recognize this to the full. But of what use is it to take care of the orphans, feed the starving and clothe the naked, if to-morrow all these unfortunates are to fall under the *yataghan* of the barbarians? America has studied Armenia and the Armenian question well; the report of General Harbord favors independence for our country and an American mandate. Consequently it is the duty of America to speak their final word as soon as possible. Any delay might create new and very serious dangers in the Near East."

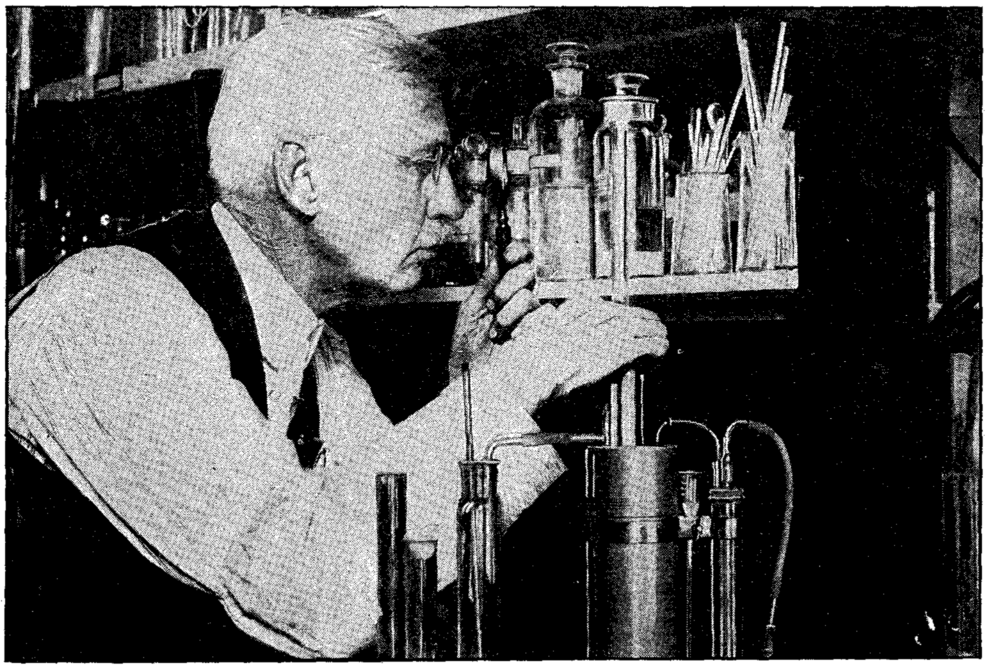
If America wishes her voice to be heard before a definite decision is taken on the Turkish question, remarks the French daily *Bosphore*, she must understand that that voice can be heard only on one condition, namely, that the United States is "disposed to take her part in the measures made necessary by the adoption of certain resolutions," and this journal adds bluntly:

"It is not enough now to legislate in the abstract; the plan must also be carried into execution. It is not enough to declare one's self in favor of such and such a plan; whoever proposes it must be ready to do what is necessary to carry it to success. In the present state of things in the East, the most categorical imperatives are of no value unless backed by the most positive arguments. Which means that for all the Powers that pretend to play a part in the rejuvenation of the Eastern world this involves certain duties and serious responsibilities as well as advantages of either an economic or a moral nature."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## BAD NEWS FOR DISHONEST MILKMEN

THE JOKE ABOUT WATER in the milk competes for age with the mother-in-law jest and the merry quip about the large feet of the girls in the adjacent town. It is a joke only on paper; the actual payment of milk prices for plain water has never been regarded as humorous by the customer. And no direct practical way of detecting water in milk has been devised until lately. It could be got at indirectly by measuring the butter-fat or the total solids in the milk, but any way of finding quickly whether the lacteal fluid in a given can is wholly so or largely aqueous has been lacking. But now a dairy chemist in Minnesota has solved the problem, as we are informed in *The Northwest Farmstead* (Minneapolis, Minn.). Utilizing the long-known fact that the freezing-points of pure water and pure milk differ, he has devised a delicate thermometer that will tell at a glance how much water has been added to the milk since it left the cow. Says *The Farmstead*, in substance:



TESTING THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN MILK.

Dr. Julius Hortvet, Chief Chemist of the Minnesota Food and Dairy Department, reading a test for water in milk at his laboratory, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul. There is a good deal of water in this sample, otherwise the reading-glass in his left hand would be held much lower on the thermometer. He is stirring the sample with a little metal dasher in his right hand.

"Heretofore it has been possible to tell what percentage of butter-fat there is in a sample of milk, but no one has been able to assert whether a low-testing sample of milk contained little fat because it came from a cow whose milk naturally was thin or whether it was low because water had been added to it.

"Now, natural milk containing little butter-fat still contains an excellent proportion of other valuable food elements. It has been the practise of milk dealers to add sufficient water to the milk that they bought from farmers to bring down the butter-fat test to the percentage required by law or ordinance. And there has been no way to detect this fraud.

"Food and Dairy Commissioner James Sorenson knew that it was being done, and done by wholesale, but in order to prove it he had to catch the man using the pump, which was very hard to do. So he put the problem up to the head chemist, Dr. Hortvet, and now in a glass case in the chemistry laboratory of the Dairy and Food Department there is a little instrument that you could put in a small hand-bag, but which will tell to a fraction of a per cent. just how much water has been added to a sample of milk.

"Perhaps a little description of the device that detects the addition of water might be interesting. Pure water freezes at zero on a centigrade thermometer, about 32 degrees above zero on a Fahrenheit thermometer. In 1780 it was discovered that any substance dissolved in water caused a variation of the freezing-point. For instance, if a little sugar or salt is dissolved in water the freezing-point is lowered. Dr. Hortvet's thermometer registers .0011 of a degree. Now, milk, natural milk as it is drawn from the udder of a cow, contains in solution certain elements, among them milk-sugar. The result is that natural milk freezes at about half a degree under zero on the centigrade thermometer. The amount of fat contained in the milk has no effect whatever on the freezing-point. It is held in suspension and not in solution.

"We will add some water to it. What happens? The freezing-point is raised. We will find that if 50 per cent. of water has been added the mixture will freeze quite a little sooner than pure milk, tho not so quickly as pure water. By a long series of experiments, Dr. Hortvet has worked out a table so that he can tell to a fraction of a per cent. just exactly how much water has been added to a sample.

"It should be understood that it has been known for quite a number of years that this determination could be made, but it has been a long, dirty job to make the test. Dr. Hortvet has invented a device which makes the test very rapidly and with very little bother, and, withal, with wonderful accuracy. With his little device, .001 of a degree centigrade shows up as visible as an inch measure on a foot rule."

In a later issue we are told that the Minnesota courts have upheld the Hortvet test and that milk-watering dealers have been fined on its evidence. That any method of "beating" it will be found, the editor of *The Farmstead* considers very unlikely. For instance,

"The molecular weight of lactose, or milk-sugar, the element which is the main substance held in solution in milk, is very low, being only forty-six. So the right amount of milk-sugar changes the freezing-point very little, only about one-half a degree centigrade, 55 one-thousandths, to be exact.

"Forty-six grams of milk-sugar will change the freezing-point of one hundred cubic centimeters of water, say one-half a degree. To make an equal change in the freezing-point by the addition of some other substance, say salt, would require the addition of 342 grams. So it can readily be seen that it would be mighty hard for the crooked milk-distributer to beat this test. There is practically nothing that he could introduce into the milk to change its freezing-point that could not be detected instantly."

It should be understood, however, we are told, that it in no way supersedes the Babcock test:

"It shows nothing at all about butter-fat. It would be worth nothing to a creamery. They buy butterfat by the Babcock test. It would be worth nothing to a farmer to own one. He knows whether he pumps water into his milk or whether he does not. Its one purpose is to detect added water in *milk*, a detection which has been practically impossible heretofore. For this purpose, it is 'there and over.' In less than ten minutes you can tell whether a sample of milk contains added water, and exactly how much. It is the scales of justice standing, between the farmer, who sells by the pound of butterfat, and the consumer, who buys by the quart of liquid milk. It will revolutionize the whole milk business—in the Twin Cities at least—and maintain honesty in localities where that virtue has been practised by milk dealers."

## MINING FOR OIL

WE SHALL IN FUTURE dig most of our petroleum out of the hills in solid form, according to President Victor C. Alderson, of the Colorado School of Mines. Oil-shale, from which oil may be extracted by distillation, is the only great national reservoir that can be absolutely depended upon, President Alderson asserts. It will be the source of our oil-supply for the future, for it provides an almost unlimited supply of raw material. Its distribution is worldwide and its extent incalculable. Extensive deposits are found in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, and California. It abounds in Canada, in Scotland, in France, in South Africa, in New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, Brazil, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Turkey. President Alderson figures out that in his home State alone, if one hundred plants were in operation, each treating two thousand tons daily, they would have a daily production of two hundred thousand barrels, and they would have material to last them eight hundred years. Our quotations are from a paper read at the St. Louis Mining Congress by Dr. Alderson and issued in pamphlet form. We read:

"Oil-shale virtually contains no oil as such. It is a consolidated mud or clay deposit from which petroleum is obtained by distillation. In appearance the shale is black, or brownish-black, but on weathered surfaces it is white or gray. It is usually fine-grained, with some lime and occasionally sand. It is tough, but in thin sections friable. When broken to a fresh surface it may give an odor like petroleum. Thin, rich pieces may burn with a sooty flame. . . . Oil-shale must be carefully distinguished from oil-sand. In the oil-sand the oil is contained in the sand as oil. When the sand is penetrated by a well the oil gushes out or is pumped out. In the oil-shale there is no oil as such, but only the uncooked ingredients of oil. When the shale is subjected to destructive distillation—*i.e.*, heated in a closed vessel or 'cooked,' shale-oil results as a manufactured product.

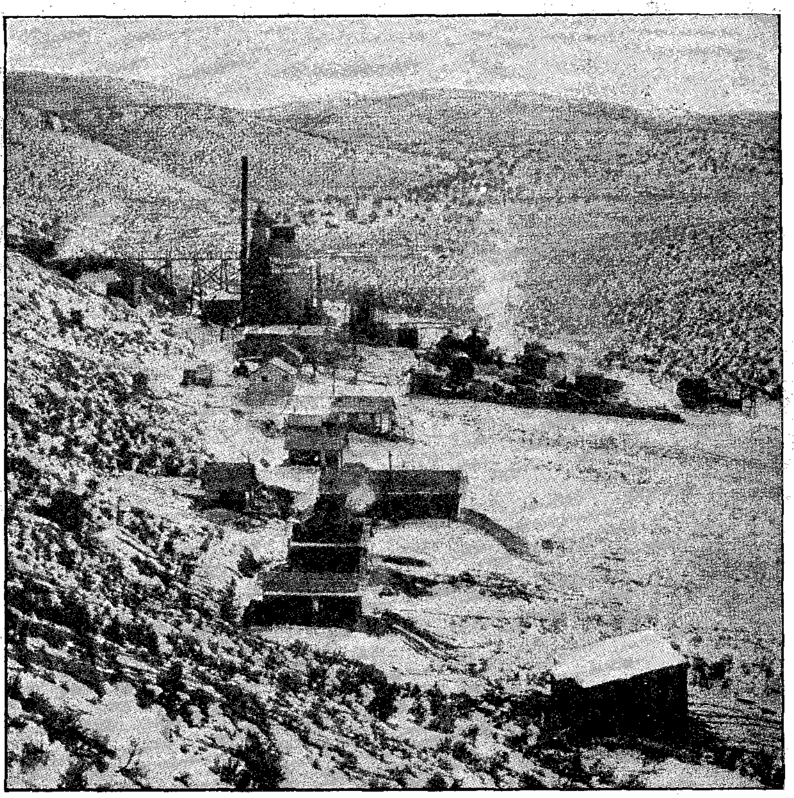
"Oil-shale is one of a long list of natural deposits which result from the deposition of organic matter from plants or animals of a former geologic era—like anthracite, bituminous, and brown coal, peat, petroleum, and asphaltum. Beds of oil-shale were laid down in lagoons, or wide expanses of quiet water. They contain a large amount of organic matter—low plant forms of lifelike algæ; also pollen, fish-scales, insects, and remains of animal and vegetable life.

"At the present time we have no exact knowledge of the change or the persistency of oil values with depth, nor the underground difficulties to be met in mining. Up to the present time sampling has been done on weathered outcrops or from shale close to the surface. There is reason to expect that as unaltered shale is reached it will be found to be richer than shale near the surface."

The oil-shale industry, President Alderson tells us, has been in operation in Scotland since 1850, and has met and overcome technical, trade, and economic obstacles. It seems to him a mere matter of common sense for the pioneers of the industry in the United States to follow the methods of Scotland; to adapt them to our conditions, and then to improve them as fast as possible. Besides the production of crude oil, gas, and ammonium sulfate, he suggests that the nitrogen may be reclaimed in a form for use in the manufacture of munitions of war; anilin dyes and flotation oils may be obtained; possibly producer gas, a substitute for rubber, and other products may become valuable. All in all, he says, the oil-shale industry presents a long series of problems to be solved by trained men. The industry can be classed as a combined mining-chemical-manufacturing project. To quote further:

"In mining oil-shale, steam-shovel methods may be eliminated for the present. Beds of shale amenable to such treatment are far removed from railroads or are on the top of high cliffs. To reach these beds expensive roads would have to be constructed and the first cost of installation would be excessive. In the next place, the long-wall system of coal-mining can be eliminated, because under that method the roof is allowed to cave in after mining and this would destroy any beds of shale lying above the one being mined. The room-and-pillar method of coal-mining will probably be adopted. . . . A large percentage of shale must be left, but this is inconsequential on account of the great extent of the deposits. It goes without saying that to open an oil-shale deposit properly a definite plan of development must be outlined, mechanical ventilation supplied, provision made for rapid and economical haulage, and the numerous appliances provided for handling a very large tonnage in an efficient and economical way. The open-cut method may be used in some favorable localities. . . . . .

"The oil-shale industry has a variety of phases and is consequently a complex industry. The mining of shale will probably present no problems of a troublesome character. The crux of the industry is, however, in the restoring—*i.e.*, in the conversion of the shale into oil and gas. The specific problem is to apply heat to the retort at such a temperature and with such uniformity that not only will the maximum yield be produced, but that the oil will be of a suitable character for the succeeding process of refining. On this problem American ingenuity is at work. Already about twenty processes are in course of development."

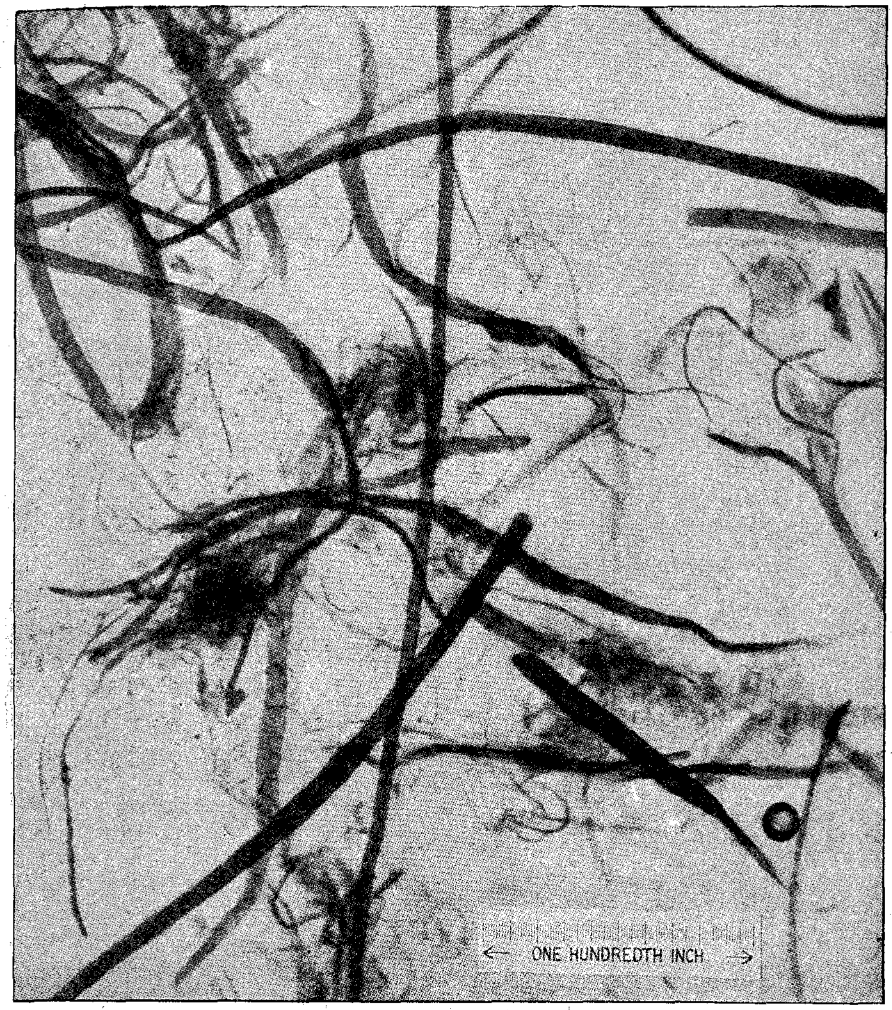


AN OIL-MINE.

Plant of the Catlin Shale Products Company, at Elko, Nevada, photographed last winter.

## PAPER-PULP FROM FLAX STRAW

MUCH FLAX IS RAISED simply for its seed, from which linseed-oil is exprest. In this case the straw is burned—a criminal waste, it would seem, since it has now been shown that it can be used for making a high grade of paper. A writer in *The Pulp and Paper Magazine* (Ste. Anne, Canada) believes that this is to become an important Canadian industry. It will not pay to haul the straw for long distances, he thinks, for it takes nine tons to make a ton of pulp; but portable mills can be constructed and set up wherever the crops are largest, for flax is what he calls a "migratory crop." This new industry, he asserts, will "revolutionize the flax-growing problem," and at the same time give a great impetus to the paper industry by furnishing it with a large supply of high-grade pulp. We read:



From "The Pulp and Paper Magazine," Ste. Anne, Canada.

FLAX-STRAW PAPER GREATLY MAGNIFIED, SHOWING FIBERS.

"It can now be definitely stated that a use for flax-straw has been demonstrated in the manufacture of pulp (bleached and unbleached half stuff) for conversion into high-grade papers. All that is required is cooperation on the part of the farmers in the collection and delivery of straw, and interest of the necessary capital to organize a new industry which will revolutionize the flax-growing problem and at the same time stimulate the important paper industry of Canada with a supply of high-quality pulp.

"This is no question of experiment. That stage has been passed, and production on a semicommercial scale has actually been accomplished. Over a ton of unbleached flax-straw pulp has been manufactured, and then made into paper in two paper-mills. This was submitted to various large paper manufacturers for their opinion, and from them it received the highest commendation. . . . . . .

"The conditions essential to the successful manufacture of flax-pulp are: (1) Sufficient quantity of flax-straw. (2) Suitable mill locations. (3) Suitable markets. Dealing with each of these headings, it is obvious that the first is of primary importance, the available supply of the basic raw material straw; the possibilities of collecting that supply, and the price at which it can be so collected, are factors on which depend the practical commercial possibilities of this development.

"Taking first the available supply, we find that there has been in the past an enormous increase in flax acreage in the West. In 1870 the total Canadian crop was 118,044 bushels. In 1903 this had increased to 884,000 bushels, and this increase continued up to the enormous crop of 25,978,000 bushels in 1912. The fall in prices in the next few years was reflected in diminished production, but recovery has been rapid, and in 1918 a crop of 5,776,000 bushels was harvested in the Prairie Provinces, the estimated crop for 1919 being 7,117,000 bushels, of which Saskatchewan is credited with nearly 4,600,000 bushels. . . . . . .

"Practically all of this flax is grown for linseed. It is well known that flax cultivation for this purpose is an entirely different farming proposition from growing flax for fiber. For fiber flax a special seed must be selected, and the crop is closely sown to encourage long, slender growth of straw with small tops. Special cultivation, harvesting methods, and subsequent treatment of the straw must be resorted to."

The question of growing flax for fiber to replace the shortage from which Europe is now suffering is a problem of the first importance to the Canadian West, but it is an entirely different one from that of utilizing the present supply of straw for paper-pulp. With linseed flax, seed is sparsely sown to encourage plants to develop large tops; the flax is cut at a later stage and threshed. The resulting straw is too short, broken, and brittle for use in the textile trades, and has hitherto been piled alongside the thresher and burned. But, the writer continues:

"It is this identical straw, just as it is to-day piled from the thresher, which can be utilized by the process now described. Emphasis is here laid on the fact that no new methods of flax cultivation are involved. The straw of the flax grown to-day from Canadian seed, under Canadian climatic conditions, is used, just as it is to-day accumulated by the Western farmer in the ordinary process of linseed-flax cultivation. What is required is cooperative action on the part of the farmer to haul and deliver the straw to centrally located tow-mills at reasonable cost. . . . . . .

"Figuring conservatively, it takes about nine tons of air-dried straw to produce one ton of flax-pulp. This emphasizes what has been said as to the importance of initial cost of straw; it also clearly shows the impracticability of hauling straw any long distance to pulp-mills.

"The difficulty is met by the establishment of portable tow-mills, where shive is stript from the straw and prest into baled tow. Again, this arrangement adapts itself admirably to existing conditions of flax cultivation. Flax is essentially a migratory crop, and these tow-mills can be of cheap portable construction, distributed throughout flax-growing areas. . . . . . .

"The establishment of these tow-mills will also tend to stabilize labor, and encourage increased flax production. Flax is a crop that has special attractions for the farmer in that it is: (1) A late crop—(can be put in in a backward season). (2) Hardy against wireworm—(good on new breaking). (3) Less bulky than grain—(cheaper to transport to railroad.) (4) A good crop for heavy soils. . . . . . .

"As already stated, at no time has the demand for high-grade paper-pulp been greater than it is to-day. Flax fiber is very long and slender, resembling cotton fiber, the raw material having a length of from seven to fifty-five inches and an ultimate length after manufacture of 1.18 inches. Bleached pulp produced from it is comparable with pulp made from a fair grade of cotton rags. Rags to-day cost fifteen cents a pound, and bleached flax-pulp should sell at three hundred dollars per ton. From it high-grade papers for writing, bond, deed, and fine correspondence can be manufactured.

"Assuming a conservatively high figure for initial cost of straw, and making no allowance for by-products such as seed, shives for cattle feed, briquetted shives for fuel, all of which are recoverable from tow-mills and are marketable, it is thought that the cost of production to-day should not exceed two hundred dollars per ton. The market exists, and it may be pointed out that expansion of that market may reasonably be expected to follow increase of population in the West and the ultimate expansion of Canadian paper-mills to meet the demands of that population."

## GENERAL WOOD—DRUGGIST

THAT GENERAL WOOD was educated as a physician most of us know, but probably few have heard that he ever studied drugs behind a prescription-counter, putting himself in the class with John Keats. In *Drug Topics* (New York), Jerry McQuade tells how, while other students in Harvard Medical School spent their leisure hours in recreation, young Wood passed his in drug-store service, seeking increased knowledge. Mr. McQuade is evidently prepared to hail General Wood as a pharmacist, whether he likes it or not, and he suggests that one who could "dispense political *panaceæ* from the White House" would not make a bad President. His early career as a dispenser of drugs Mr. McQuade calls "a secret which few know and which future biographers of Leonard Wood, if he ever reaches the White House, will recall as an index of his strong mental processes." The writer reveals it in the following words:

"When he was a student at the Harvard Medical School, he was dissatisfied with the lack of thoroughness of some of his teachers, who discoursed eloquently, long, and learnedly on remedies to be prescribed in certain diseases. On the physiological nature of these remedies, their appearance, color, odor, and taste, these teachers were conspicuously vague, obtuse, and silent. What steps were necessary to prepare these remedies for administration were not mentioned—perhaps this was not important to a student's knowledge of medicine; it was sufficient to know that they produced the result desired. Leonard Wood thought differently.

"Psychologists classify men into two types—the type which accepts whatever is told to them as a predigested compendium of all that they should know, and, being deficient in the cosmic fluids, never ask any further questions; hence quietly pass into oblivion, unremembered and unregretted; and the type which, receiving the plasmodic vibrations from tired men, to whom teaching is a job and not a vocation, feel the impulse of life and the thirst to ask why, wherefore, whither, how; hence etch deep and leave their imprint on the tablet of Time for the ages to come.

"In every student body the latter type is in the minority, and here we have the explanation why out of every hundred men only a paltry few are able to rise above the common herd and in after life look their parents in the face, to justify the sacrifices, effort, and expenditure made for their advancement, benefit, profit, prestige, and glory.

"All of which is unfortunate but eminently right, for folk who won't work for the rewards offered for proof of superior knowledge, power, merit, and achievement are not deserving of them. . . . . . .

"Unable to secure in Harvard the technical information he felt he ought to have, Leonard Wood sought it elsewhere, proving that he had courage, character, enterprise, and strength of purpose. . . . . . .

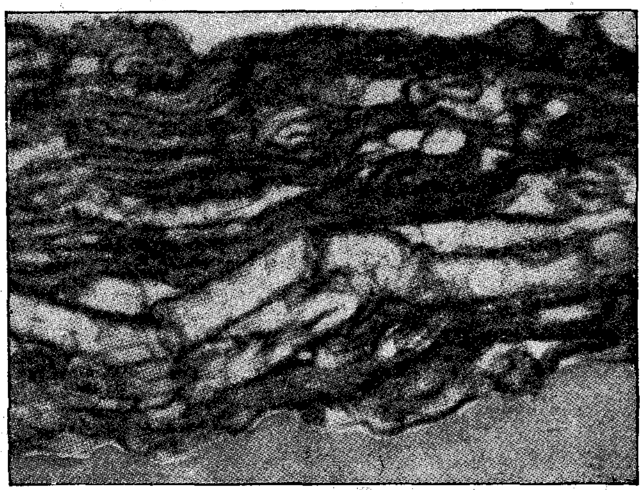
"When he prescribed a medicine, he wanted to know, not alone its physiological action, but what it looked like, its taste, color, and odor, and how it was fabricated for use by the patient for whom it was prescribed. In other words, he aspired to be master of the situation, and as physician and surgeon to work understandingly and intelligently, with a full basic knowledge of what he was doing.

"Thus we see in its embryonic form the first sprouting impulse of that love for preparedness for future needs which in recent years has made Leonard Wood the leading protagonist of military preparedness in the United States.

"The more we know about the subject we have to handle, either medicine, drugs, or soldiering, the better we are able to handle it. . . . . . .

"So, having a lust for a knowledge of the science of pharmacology, as well as the science of *materia medica*, Leonard Wood one day walked into the drug-store of Cannon & Patch, a short walk from the Harvard Medical School. A fellow student of the same spirit was with him.

"The young men said they would like to supplement their lecture work at the school—that the lecturers had been instructing them to prescribe certain remedies in certain diseases, but were unable to give them any information on how these remedies as a whole or in their integral ingredients looked, tasted, or were put together. They considered such information would prove of great value to them in their professional career, and wished to make some arrangement whereby they might obtain some knowledge of the preparations recommended. . . . .



FLAX-STRAW PAPER CUT IN "CROSS" DIRECTION.
GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

"Dr. Edgar L. Patch, one of the partners, now president of the E. L. Patch Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Stoneham, Mass., who talked to young Wood, considered his request to spend his extra time away from college in studying the drugs he would prescribe as a practitioner so unusual that he eagerly assented to the request.

"While other students were devoting their leisure hours to recreation and song, a young man who would give up these hours to increasing his fund of information was a *rara avis*, Dr. Patch thought, who ought to be encouraged. . . . . . .

"To facilitate the young student's study, Professor Patch told him to come and go whenever he pleased and make himself thoroughly at home. He placed one of his clerks at his disposal and invited the young man to ask him personally any question for which he could not otherwise obtain an answer—he stood ready to assist him at all times and was at his service.

"Availing himself of this friendly invitation, Leonard Wood came and went at will while he remained a student at the Harvard Medical College, and, we now know, learned much. Thus, doubly fortified, Leonard Wood graduated one of the best-equipped men of his class.

"To prove that some men are not ungrateful and remember, Leonard Wood, following his graduation, opened an office near the Patch drug-store, and sent all of his patients there.

"To Edgar L. Patch, Leonard Wood was a marked man from the first day he entered the Patch drug-store to study behind the Patch prescription-counter—a student with such a zest for education and thoroughness in his work must win!

"If Leonard Wood is the next President of the United States, pharmacy will have an old and good friend on the job."

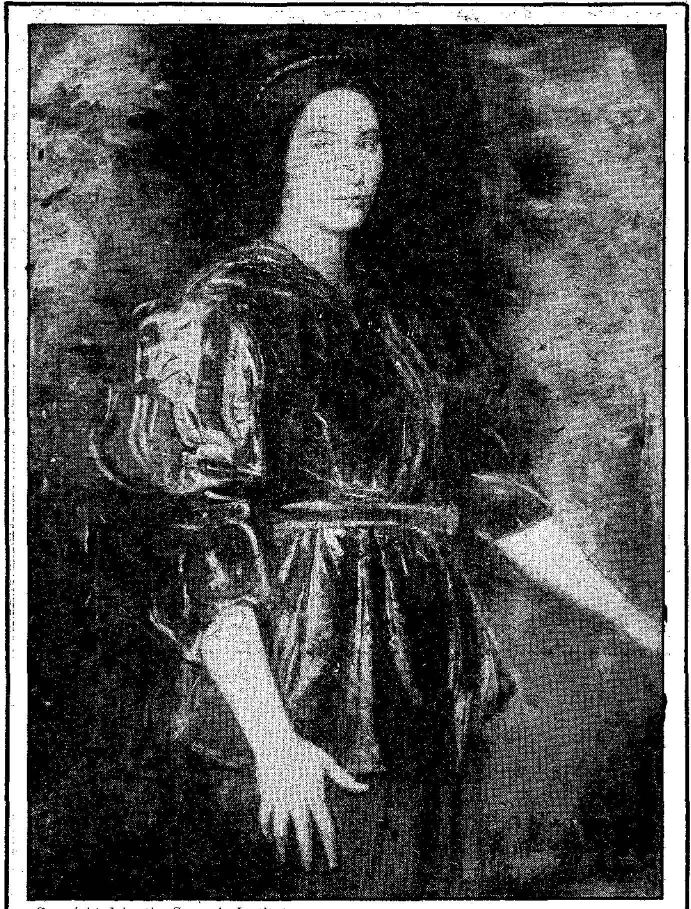
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 127

# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## PITTSBURG'S ARTISTIC PLASTER FOR BOLSHEVISM

THE HAND OF RECONCILIATION that Pittsburg held forth to the international art world now brings home two of the three prizes. The seeming dubiousness of this gesture is perhaps acquitted, however, by the fact that there were at least two foreign members of the jury, Julius Oleson, of Sweden, and André Dauchez, of France. Otherwise, the "International Salon," now in session in the Pennsylvania city after a six-year interruption, might need explanations to the foreign artists who were startled by the advance agent of the show coming among them in the guise of a missionary. The easy pen of Philip Gibbs furnished for our issue of January 10 the picture of this missionary arriving in Europe with "his particular prescription for our present discontents—international hatreds, social unrest, materialistic philosophy, despair—which he diagnoses as morbid neurasthenia." The prescription is, of course, the "comradeship of art." "This is Pittsburg's answer to Bolshevism," he is quoted as saying, "our challenge to the forces that rend and destroy." Well, the scheme seemed to look good to these foreign artists, and their response brought together works from England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Norway, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada. It was not to be expected that the Pittsburg International should keep its "racial proportions in such a disorganized world as at present exists," points out Mr. Henry McBride, in *The Sun and New York Herald.* That France cuts a small figure need not lead to moralizing, we are told. The prize pictures, doubtless, interest the curious, but they moved Mr. McBride less than some others. We will not therefore follow his order in noticing the show, but go to them at once:



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THE FIRST-PRIZE PICTURE.

Abbott H. Thayer's "Young Woman in Olive Plush," which one of our critics calls "an echo from Bronzino."

"Abbott H. Thayer's 'Young Woman in Olive Plush.' The winner of the gold medal and $1,500. This award is a tribute to a reputation that once was greater than at present. Twenty years ago people spoke with bated breath of Abbott H. Thayer and Frank Duveneck, and prophesied the greatest things of them. Now many young people do not know who they are, and those who do reject them as influences. Thayer undeniably has a touch and charming color, but he is capable of the most astounding things in the way of values and drawing. Then, too, his brush, unlike that of the cool Mr. Simon, runs away with him, and in nine pictures out of ten Mr. Thayer lands in confusion unutterable. Some infirmity, probably nerves, prevents his concluding anything. The present 'Young Woman in Olive Plush' has caught some of the accents of the old masters and is broadly brushed in, but who, save an Academician, could take seriously anything so essentially borrowed? 'All artists are either revolutionaries or plagiarists,' said the lamented Gauguin, whose masterpieces are not as yet represented in the permanent collection of the Carnegie Institute. The 'Young Woman in Olive Plush' is like an echo from Bronzino. The adjoining young woman by Duveneck is a weak echo from Rubens. The great artists in America will not deal largely in echoes.

"Walter Ufer, 'Susanna and Her Sisters.' Winner of the bronze medal and $500. The whole question of prize-giving is disconcerting and should be thoroughly looked into by some one who has a head. Up to the present nothing authoritative has been compiled upon the subject, and therefore it is difficult to generalize. It is remarkable, however, that so few prizes have been won by the pictures and by the artists that afterward became famous. Mr. Ufer has shown marked progress of late and his contact with the Taos Indians has inspired him with an enthusiasm that is reflected in his work. There seems to be as good excuse to give prizes for improvement as for any other reason, so Mr. Ufer's prize-winning will doubtless be applauded. In an exhibition of this character, where Mr. Ufer has draftsmen like Orpen and painters like Le Sidanier for neighbors, it is apparent that he still must go some before he may claim the right to be judged with the best. His painting has lininess and streakiness when contrasted with the easy plasticity of Le Sidanier, and his drawing is pinched and small as compared with Sir William's. Mr. Ufer has a somewhat flashy kind of cleverness, which is a dangerous asset for a young man; still his picture has more life than any other figure-piece sent in by the Americans, and it is to be hoped he will not take the bronze medal too seriously.

"R. J. Enraght Mooney, English, 'Tell Us a Story.' Pittsburgers may be astonished to know that this apparently amateurish work has more claims to being up to date than any other picture in the collection. A young man sits upon a tree-trunk and some children beseech him with the words of the title. There is a river with mills in the background and the whole scene is constructed with the naive enthusiasm of one who had thought much more of the pretty things of life than of the dull rules of painting laid down in the schools. While by no means great, the picture is distinctly modern, and it is a mystery how it got past the conventional Pittsburg jury."

Sir William Orpen's "A Man from Arran" gets Mr. McBride's vote as "the most telling canvas in the entire exhibition," but it was not a prize-winner. Sir William has achieved that honor in previous years:

"The man from Arran is none other than Sir William himself, and he fixes a dreadful eye upon one from the canvas as tho to say: 'Stare me down, then, if you're a better man than I.' It is only fair to acknowledge that everybody at the private view on Wednesday night who looked at the picture blinked. This eye is really painted very well. In fact, all of Sir William is painted well. The Himself pictures are the best things Sir William does, and this one, for mechanical accuracies of draftsmanship, outleads all that have gone before. It dates, doubtless, from the artist's war-experiences, for the little man is bravely togged out with all sorts of folderols, such as a sweater tied about his neck, a Tam o' Shanter on his head, an Indian scarf about his loins, etc., and all these things and the human being that they drape have been rendered far better than any camera ever could. They used to say Sargent had the very best eye in the world, and Sir William now would like to have it said of him. Well, for measuring and recording, Sir William, I'll yield you the epithet for yourself portraits. Certainly Sargent never could have seen so much in you as you see in yourself."

Mr. McBride's vivacity is such that readers who will never see the pictures themselves may find his account a partial substitute. Here are comments on a few of the others:

"George W. Lambert, 'Important People.' This is a decorative arrangement. A buxom coster girl with a petulant expression upon her face holds a big basket with a puling infant in it. A young boxer in tights looks at the child curiously, and a dandified stock-broker in the background assumes a carefully non-committed air. The drawing is sure, the color sufficient, and the design excellent. It is as good an example of the smart English painting of the day as may be desired. It is the sort of thing that came in with the George Bernard Shaw school, and careful Pittsburgers are warned that the ability to say something piquant about these 'Important People' at dinner-parties is a proof of up-to-dateness. N.B.—Don't be misled about the baby in the basket—that's not the piquant part.

"Zuloaga, 'Portrait of Mrs. John W. Garrett.' Very clever painting in the furs of the muff, the Spanish lace on the skirt, etc. In fact, all the still life is successful, Mrs. Garrett's smile included. It is a most fixt smile. But Zuloaga has been trying hard to be sincere, this time. Why is it that Zuloaga is so repelling? I wish I knew, not that I care myself, but then I'd be able to tell all the earnest seekers who trouble me with this question. Mrs. Garrett is an American and Zuloaga has put her into a semi-Spanish costume. There is something hyphenated when a foreigner paints an American. I have always felt that Zuloaga was hyphenated even when painting Spaniards. He is so terribly aware that Goya has already done all the things that he would have liked to do. Mrs. Garrett's feet are peculiarly placed. They appear to dangle like the feet of a marionette suspended from wires. But that is not what I mean by hyphenated.

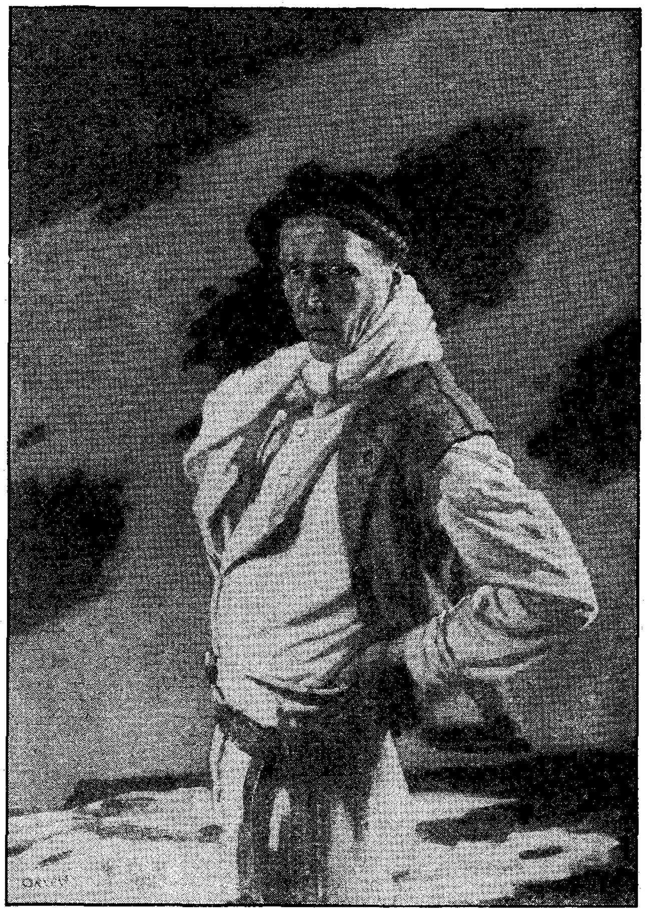
"Glyn Philpot (English), 'Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra After the Battle of Actium.' This is the funny picture of the show. It will afford much entertainment to the frivolous, and an exhibition that caters to the general public should always include something for the frivolous. Besides, it serves a higher purpose. It will put renewed courage into the hearts of those gloomy elderly women who munch their meals in silence with their husbands at the Hotel Schenley. If that awful-looking creature could interest gentlemen to the extent that history says she did, why, then, there's hope even for the most dejected of them.

"John Singer Sargent, 'Venetian Interior.' Mr. Sargent's name used to head all such lists as this. It is still on the list, but not at the head. Mr. Sargent has no new technical secrets to tell us and he has been so successfully imitated that the average citizen who thinks he is looking at old stuff has to be forcibly detained to get him to look at the work. Mr. Sargent's dexterity, however, is more gracious than Sir William Orpen's. He knows no more of life than Sir William does, but he is more melodic about it. 'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' Do you suppose it is the knowing so much that makes Sir William so cross-looking? Mr. Sargent did not trouble to look up the kind of interiors that artists used to call 'jolly' in out-of-the-way places. Now, those busybodies, the professional interior decorators, pounce upon all the fetching interiors before the artists can get to them, and bring them to New York and build them into sky-scrapers where artists are ashamed to paint them. The business of being a painter becomes more difficult every day—for Academicians. . . . . . .

"Conclusion. While there are other paintings in the International that have points and that could be and doubtless will be cited by the conscientious catalogs, the above are those that will engage the connoisseur of delicate susceptibilities."

## GERMAN PLAYS KNOCKING AT LONDON DOORS

FLIRTING WITH THE ENEMY, with a morbid apprehension of jealous rivals, seems to be the stage of British psychology in regard to German plays in general. We treat elsewhere the case of one and the first German play to be produced in London since August, 1914. But by the tenor of the letter written to the London *Times* by Mr. Albert de Courville, of the London Hippodrome, more are soon likely to follow. He speaks of receiving "with increasing frequency" offers of the English rights in new German and Austrian operettas and musical comedies. These come mostly from "men employed with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine," but Mr. de Courville has given a negative reply so far. Yet—



THE "MOST TELLING" PICTURE AT THE SHOW

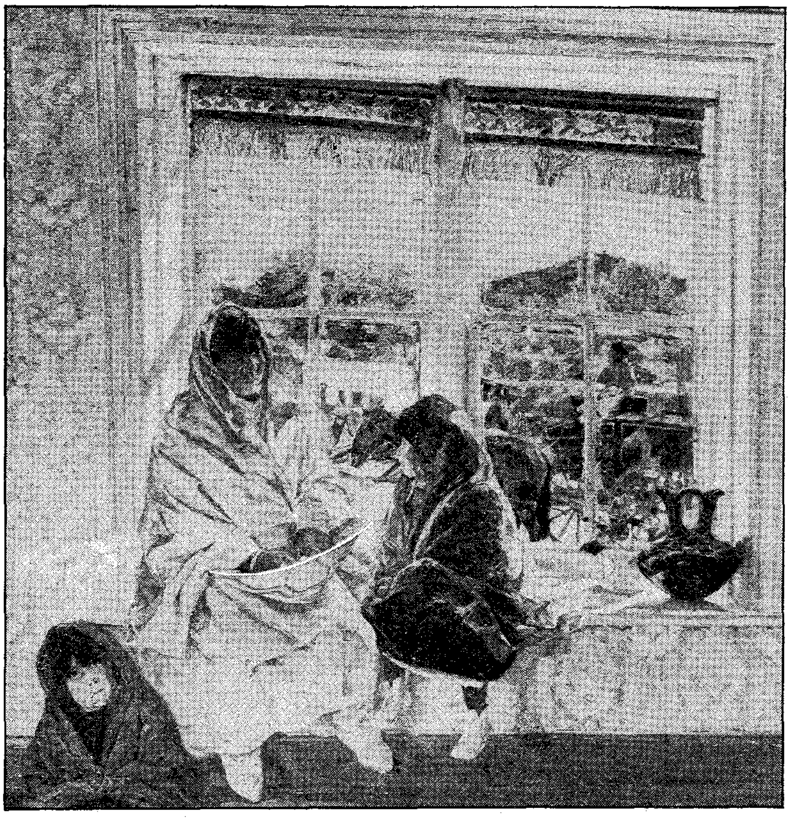
Sir William Orpen's "Man from Arran," which is in reality a portrait of the artist himself.

"A question which arises constantly in my mind as a result of these offers is: Who will be the first manager, now that peace is established, to put on a frankly German show? I hear reports daily of the production of brilliant musical plays in Berlin, Vienna, and other cities of the Central states. Franz Lehar has, I understand, lately written a comic opera generally admitted to be better even than his 'Merry Widow,' and other 'enemy' composers—some quite unknown—are also said to be doing brilliant work.

"Lest there be a misunderstanding as to my motive in raising this question, I want to say definitely that I shall not be the first manager to take the plunge and return to the conditions prevailing in prewar days. On the other hand, I see signs around me of a tendency to reestablish that *status quo*. There was the incident at a recent concert in London when a few members of the audience, who were hostile to German music, were shouted down by an overwhelming majority. Furthermore, there is no gainsaying the undiminished enthusiasm of English audiences for Wagnerian opera. Ample evidence of this has been provided by recent revivals. Nearly every London manager has a

German play of some kind on his shelf, and I do not think I am in error when I state that several managements have agents in Germany at the present moment on the lookout for good material. The fees demanded in pounds sterling (naturally!) are enormous. Only recently I received an offer from a very eminent Englishman in Vienna of an operetta produced with immense success in that city, and the amount asked in advance of royalties was no less than £2,000. I refused the offer promptly, but will other managements do likewise? I repeat that I shall certainly not be the first to take steps in the direction indicated, but I have little doubt that sooner or later somebody will make such a move, and then what will be the position?

"In short, are we still at war with Germany or not? America evidently thinks not. I am told that Lehar is going over, and Reinhardt has been invited. Are we in the theatrical world free to buy plays from the late enemy in the same way as we buy razors? Are we at liberty to reawaken public interest in a class of show found highly delectable before the war? And in what manner should the movement be begun? Will it be a gradual process, starting with a production of a Lithuanian show, followed by one from Czecho-Slovakia, and proceeding to a Hungarian and thence to a purely Teutonic production?"



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ANOTHER AMERICAN PRIZE PICTURE.

"Susanna and Her Sisters," by Walter Ufer, which the judges regarded third best in the show and awarded the bronze medal with $500.

The Germans appear to be troubled with no compunction on the score of reciprocity. The London *Graphic* shows how the British Army of the Rhine is introducing English plays into the enemy's country:

"The British Army of the Rhine has an admirable dramatic company at Cologne, of which Lieut. S. E. Percy, H.L.I., is the life and soul. To his indefatigable efforts is due the establishment of a regular British repertory theater in the heart of Rhineland. The company is mainly composed of amateurs. . . . Originally the performances of such plays as 'Man and Superman,' 'The Great Adventure,' 'The Melting-Pot,' 'Cupid and the Styx,' 'The Man from Toronto,' and many other dramas and comedies familiar to London playgoers, were almost exclusively frequented by the officers and men of the Army of Occupation, for whose benefit the enterprise was launched. But gradually the reputation of this repertory theater spread among the German populace of Cologne and began to arouse their curiosity—especially when the name of Bernard Shaw appeared on the program."

## SCREEN TECHNIQUE FOR SPOKEN DRAMA

THE OLD ADVICE of getting your cage before you catch the bird seems to be adopted in our theater, perhaps with the prevision that Europe will furnish the bird. The bird, or rather the play that bases itself upon "movie" instead of dramatic technique is one that revealed itself in Germany through the Reinhardt enterprises, and has begun to work its way westward. The old technique of exposition, development, and dénouement is completely forgotten, and replaced by a series of swiftly moving or even flashing scenes. When it reaches us it will find our arms wide open. Efforts in the direction of merging the legitimate with the screen drama cause some apprehensions here when it seems that the result may be the welding of plays so that their ultimate destination on the screen can be easily effected. The actor by this process may only look forward to being bereft of his voice and reduced to a movie automaton. "In its character as an industry, as distinguished from an art, the screen is asserting its control over the spoken drama," cries out the New York *Times*. "Plot rises supreme above the varied and delicate portrayal of character, mere bodily action above the infinitely subtle revelations of human speech—above dramatic literature, in short." The disappearance of the Frohman interests into the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation appears to many onlookers to portend dire things for the drama. Concurrently, however, something like a new technique of the drama springs up which we may take as the bird that this gilded cage is being prepared for. Tho the bird rises in Germany, we catch it on the wing in England, where the theater seems to be beforehand in effecting reconciliations. The first play to be accepted from their recent enemy is called in its translated title, "From Morn to Midnight." It was not undertaken by a commercial theater, but by the Stage Society, one of those organizations that look far forward or equally far backward for their material. The author is Georg Kaiser, who has written some fifteen plays since 1911. His method, especially in "From Morn to Midnight," is technically considered as "a link between the stage and the cinema," as the latter term is preferred in London. Called an "expressionist," Mr. Kaiser has devised an art which consists in "a series of graphic gestures like the vigorous clinching of the smooth palm of actuality." Before taking up the story we quote Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's account in *The New Statesman* (London) of this new method:

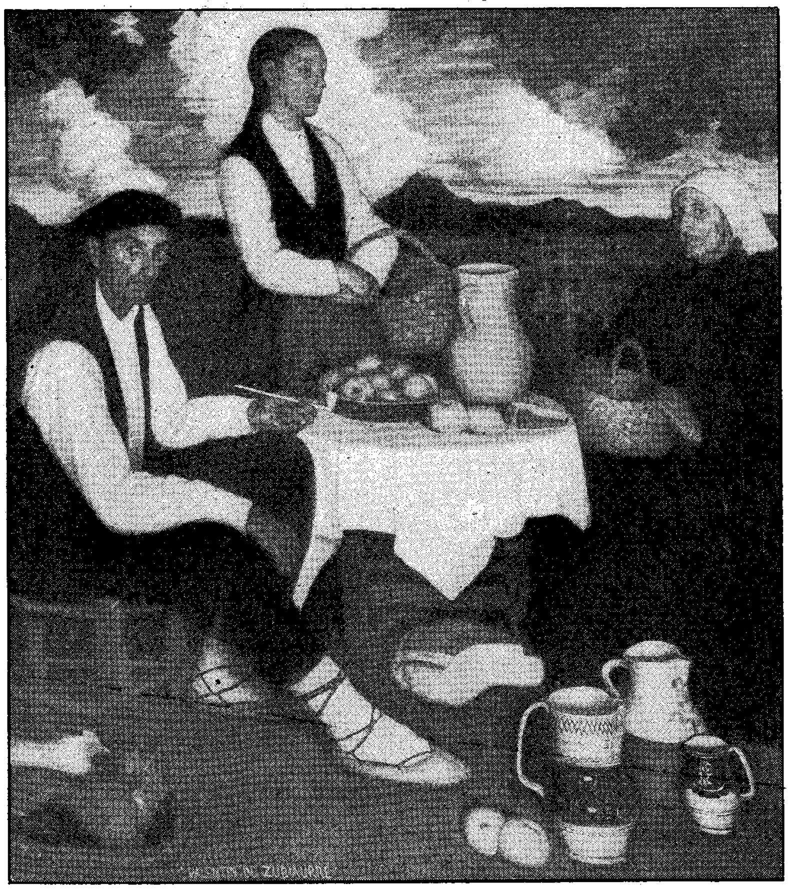
"Herr Kaiser's work has the quality of a screen play accompanied by speech so bare and laconic in dialog as hardly to interrupt the emotional quality which is peculiar to following the story with the eye. It also makes harangues and soliloquies, as congruous as the interjected comments thrown on the screen in between pictures. His method is a successful means of escaping from stage naturalism. I strongly recommend the study of it to dramatists for this reason. On the other hand, it pares down action to the most significant moments. The actors have not to spend most of their time on the stage in behaving without conveying any dramatic emotion. I therefore also recommend the study of Herr Kaiser's work to enterprising actors. The fact that his method permits soliloquies and speeches, without requiring preparation or without making them seem unnatural outbursts set in the midst of tittle-tattle, is a reason for drawing the attention of poets to it. Herr Kaiser's play is harsh and ugly, not ignobly ugly, but behind it is that empty-headed, empty-hearted, slaughtering pessimism out of which nothing really interesting springs, except one emotion—a black, despairing, contemptuous courage, worth contemplating itself once or twice, but barren, barren, barren. His method, however, might be used to express life in terms of beauty more successfully than any new method I have seen. . . . . .

"Just as the scenes in a screen-play need not follow each other rigidly in the order of the time, but can be shuffled about and juxtaposed within certain limits so as to add an emotional point, so can the dramatist by this method escape from absolute bondage to the sequence of time. Just as in the screen-play there is a certain telescoping of emotional effects which may be used to heighten them, and a speeding up not only of gesture but of events, so Herr Kaiser rattles through spiritual adventures in disconnected scenes at a tremendous pace. The point is that, tho the items in the sum of emotions, so to speak, are added up with the lightning rapidity of an expert ledger-keeper, the total figure works out as large as if the process had been leisurely."

This method, opposes Mr. MacCarthy, is "only suitable to telling adventures of a single soul." All other characters "can only be part of the properties which act upon him." In the present case the conditions are met; the characters are *Bank Cashier, Mother, Wife, Lady, Son, Waiter,* four *Female Masks.* The story reels off in this way:

"The first scene is laid in a small bank in a small provincial town. There sit the *Cashier* and the *Clerk;* a *Lady* in furs, bringing with her a waft of scent, comes agitatedly in and wants on a letter of credit three thousand marks. There is a hitch; her letter of credit has not arrived; the manager refuses money and takes her for an adventuress and a swindler. She returns, still more agitated—must have the money—offers *Cashier* her diamonds as a pledge; she is refused; exit indignant. Elderly, yellow, taciturn *Cashier* has been extraordinarily disturbed by her presence. He clutches his throat; calls for water; *Clerk* runs, *Porter* runs for water, and the elderly, taciturn, yellow *Cashier* sweeps sixty thousand marks' worth of notes into his pocket and decamps. Scene II, writing-room of hotel; *Lady* and her *Son,* who has bought a bargain picture and wants the money for that. Exit *Son;* enter *Cashier,* producing rolls of notes. 'This will last you longer than three thousand! We shall bolt.' Amazement of *Lady.* 'Whose hat and coat is that? You have a man? I'll pay him off.' 'It is my son. . . . I am not what you think me.' Resignation of *Cashier*—'well, my life is smashed. Never mind—freedom.' Scene II, in the snowy fields outside the town. *Cashier* alone, raving to himself. 'I'm paying cash down. What's for sale? Sell to me! Deal with my life, I have the money.' Dreams—philosophy—hallucinations. The form of a bare, snow-covered tree looks like a skeleton. 'Ha, ha! your services are not yet required. I'm not the first who has peeped into your rag-and-bone shop and—passed on.' Scene III., *Cashier* returns home. 'Where have you come from?' says the *Wife.* 'Out of the grave. . . . I burrowed out. You notice I've dirtied my hands.' He stares at everything like a man dropt from Mars; *Wife*—that means cooking; grandmother nodding in a chair; daughters, one plays, one embroiders—cozy, comfortable, contented . . . four walls. 'No, no. Ugh! Out, out of this.' *Granny* has a fit and dies. 'Old woman dies because a man goes out of the house before a meal'—and so exit *Cashier.* Scenes IV and V are attempts to gulp down the real strong draft of life. The first is at Velodrome (perhaps in the excitement of a mob of spectators there is the real essence of living!); he offers enormous prizes. Scene VI, he tries gaiety in the policemen's sense of the word. But two *Masked Ladies* are revolting when uncurtained, another has a wooden leg, another can only lurch against him and say, 'Fizz! Fizz!' He dashes the champagne in her face. 'Out, out, out of this! Anywhere, anywhere out of the world.' Last scene: A Salvation Army hall. Perhaps here, in repentance and ecstasy of the soul, is true life to be found! He is persuaded by a lass who vows to stand by him, to take his place on the repentance platform. He confesses; he rejoices that he has found at last those who only care for the soul and ecstasy. He throws away handfuls of money. Every one scrambles for the snowstorm of notes, and the place is empty. He is left alone with the Salvation lass. Then, with an obligato of the big drum, he celebrates the glorious fidelity of woman, man, and lass against the world. A detective enters; she points to the declaiming *Cashier.* 'I've shown him to you. *I've* earned the reward.' The *Cashier* apostrophizes the skeleton death; there is a bang; he shoots himself. With that loud crack of barren negation the play ends."

"Can you not see the flicker of the film?" asks Mr. MacCarthy.



HELPS TO MAKE THE SHOW "INTERNATIONAL"

Valentin de Zubiaurré, a Spaniard, sends this representation of "Basque Types" to the Pittsburg Exposition now in session.

**WHEN LITERATURE IS NOT IMMORAL**—An American jury has recently acquitted a New York bookseller of the charge of propagating immoral literature. The book, being an acknowledged classic in French literature, fares better than the work of some modern American writers. The situation inspires some sarcasm in the New York *World:*

"One more of the so-called classics of literature has been reviewed by an American court jury and officially certified as safe reading matter. This is Théophile Gautier's 'Mademoiselle de Maupin,' for exposing a copy of which for sale a New York bookseller was arrested in 1917 on complaint of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and acquitted. The bookseller's subsequent suit against the society for false arrest has now been decided in his favor on retrial, with a verdict for $2,500 damages.

"It may seem to have taken a good deal of law to prove that a French novel nearly a century old and pretty well seasoned as respects its literary status is not a menace to American morals. And the certification, of course, holds good only for New York; how a Massachusetts or Pennsylvania jury would decide the question of its alleged obscenity is problematical. Yet at least it is instructive to have a venerable literary suspicious character haled into court and duly pronounced reasonably innocuous. Some recently current works of fiction have not been so fortunate. Perhaps age, perhaps art, has something to do with the case."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT

VISITORS IN WASHINGTON often like to be shown the church which the President attends on Sunday morning; members of the denomination to which he belongs are likely to feel a certain pride in the fact that a fellow member lives in the White House; and tho religious questions seldom attain importance in a Presidential campaign, there is always wide interest in a candidate's church connections. Evidence of this appears in the number of letters which have come to this office since our Presidential poll has stimulated our readers' curiosity about political personalities. We have, therefore, written to the secretaries of a number of the most popular candidates asking information about church affiliations or preferences. Of course, the denominational connections of some of the older figures in the political field are well known to every one. That President Wilson and Mr. Bryan are Presbyterians, ex-President Taft a Unitarian, and Mr. Hughes a Baptist, are facts as familiar as the political allegiances of these statesmen.

But similar facts regarding other candidates may be welcome information to many readers. To take the candidates whose secretaries have responded to our question in the approximate order of their popularity as recorded in our poll, we may first note that according to his son who is acting as his aid, "General Wood is an Episcopalian and regularly attends the services of that Church." Senator Johnson's secretary is a little less definite, saying: "Senator Johnson and his people are Protestants. I might add that the Senator is a member of the Masonic fraternity." According to Herbert Hoover's secretary, "Mr. Hoover was born and brought up in the Quaker faith," and "he is even at this time a member in good standing of 'The Highland (Oregon) Quarterly Meeting,' where he has always retained the membership which he acquired at the age of ten and where he still pays his church dues." Governor Lowden, we learn, "is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois."

Among the Democrats Mr. McAdoo is set down as an Episcopalian, and his secretary tells us:

> "Since his return to New York from Washington he has attended services at various Episcopalian churches with a view to identifying himself with a particular one. He has chiefly attended St. George's, East Sixteenth Street, New York City. Mrs. McAdoo is a Presbyterian. All of Mr. McAdoo's children have been baptized in the Episcopalian Church—except the last one, a baby four weeks old, who has not as yet been baptized."

Governor Edwards is also an Episcopalian and "is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jersey City." Like Mr. Hoover, Attorney-General Palmer "is a member of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers." Governor Cox's secretary gives us this information:

> "Governor Cox is a member of the United Brethren Church at Jacksonburg, Butler County, Ohio. Since moving to Dayton, his present home, he has attended Christ Episcopal Church. Mrs. Cox is a member of that church, as well as the children who have attained sufficient age. As a farm boy he was sexton of the United Brethren Church at the village named, and because of the sentimental tie, the membership has remained there. He is a trustee of the Otterbein Home, near Lebanon, Ohio, a United Brethren project, instituted for the relief of superannuated ministers and orphans of ministers."

Senator Harding, Ohio's Republican "favorite son," according to the record he has furnished "Who's Who," is a Baptist. Governor Henry J. Allen's secretary tells us that the Kansas executive, who is talked of as a "dark horse," is a member of the Methodist Church. The secretary of the Governor and "favorite son" of Massachusetts gives us the following information about Calvin Coolidge and the church he attends:

> "His family are all members of the Edwards Church of Northampton, Mass., his two boys having joined last Easter. He is not a member of the church himself, but is a member of the corporation and an attendant of the Edwards Church when he is in Northampton. This church was named after Jonathan Edwards and is a Congregational Church. The church where Jonathan Edwards preached was the First Church, the Edwards Church being started when the congregation became too large for one church."

## TOO MUCH GLOOM IN THE PULPIT

GLOOM IN THE PULPIT is not calculated to help the cause of the Church; soldiers lose their morale when their leaders falter, and if the Church would keep to the forefront of the forces against evil it must display a more courageous spirit and sound a more triumphant note. Too many ministers, declares *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), indulge, consciously or unconsciously, in an insidious propaganda against the Church and against Christianity in general, with the result that congregations depart from services with the idea that the Church has failed and that religion can have no active part in life. Some of the clergy harp continually on the widespread indifference toward religion; others bewail the ill-paid service of the ministry, and still others attempt too often to diagnose what they call the deplorable condition of the Church. "It may be but a passing reference to the waning influence of the Bible which strikes a chill to the heart of a faithful hearer and puts a cloud in his sky, not to be dissipated for many days; or it may be a gloomy forecast of the future due to certain marked 'intellectual' tendencies of our time, or, perhaps, a hot, intemperate invective against the 'too numerous drives' and the swivel-chair organizer in the office of the 'higher-up,'" says the Methodist editor. But, whatever the subject of lament, this attitude is harmful, he continues, and actually constitutes an assault by attrition on the very foundations of religion. Often these woful preachers think they are the only ones who discern these specters of evil and that, therefore, no harm can come through mention of them. But, "as a matter of fact, this habit has become so prevalent as to constitute a menace." As the matter stands:

> "The question is not so much whether the evils specified do or do not exist. Most of them, as well as others that might be mentioned, are tangible perils of our day, but they are not peculiar to our day. Our fathers, and their fathers, had to combat every one of them. The minister need not ignore them nor gloss them over. If he approaches them courageously many of them will recede into the background and refuse to come to grips. His danger is that he assume toward them an attitude of passive resignation as if to say, 'Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow.' If preaching and pastoral conversation ever needed the triumphant note it is now. Nothing is so deadly in its effect on the morale of the soldier as the sight of a leader hesitating. Much of the gloom which is apt to pervade the ministerial calling is due to the purely materialistic 'slant' which the minister is tempted to take at his work in these difficult days. Simply as one profession among many which the minister might have chosen, had he been a little more far-sighted than he was, the ministry has never commended itself less than it does at this moment. As a divine calling,

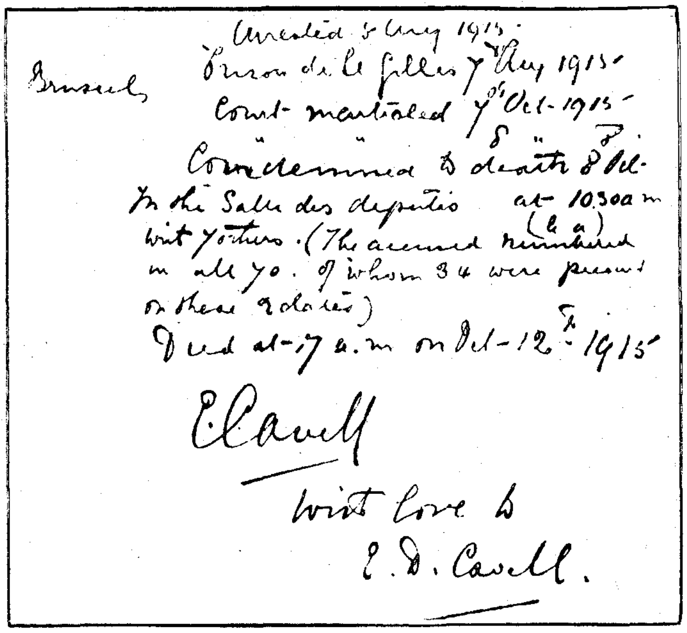
backed by a divine credential and furnished with divine equipment for the service of humanity, the ministry still holds its own, unique place. That place it can never lose, no matter how unworthily held. To define what should be the prevailing attitude of the minister toward the evils of our day, may we venture to parody the immortal poet:

> "The times are out of joint; Oh, rare delight
> That even I may help to set them right."

## EDITH CAVELL'S "IMITATION OF CHRIST"

THE GERMANS GAVE ENGLAND A SAINT when they executed Edith Cavell at Brussels, and in so doing, observes a writer in the London *Graphic*, they showed that they were "an intensely stupid people," for this name will keep alive for generations to come British hatred of Germany and will sum up "the whole tragedy of the struggle." That Edith Cavell was a saint as well as a heroine is sufficiently demonstrated, in the opinion of this writer, by the reproduction in facsimile of the copy of "The Imitation of Christ" which she kept with her to the last. "Profoundly touching," says the London *Guardian*, is this new edition of Thomas à Kempis's famous book of devotion, which has just been published in England by the Oxford University Press. Miss Cavell's notes and markings of passages made during the days just before her execution are all reproduced and, except for the preface and the dedication to Queen Alexandra, "the book is an absolute replica of the one from which she drew so much help and comfort in her extremity." *The Guardian* adds:

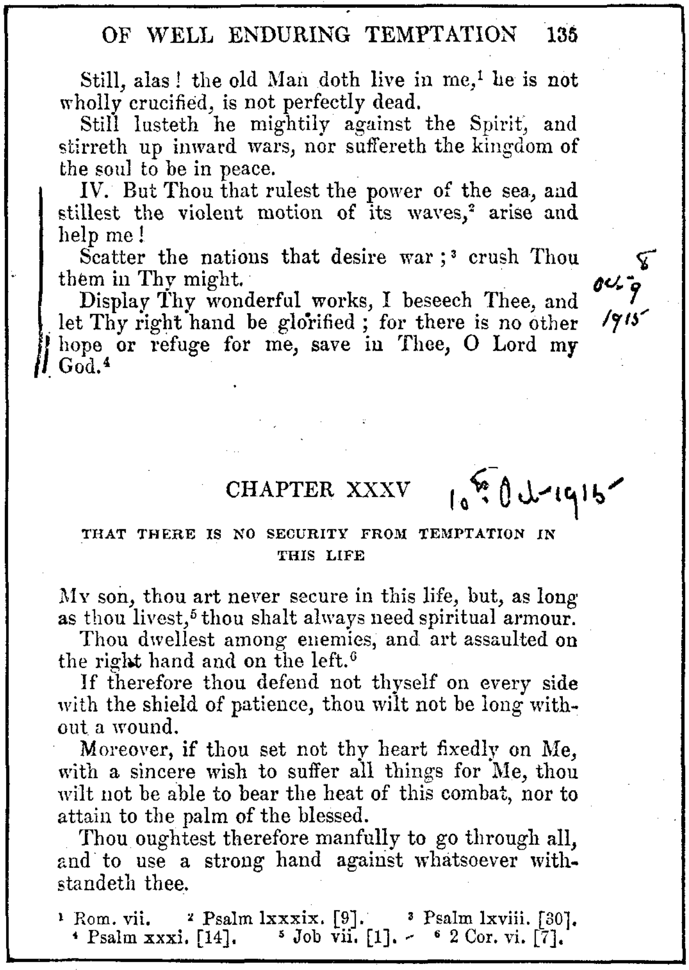
> "The original she herself desired should be sent to her cousin, Mr. E. D. Cavell, but he did not receive it until three years after her death, and then only through the American Embassy.
>
> "Some of the passages marked by Edith Cavell are themselves indicative of her own noble character. 'If thou canst be silent and suffer, without doubt thou shalt see the Lord will help thee,' 'Give me strength to resist, patience to endure, constancy to persevere,' 'It is more just that thou shouldst accuse thyself and excuse thy brother.' Against the last 'St.-Gilles,' her prison, is written. It is a book thousands will be glad to have as a remembrance of the heroic woman who, facing the rifles of her murderers, 'profest her Christian faith, and that she was glad to die for her country.'"



Arrested 5 Aug 1915.
Brussels Prison de St Gilles 7 Aug 1915.
Court-martialed 7th Oct. 1915
" " 8 " "
Condemned to death 8 Oct.
In the Salle des deputés at 10.30 a.m
with 70 others. (The accused numbered (l a)
in all 70. of whom 34 were present
on these 2 dates)
Died at 7 a.m on Oct. 12th 1915
E Cavell
With love to
E. D. Cavell.

EDITH CAVELL'S OWN STORY

As told briefly in her own handwriting on the fly-leaf.



OF WELL ENDURING TEMPTATION 135

Still, alas! the old Man doth live in me,[1] he is not wholly crucified, is not perfectly dead.

Still lusteth he mightily against the Spirit, and stirreth up inward wars, nor suffereth the kingdom of the soul to be in peace.

IV. But Thou that rulest the power of the sea, and stillest the violent motion of its waves,[2] arise and help me!

Scatter the nations that desire war;[3] crush Thou them in Thy might.

Display Thy wonderful works, I beseech Thee, and let Thy right hand be glorified; for there is no other hope or refuge for me, save in Thee, O Lord my God.[4]

8
Oct 9
1915

CHAPTER XXXV 10th Oct 1915

THAT THERE IS NO SECURITY FROM TEMPTATION IN THIS LIFE

My son, thou art never secure in this life, but, as long as thou livest,[5] thou shalt always need spiritual armour.

Thou dwellest among enemies, and art assaulted on the right hand and on the left.[6]

If therefore thou defend not thyself on every side with the shield of patience, thou wilt not be long without a wound.

Moreover, if thou set not thy heart fixedly on Me, with a sincere wish to suffer all things for Me, thou wilt not be able to bear the heat of this combat, nor to attain to the palm of the blessed.

Thou oughtest therefore manfully to go through all, and to use a strong hand against whatsoever withstandeth thee.

[1] Rom. vii. [2] Psalm lxxxix. [9]. [3] Psalm lxviii. [30]. [4] Psalm xxxi. [14]. [5] Job vii. [1]. [6] 2 Cor. vi. [7].

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A PAGE OF THE CAVELL "IMITATION,"

Showing markings made while Miss Cavell was waiting execution.

In his introduction to the new edition of "The Imitation," Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster, says: "This copy is fragrant with the prayer of a good Englishwoman, lonely, in sore trouble and with violent death imminent." Bishop Ryle reminds us of the visit made by the British chaplain to Miss Cavell on the eve of her execution when he found her "perfectly calm and resigned." She made several declarations of her faith and uttered the now famous words: "But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness for any one." Bishop Ryle goes on to tell the story of Miss Cavell's use of "The Imitation" and to call attention to the various passages which she marked as of special value to her in her hours of need:

> "Two months intervened between her arrest on August 5, 1915, and her court martial on October 7 and 8. The cruel sentence of death was announced to her on the afternoon of October 11: she was executed at 7 A.M., on October 12, 1915.
>
> "During the long lonely period of her imprisonment, as well as during the last three days of dreadful expectancy, she used this little book. You can see reproduced in these pages the markings that she made at different times against passages which she found especially helpful and comforting. You will find there are about sixty of these markings. They have been made at different times. The same pen is not used: the character of the markings varies. Sometimes the lines are long and thin; sometimes short and clumsy; sometimes there are two or three lines in the margin of a single short sentence. . . . . . .
>
> "In a few instances she has written the date. When the date is given, it is October, 1915. Evidently she was using this little book, and finding consolation from it during the last days and hours of her life. Thus, there are two crosses in ink, and the note 'St.-Gilles, October, 1915,' written at the head of two successive chapters: Chap. xxix, "How we ought to call upon God, and to bless him, when tribulation is upon us,' and Chap. xxx, 'Of craving the divine aid, and confidence of recovering Grace' (pp. 125, 126).
>
> "Toward the end of 'The Imitation' there is a section upon the 'Comfort of Devout Communion' (Chap. iv, p. 198). You will see that on page 200 Edith Cavell has heavily marked a particular passage, and written against it 'St.-Gilles, October 11.'

This was the day on which she was told at 4:30 P.M. that she was to be executed, and that she was to be shot early next morning. That evening, for the first time since her arrest, she was allowed to see the English chaplain (she had previously only been permitted to see the German military chaplain; and she did not know German). The English chaplain gave her the Holy Communion at 10 P.M.

"How full of sacred tenderness, then, is the confession she has marked: 'I indeed labor in the sweat of my brows. I am racked with grief of heart, I am burdened with sins, I am troubled with temptations, I am entangled and opprest with many evil passions; and there is none to help me, none to deliver and save me, but thou, O Lord God my Savior, to whom I commit myself and all that is mine, that thou mayst keep watch over me, and bring me safe to life everlasting' (p. 200).

"On page 205, in the chapter on 'Self-Examination Before Communion,' she marked these two sentences:

"'Then with full resignation and with thy entire will, offer up thyself to the honor of my name, on the altar of thy heart, a perpetual whole burnt offering, even thy body and soul, faithfully committing them unto me.'

"'And when a man shall have done what lieth in him, and shall be truly penitent, how often soever he shall come to me for pardon and grace, "as I live," saith the Lord, "who will not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live, I will not remember his sins any more, but they shall all be forgiven him."'

"Of the other passages which she has marked, it may be noticed that she evidently was keenly conscious of the evil done by indiscreet speech and idle gossip. One rumor was current to the effect that her arrest was due to the repetition by thoughtless friends of words which she had spoken in confidence. At the court martial her entire truthfulness and her frank admission of what she had done for her countrymen and for Belgians furnished the German military authorities with the most serious charges against her. Notice, then, the emphasis with which she has marked such passages as these:

"'O God, who art the truth, make me one with thee in everlasting charity' (p. 5).

"'Often take counsel in temptations, and deal not roughly with him that is tempted; but give him comfort, as thou wouldst wish to be done to thyself' (p. 17).

"'It were more just that thou shouldst accuse thyself, and excuse thy brother' (conspicuously marked in the margin, 'St.-Gilles') (p. 54)."

**AID FOR THE "PROTOPLASMICALLY ALCOHOLIC"**—Confirmed drunkards and habitual users of alcoholic stimulants are reduced to serious physical straits by the strict enforcement of prohibition, and the question of caring for them and providing against the deprivation which may bring several evils in its train is causing concern among prohibition agents in various parts of the country. In Illinois Captain Hubert Howard, Prohibition Enforcement Director, has devised a plan which contemplates a special bureau to register all persons who are true addicts to liquor, with a view to regulating and assuring the requisite whisky supply. Special attention is to be given the impecunious topers. Captain Howard is quoted in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying that there is undoubtedly a great need for such work, and explaining:

> "As the situation stands now, it is the impoverished drunkard —the 'protoplasmically alcoholic'—that is suffering. Without question, there are many such persons for whom a sudden deprivation of all whisky means physical disaster. The law as it stands recognizes no addicts, a fact which places this class at the mercy of every shyster physician."

The enforcement agent notes that the closing of the great majority of institutions for curing chronic inebriates makes the need of such an innovation all the more necessary, and says:

> "With a disinterested staff physician to examine applicant addicts and prescribe according to their needs, we could very soon do away with illicit profiteering of this nature, and I am sure that in this way the public would realize that we are trying to do the square thing all around and give us the whole-hearted coöperation in the enforcement of the prohibition laws that we so greatly need and have, unfortunately, not received."

## A CALL FOR "SOAP-BOX PREACHERS"

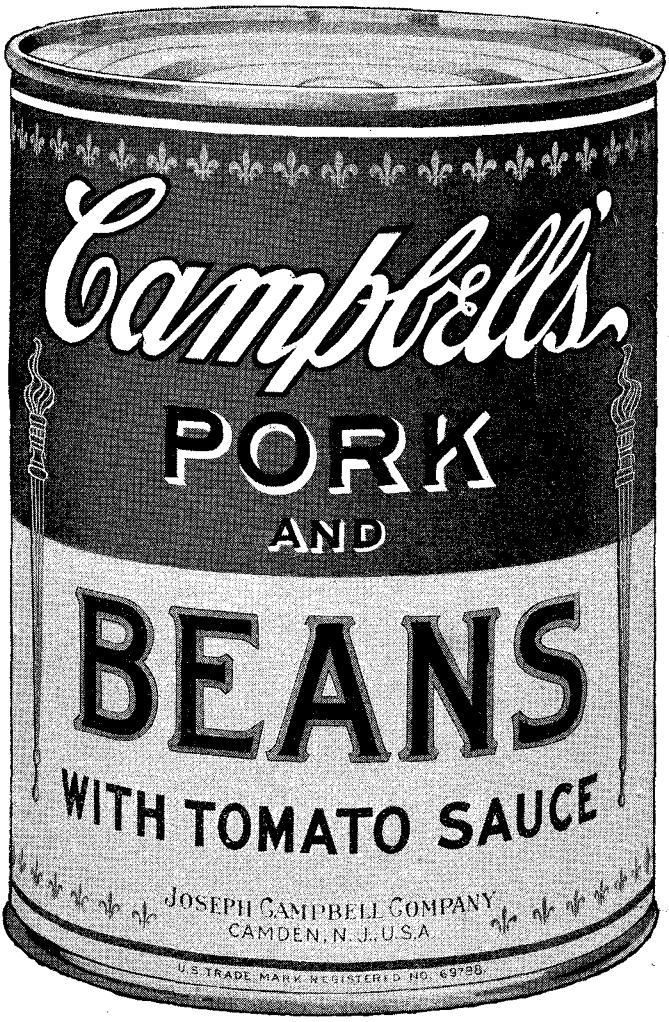
IF THE TRADITIONAL SOAP-BOX APPEAL can be used with such telling effect by apostles of agitation, why can not it be as well used by ministers of the Gospel? "The first scenes of evangelism were the open-air spaces," says *The Christian Century* (Disciples), and as in earlier times, so to-day, could man's habit of stopping to look and listen be capitalized and turned to good account. Thousands are unwilling, either from habit or inclination, to enter church doors; but curiosity or idle interest impels them toward the camp-stool haranguer; and a street-corner preacher, if he had a message to deliver, could as easily halt the passer-by. So far, the few who have dared to adventure this informal evangelism have not been recognized by the Church as a necessary part of the ministerial force, and their efforts have gone largely unapproved and unrewarded. However, "new occasions teach new opportunities," and—

> "Many ministers have discovered that an open-air vesper service attracts far more people than one indoors. In the summer season it is now the common practise to hold meetings, either of one church or of a group of churches, in some open space convenient of access. Vacant lots and public parks are proving admirable places of assembly for the preaching of the Gospel.
>
> "Many a minister is finding that his first alarmed shrinking from the thought of a street service vanishes with a little practise of the art of approach to the throngs that pass his church *without a thought of entering.* There is no reason why the public street should be left to the ministries of the soap-box advocate of the single tax, Bolshevism, or millennarianism, or the hardier evangelism of the Salvation Army or the Volunteers of America. There are few cases in which a frank, manly, simple, and enthusiastic interpretation of the message of the Cross would not receive a respectful and attentive hearing if given on the street-corner by a minister who can forget for the time the conventions of a regular service in church."

In residence districts it is suggested that a service could be held at the door of the church, with a group of singers and any other members of the church who are willing to form the nucleus of an audience. "A quarter of an hour of that sort of free and friendly message of song and speech might well interpret to a neighborhood the spirit and message of a church hardly known to the people of the vicinity." In the crowded sections attention might be more difficult to secure, and there might be occasional discourtesy, or interruption, "but, with the passing of the saloon, such disturbances are likely to be infrequent, and a great and effectual door is opened by this order of preaching." Moreover, this outdoor service, or religious talk, should not be left to those "whose only qualifications are zeal and a loud voice. The crude and sensational interpretations of the Bible and Christianity too frequently heard in street-preaching ought to give place to intelligent and convincing preaching. The larger and the more miscellaneous the audience, the greater the need of sanity and sound teaching in the message." In a conference on open-air evangelism held recently in Chicago under the Chicago Church Federation much testimony favoring the outdoor preaching was presented; and instances were given of effective street-preaching in the Loop district, where several different companies of Christians hold regular meetings in the evening and at successive periods on Sunday, of open-air meetings in parks and vacant spaces, and of the outdoor-preaching as a prelude or aftermath of the regular service—

> "Furthermore, there is a silent ministry of publicity that can be carried on by nearly every church through the use of posters and bulletins that are both attractive and effective. Many a church preaches a sermon a week long in some telling sentence placed conspicuously on the street. Not the least valuable part of this and every other form of open-air ministry is the proof which it offers to the community that the Church is not living an isolated and self-centered life within its four walls, but is making an honest effort to utter its message without as well as within its gates."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS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PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
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U.S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 69788

**To all Grocers: Be ready to supply your customers**

Next week the nation takes its biggest outing holiday—picnics, motor trips, boating, fishing, etc. Thousands of cans of Campbell's Beans—delicious, nourishing, economical—will help feed the merry-makers. Show Campbell's in your window and on your counter. Suggest them for the outing. Statistics show that more beans are sold this week than in any other three weeks in the year. Be ready.

**15c a Can**

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

**Campbell's BEANS**

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

# CURRENT-POETRY

OUTSIDE the realm of politics there seems to be no fear that France and America can ever fall apart in friendship. One of the leaders among the younger French poets has given this testimony to international amity. It was published in *La Nouvelle Revue Française*, and in its translated form in the New York *Tribune*. Three stanzas are excised on account of its length:

## TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

By Luc Durtain

(*Translation by Malcolm Cowley*)

Friends, companions, O brothers
(As if I could seize you
With these words as with my outstretched hands),
You took your course from yonder, your faces like the furrowed earth,
With the wind of the prairies in your breast,
With your four strong limbs;

O brothers, who came
Into this old Europe, spoiled with hates,
Which resembles misfortune, which resembles the past;
Who came into an absurd tumult
On our bit of soil, where a little more
Of justice and of liberty,
Where a sort of innocence
Left you a clean place to set your foot;

Where are you? Have you returned?
Many with the vertigo
Of new lights dancing in their eyes;
Others with bitterness in the mouth;
Others slow with the weariness
Of burdens which they have not touched—
Thus you returned
And the long line of the horizon was drawn
Behind you like a signature.

. . . . . . . . .

Thus you returned. Not all of you. A few
Of whom the name is multitude
Have gone further than their companions:
Have burrowed under the surface of the ground
Wishing to find the substance of its being.

. . . . . . . . .

Nothing of them remains above the ground.
Nothing except this Shadow,
Straight, crossed with one bar,
With which the old religions recalled the sorrows of existence:
The cross—it represents
The aspiration of the spirit,
The obstacle which bars the way—
Reared forever above each man,
It becomes
The sole visible symbol of him.

There they stand, the white crosses, rank on rank,
In great number, strictly accounted,
Like an army still advancing.
A few figures, a name, on every cross.
The ground about them is neatly graveled.

. . . . . . . . .

The kiss of a slim-ankled working girl, Rue du Temple,
Which hung for a moment suspended on your lips;
The open arms of Grandfather Charvasse at St. Mihiel;
Everything that France meant to you—and this
Had become as much a part of yourselves
As your piled cities or the large motives for which you died—
All the fraternal proof
That between human motives there is no gulf, not even
The colossal waters, dreaming of tempests . . .
Buried like a foundation-stone at the end of a powerful bridge,
Leave us here your bones.
Another army advances also
Irregularly, in a little disorder, almost gayly:

True crosses, those borne by the French dead.
Here and there the tombs of the vanquished
Hidden with grass as if ashamed . . .

O dead of five continents, shall you not
Meet with each other underneath the ground?
Too many races have mingled here in death.
They can not bar their doors to the stranger
And exist each one for himself henceforth.

O dead of five continents, in this Europe
You have not finished your task.

We must yield to our British cousins the tribute to their greater sensitiveness to the mystical charms of nature. Even out of most commonplace elements this poem, printed in *The Athenæum* (London), evokes the whole countryside passing from the colors of sunset to the darks of night:

## THE BAT

By Martin Armstrong

After the sun is gone,
And the air grows chill
And quiet, pure and wan
From hill to hill,
And the wide space of the lane
From side to side
Is full of the pale green water of eventide,

And a blurring mist of blue
Gathers and floods
Under the dim close-woven thatch of the woods,
So dim, so closely twigged,
So screened from view
That the sunset's furrowed flame
Can scarce show through:

Then in some gray barn
From cobwebbed beam
A bat will drop, to flit
In the fading gleam—
A flickering silhouette
Like a headless bird,
Flapping softly, diving
On wings unstirred,
Or like a torn black rag
Poised flutteringly,
Or whirled in frantic loops
Too quick to see.

But when from dusk-blue woods,
From misty park,
Out of dim-watered ditches,
Wells the dark,
Then all seen things dissolve
To ghosts . . . to naught . . .
Emptiness haunted by a thing distraught—
A blind, distracted flight,
Bewildered, lost,
And the thin, pale cry in the night
Of a bloodless ghost.

The divine insatiableness of women draws this tribute from one of the younger English poets who came vividly before us during the war. *To-Day* (London) prints it:

## THE TROLL'S NOSEGAY

By Robert Graves

A simple nosegay! was that much to ask?
(Winter still gloomed, with scarce a bud yet showing)
He loved her ill, if he resigned the task.
"Somewhere," she cried, "there must be blossom blowing."
It seems my lady wept and the troll swore
By Heaven he hated tears: he'd cure her spleen:
Where she had begged one flower, he'd shower fourscore,
A haystack bunch, to amaze a China Queen.

Cold fog-drawn Lily, pale mist-magic Rose
He conjured, and in a glassy caldron set
With elvish unsubstantial Mignonette
And such vague bloom as wandering dreams enclose.
But she?
Awed,
Charmed to tears,
Distracted,
Yet—
Even yet, perhaps, a trifle piqued—who knows?

Miss Lowell gives a divided allegiance here. Her *vers libre* begins to feel the restraints of rhythm and rime. Of course, as she maintains, she always observed rhythm, but then her readers were not always equally able to discern it. But this from the May *Bookman* will afford her opponents no solace:

## MERELY STATEMENT

By Amy Lowell

You sent me a sprig of mignonette,
Cool-colored, quiet, and it was wet
With green sea-spray, and the salt and the sweet
Mingled to a fragrance weary and discreet
As a harp played softly in a great room at sunset.

You said: "My sober mignonette
Will brighten your room and you will not forget."

But I have prest your flower and laid it away
In a letter, tied with a ribbon knot.
I have not forgot.
But there is a passion-flower in my vase
Standing above a close-cleared space
In the midst of a jumble of papers and books.
The passion-flower holds my eyes,
And the light-under-light of its blue and purple dyes
Is a hot surprize.
How then can I keep my looks
From the passion-flower leaning sharply over the books?
When one has seen
The difficult magnificence of a queen
On one's table,
Is one able
To observe any color in a mignonette?
I will not think of sunset, I crave the dawn,
With its rose-red light on the wings of a swan,
And a queen pacing slowly through the Parthenon,
Her dress a stare of purple between pillars of stone.

The strain of quietism that prevails in Mr. Wheelock's poem in "Dust and Light" (Charles Scribner's Sons) is in strong contrast to the later temper of revolt stirred by the ravages of war. Probably this was written when we were in the thick of things, tho there is not first-hand vision of the awful and sordid facts of war:

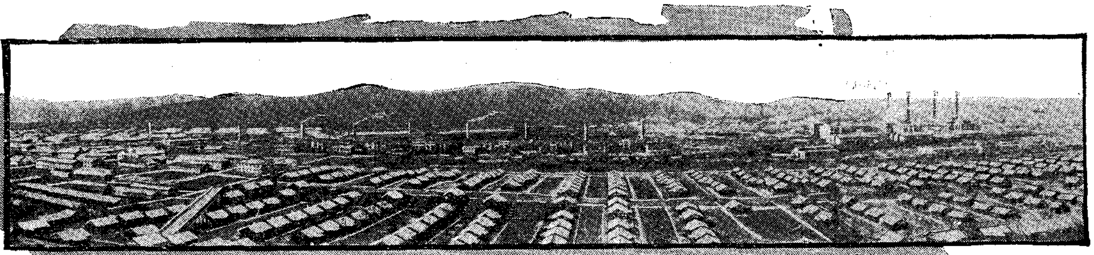
## THE WORLD-SORROW

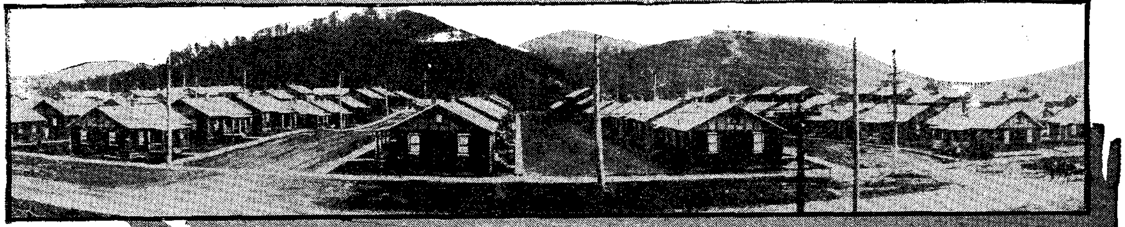
By John Hall Wheelock

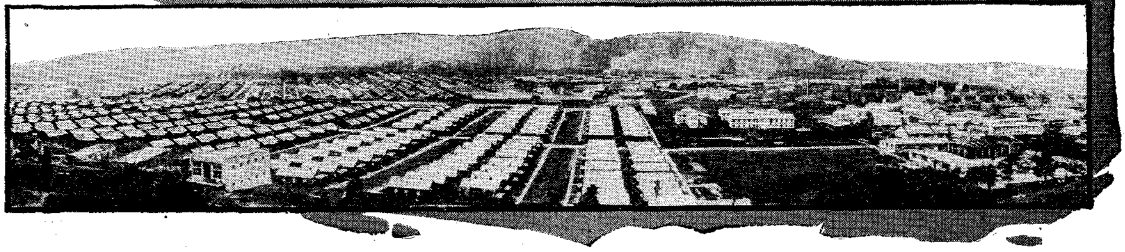
In dreams I found Her, by the crimson tide
Of the world's tumult throned—awful and still:
Her sloping breast was like a slumbrous hill,
Or mighty forest where all winds have died.
There was no pity in Her face, nor pride,
But flawless grief, and the unflinching will
Of sorrow, voiceless and supreme, did thrill
My reckless heart to reverence long denied.

And to that dreadful and oblivious breast
My songless lips and dreamless heart I prest,
And felt, in the large calm of Her embrace,
The perfect and inexorable Truth
Humble with hallowing hands my grieving youth
Into the shoreless grief of all the race.

# A City—Built in *four Months!*







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## THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

**CHARACTER OF THE CABINET**—The Cabinet is an extra-statutory, an extra-constitutional body, by which it is meant that the Cabinet of the President has not been created by any statute or by any provision of the Constitution. It has been pointedly described as "a mere creation of the President's will," and if the President desired to dispense with the Cabinet, authorities assure us, he could do so. The Cabinet exists only by custom, to quote ex-President Taft, who reminds us that it is also by custom that the Cabinet meets twice a week. At these meetings the President submits questions to the members of the Cabinet on which he seeks their advice. The members introduce into the discussion such matters of their respective departments as require Cabinet conference. In the Constitution we do not find the term Cabinet nor any recognition of a Presidential council as a legal body. In some loosely worded laws the phrase "Cabinet officer" occurs, and in their discussions of cases it is used by some Supreme Court judges, but, as Mr. Taft remarks, while the Constitution "refers to the head of a department and authorizes the President to make him an adviser as to matters in his own department, it contains no suggestion of a meeting of all the department heads, in consultation over general governmental matters." Official minutes are not kept of the Cabinet meetings. Everything is informal, except that the President sits at the head of the table, and the seats of the Cabinet members are assigned around the table according to official precedence, that is, according to the order in which under the law the Cabinet officers succeed to the Presidency on the death of the President and the Vice-President, which is nearly in accordance with the order of the establishment of the various departments. At present the President's Cabinet consists of the following members:

THE CABINET

[Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Acts of Congress]

Secretary of State
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of War
Attorney-General
Postmaster-General
Secretary of the Navy
Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor

The salary of a Cabinet officer is $12,000 per year.

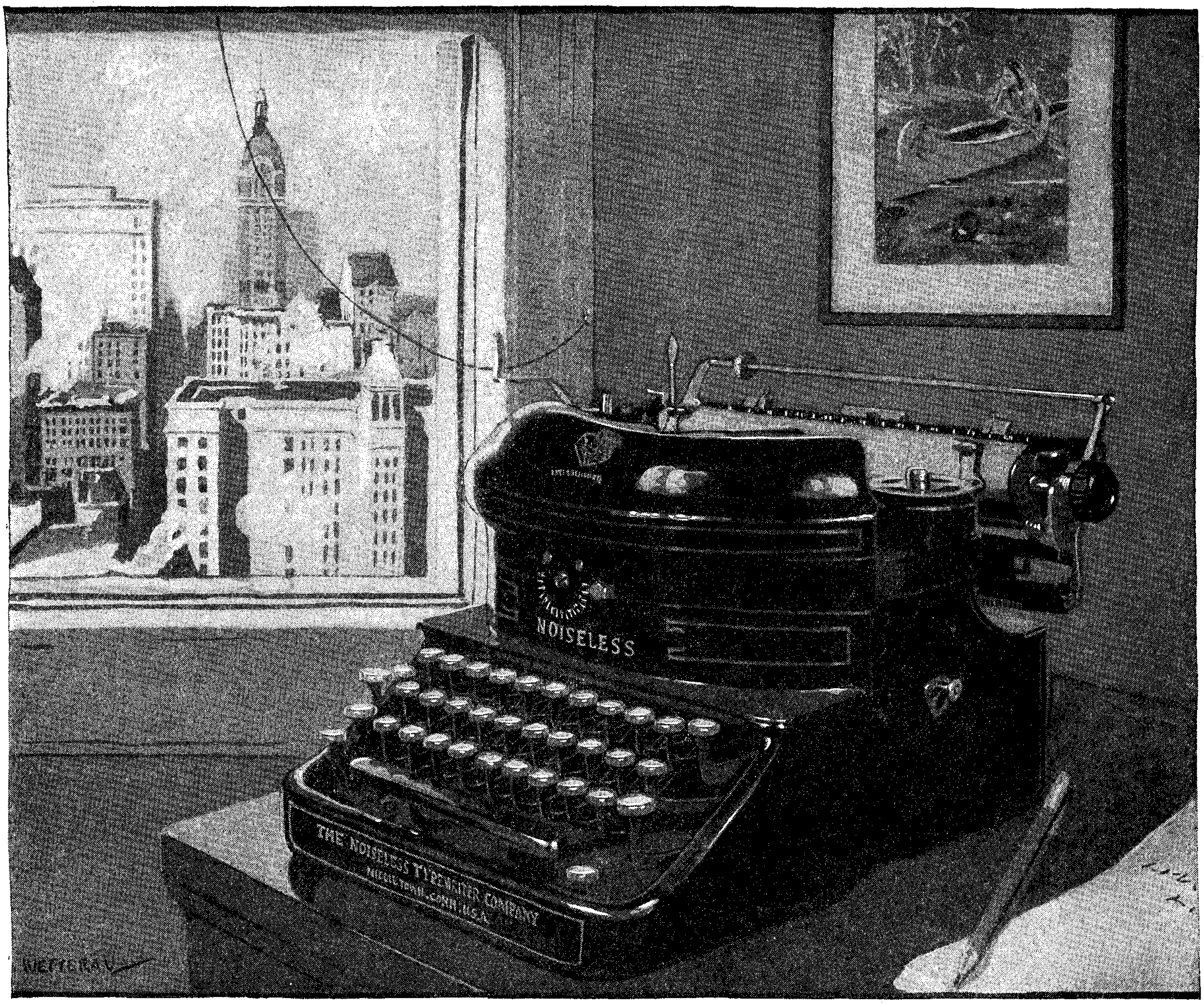
**HISTORY OF THE CABINET**—A striking illustration of the growth of the idea that the President is "not merely the legal head but also the political leader of the nation" is afforded in the history of the Cabinet, says President Wilson in his volume, "Constitutional Government in the United States" (Columbia University Press, 1907). He points out that—

"In the earlier days of the Government it was customary for the President to fill his Cabinet with the recognized leaders of his party. General Washington even tried the experiment which William of Orange tried at the very beginning of the era of cabinet government. He called to his aid the leaders of both political parties, associating Mr. Hamilton with Mr. Jefferson, on the theory that all views must be heard and considered in the conduct of the Government. That was the day in which English precedent prevailed, and English cabinets were made up of the chief political characters of the day. But later years have witnessed a marked change in our practise in this as in many other things. The old tradition was, indeed, slow in dying out. It persisted with considerable vitality at least until General Garfield's day, and may yet from time to time revive, for many functions of our cabinets justify it and make it desirable. But our later Presidents have apparently ceased to regard the Cabinet as a council of party leaders such as the party they represent would have chosen. They look upon it rather as a body of personal advisers whom the President chooses from the ranks of those whom he personally trusts and prefers to look to for advice. Our recent Presidents have not sought their associates among those whom the fortunes of party contest have brought into prominence and influence, but have called their personal friends and business colleagues to cabinet positions, and men who have given proof of their efficiency in private, not in public, life—bankers who had never had any place in the formal counsels of the party, eminent lawyers who had held aloof from politics, private secretaries who had shown an unusual sagacity and proficiency in handling public business; as if the President were himself alone the leader of his party, the members of his Cabinet only his private advisers—at any rate, advisers of his private choice. Mr. Cleveland may be said to have been the first President to make this conception of the Cabinet prominent in his choices, and he did not do so until his second administration. Mr. Roosevelt has emphasized the idea.

**AN EXECUTIVE BODY**—"Upon analysis it seems to mean this: the Cabinet is an executive, not a political body. The President can not himself be the actual executive; he must, therefore, find, to act in his stead, men of the best legal and business gifts, and depend upon them for the actual administration of the Government in all its daily activities. If he seeks political advice of his executive colleagues, he seeks it because he relies upon their natural good sense and experienced judgment, upon their knowledge of the country and its business and social conditions, upon their sagacity as representative citizens of more than usual observation and discretion; not because they are supposed to have had any very intimate contact with politics or to have made a profession of public affairs. He has chosen, not representative politicians, but eminent representative citizens, selecting them rather for their special fitness for the great business posts to which he has assigned them than for their political experience, and looking to them for advice in the actual conduct of the Government rather than in the shaping of political policy. They are, in his view, not necessarily political officers at all.

"It may with a great deal of plausibility be argued that the Constitution looks upon the President himself in the same way. It does not seem to make him a prime minister or the leader of the nation's counsels. Some Presidents are, therefore, and some are not. It depends upon the man and his gifts. He may be like his Cabinet or he may be more than his Cabinet. His office is a mere vantage-ground from which he may be sure that effective words of advice and timely efforts at reform will gain telling momentum. He has the ear of the nation as of course, and a great person may use such an advantage greatly. If he use the opportunity, he may take his Cabinet into partnership or not, as he pleases; and so its character may vary with his. Self-reliant men will regard their cabinets as executive councils; men less self-reliant or more prudent will regard them as also political councils, and will wish to call into them men who have earned the confidence of their party. The character of the Cabinet may be made a nice index of the theory of the Presidential office as well as of the President's theory of party

(*Continued on page* 141)



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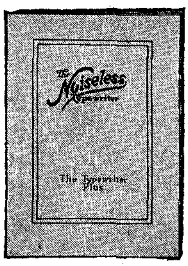
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# WORLD-WIDE • TRADE • FACTS

## TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOW INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF SOME TEXTILES, BUT RECEIPTS STILL FAR BELOW THOSE OF PREWAR PERIOD—EXPORTS CONTINUE ENORMOUS.

(From *The Dry Goods Economist*)

ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR BEARING on the supply and demand situation special interest is felt at this time in the developments apparent in our foreign trade. With this fact in view we have made a careful comparison of the Government's most recent figures, available at this writing, viz., those for the seven months ending January 31, 1920, in regard to our imports and exports of textiles, with those of previous years.

The figures show that Switzerland and the United Kingdom are sending us increased quantities of cotton fabrics.

From the little European republic we received in the period referred to 8,856,798 square yards, and from England 42,236,994 square yards. The figures for the corresponding periods in 1917–18 and 1918–19 were: Switzerland, 600,408 and 446,028 square yards; United Kingdom, 22,972,429 and 12,948,532 square yards.

Six years ago, in the corresponding period, Switzerland sent us 1,158,310 square yards and England 19,551,402 square yards out of a total from all sources of 32,329,571 square yards. In the seven months ending January 31 last our imports of cotton cloths reached a total of 55,833,685 square yards.

### MORE EGYPTIAN COTTON

Noteworthy, too, is the increase in our import of raw cotton, viz., 164,131,949 pounds, against 45,719,968 pounds in the seven months ending January 31, 1919, 48,863,724 pounds in the corresponding period a year previously, and 36,509,588 pounds in the seven months ending January 31, 1914.

### COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS

Imports of cotton handkerchiefs also show a large increase, but this is offset by the lessened receipts of linen handkerchiefs, due to the shortage of flax.

From France we have greater quantities of laces and embroideries, including lace curtains. Receipts from England, however, were less in quantity, tho greater in value, than in the seven months ending with January 31 last year.

Importations of cotton nets and nettings increased in value to $2,553,812, against $901,918 and $804,044 in the corresponding seven months of 1917–18 and 1918–19 respectively; and our takings of veils and veilings in the seven months' periods were:

| 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 |
|---|---|---|
| $28,440 | $2,423 | $9,222 |

### AS COMPARED WITH PREWAR TAKINGS

The total figures for imports of laces, embroideries, nets, veils, and allied lines were:

| 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 |
|---|---|---|
| $13,047,102 | $4,707,091 | $6,598,549 |

The total for the seven months ending January 31 last was just about even with that for the corresponding period just before the war—$13,302,466; but the quantity must have been much greater in the earlier period. Note, too, that in the seven months ending January 31, 1914, our imports of laces, etc., reached a value of $22,434,280.

### FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The production of cotton wearing-apparel in the Philippines has reached a point of such importance that a special classification was given to such merchandise in 1918. The importations of this character reached a value of $2,138,548 in the seven months ending January 31, 1920, almost double that of the imports of the corresponding period a year before.

### HOSIERY IMPORTS DECREASE

For seven months ending January 31 last the imports of hose and half-hose were 30,090 dozen pairs against 1,096,725 pairs in the seven months ending January 31, 1914.

Other knit goods imported reached a value of $340,719 in the more recent of the two periods under review, and a value of $984,851 in the earlier one.

The total imports of manufactured cotton goods, including various kinds of apparel in addition to hosiery and knit underwear, reached a value of $48,755,460, somewhat over $6,000,000 in excess of the importations of the corresponding period six years ago and considerably more than double the importations of cotton manufactures during the seven months ending January 31, 1919.

### LESSENED IMPORTS OF LINEN

Government figures relative to imports of flax fabrics show total importations of linens for the seven months' periods as follows:

1920—19,604,211 square yards.
1919— 8,737,201 " "
1918—16,843,060 " "

against

1915—40,774,975 square yards.
1914—53,145,045 " "
1913—80,101,445 " "

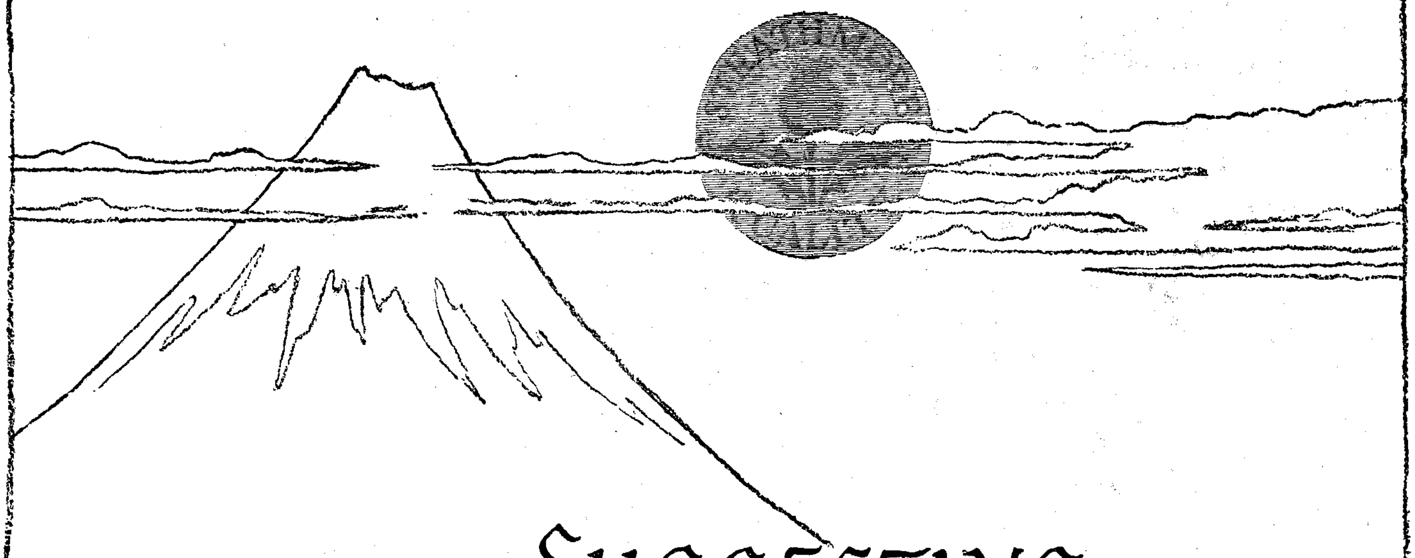
### LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Not until the beginning of the fiscal year of 1918 did our Government begin to report the quantity of linen handkerchiefs imported.

The figures show that our takings for the seven months ending January 31 last were in value a little over one-half those of the corresponding period a year previously. The value of the imports for the later period was $1,154,657, against $1,861,315 for the linen handkerchiefs imported in the seven months ending January 1, 1914.

Laces, embroideries, etc., made of flax were imported during the seven months ending January 31, 1920, to a value of $1,151,752, whereas the value of such imports during the corresponding period just prior to the war was $2,415,997.

In that same prewar period we imported 1,820,986 pounds of yarns made of flax or similar fiber, while in the seven months ending January 31 last all we got was 837,954 pounds. This, however, was practically 540,000 pounds more than we had obtained in the corresponding period a year previously.



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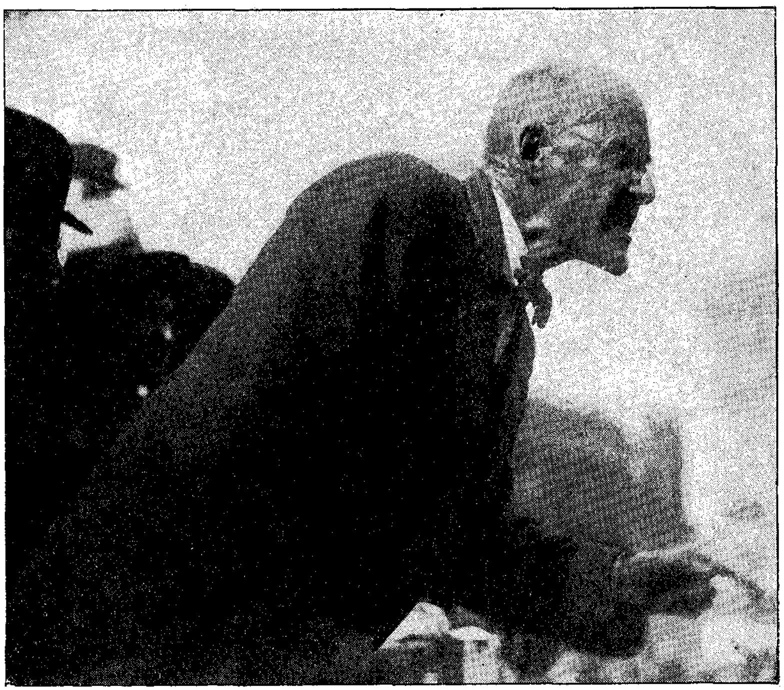
# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## EUGENE V. DEBS, A "PRESIDENTIAL IMPOSSIBILITY"

"YOUR ARTICLES on 'Presidential Possibilities' are all very interesting," writes "A Socialist Subscriber." "By way of diversity, why don't you have one on our leading Presidential impossibility, 'Gene Debs? He certainly has an interesting character, whatever the public may think of his political and economic theories." The idea of being considered a "Presidential Impossibility" would no doubt appeal to Mr. Debs, whatever effect it might have on the several varieties of radicals who still look to him as their chief. From his present residence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, where he has served one year of a ten-year term for violation of the Espionage Act, he recently gave out a sort of Socialist "key-note" statement, in the course of which he asked, "Are we specially interested in obtaining political office?" and answered in this indirect manner:



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A FIGHTING CANDIDATE IN A FIGHTING ATTITUDE.

'Gene Debs, advocate of the downtrodden classes in the days when they were possibly more downtrodden than at present, heads the Socialist national ticket for the fifth time. This picture was taken some time before his arrest and imprisonment.

> "If by some miracle we *should obtain* it, would not the ignorance, prejudice, and apathy of the people destroy it?
>
> "Are we not rather engaged in the task of educating the workers of America to the point where they will see that they must adopt our Socialist program if they would not be devoured by capitalism?
>
> "We are not interested in planting a four years' growth of Socialism in the United States. It is our concern that the present social system be changed."

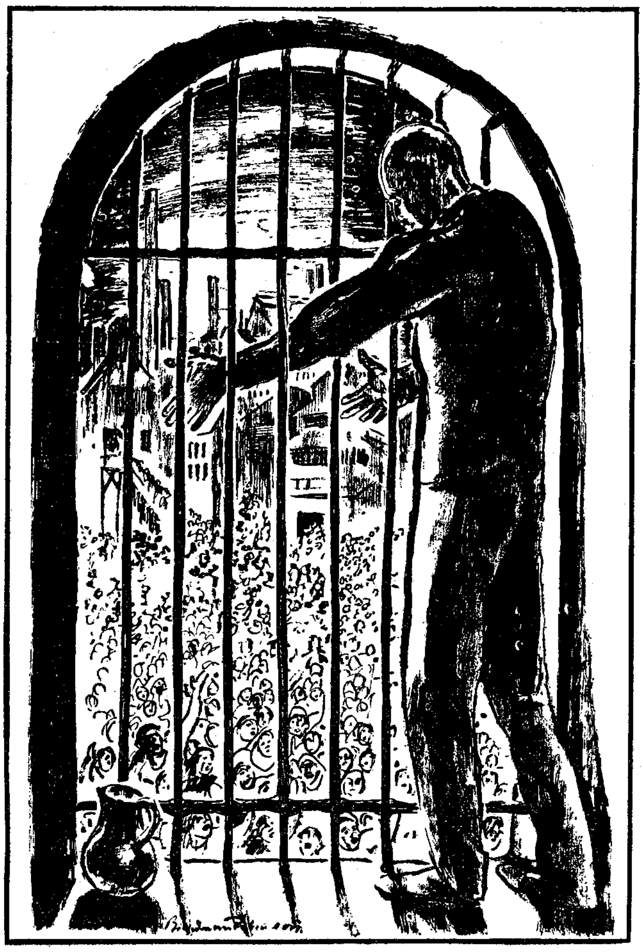
It is prophesied by a good many political observers that the Socialists will greatly increase their vote this year by virtue of having at the head of their ticket a man who has been jailed because he insisted on living up to his principles, even when those principles led him to interfere with the buzz-saw of American war-efficiency. Mr. Debs himself, it is said, has spurned occasional suggestions from authoritative quarters that a show of repentance on his part might result in a pardon. "Firm as granite," one of his recent interviewers found him, and his latest pronouncement from prison calls for a united Socialist front against the common capitalist enemy, with "No Compromise" as the watchword. Nevertheless, the popular shade of red among radicals has been so intensified, largely through imported novelties, in the past few years that Mr. Debs can hardly claim, at present, to be anything more than a rather lively "pink." Two mild paragraphs in the recent interview with which he tried to bring the warring Socialistic factions together have especially called forth objections from true-blooded "Reds." In the first place, Mr. Debs mildly but firmly refused to sanction the overthrow of the American Government by force. In the second place, he called it "folly" to "harbor the thought of a Soviet in America." The Russian, Russophil, and bomb-dropping varieties of comrade have been much upset by these views. They deluged the New York *Call*, in which Mr. Debs's "key-note" interview originally appeared, with letters protesting against his milk-and-water attitude, even insisting that he had been misquoted. The candidate, writing from his cell, confirmed the interview. In spite of the five unseating of the five comrades at Albany, he wrote, he still believed in political action, "more than ever, if that be possible." His general attitude toward "force and violence" was exprest to this effect:

> "I have been asked many times if I believe in changing the present system by force and violence. That is a silly question, and none would ask it who had the slightest knowledge of history. But I have answered the question by asking a question: 'Do you believe in maintaining the present system by force and violence?' All along the track of the ages, wherever a government has been overthrown by force and violence, that government had been maintained by force and violence."

Mr. Debs has been a Presidential candidate four times, once oftener than has Mr. William Jennings Bryan, whom he supported in 1896; but the Debs vote, unlike the Bryan one, began at practically nothing, and increased at successive elections, until his final vote, in 1912, amounted to 897,011. His permission, recently given, for the presentation of his name at the forthcoming Socialist convention in New York City makes it a practical certainty that he will be the Socialist candidate at the fall election. Most other Socialists of national prominence left the party when it opposed America's participation in the European War, and "the old war-horse" has a clear field. The newly formed German-American Association, which is said to control two million votes, threatens to throw its strength to him in case no candidate "of the caliber of Robert M. La Follette" is nominated, and he is expected to win the support both of the more conservative Socialists and of all the more violent Communistic, I. W. W., and anarchistic groups who care enough about "political action" to use their ballots. Of the three parties into which the remnant of the old Socialist party split last fall, the branch now known as the Socialist party is the only one not outlawed, and even the Socialists are outlawed in New York State. This situation is used as an argument by Mr. Debs to bring the recalcitrant Communists and Communist Laborites back into the fold, at least until after the fall elections, so that the radical vote can be swelled to significant proportions.

Both the father and mother of Debs, as he found occasion to say when he was on trial, a year ago, under the Espionage Act, were born in Alsace. "They loved France with a passion that is holy," he declared, in the course of an eloquent plea in his own defense. "They understood the meaning of Prussianism, and they hated it with all their hearts. I have been speaking and writing against it all my life. I know that the Kaiser incarnates all there is of brute force and of murder. And yet I would not, if I had the power, kill the Kaiser. I would do to him what Thomas Paine wanted to do to the King of England. He said, 'Destroy the King, but save the man.'"

In a recently published biography, "Debs: His Authorized Life and Letters," by David Karsner (Boni & Liveright), we find this account of the early life of the agitator and Presidential candidate:



"THO JAILED, HE SPEAKS."

A Socialist cartoon of Mr. Debs, now serving a penitentiary sentence of ten years for a speech opposing the war. It is pointed out by his friends that a good many admitted pro-Germans received lighter sentences for war-opposition that went beyond mere talk.

> Eugene Victor Debs was born November 5, 1855, in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was one of ten children of Jean Daniel Debs and Marguerite Bettrich Debs, both natives of Alsace. The father was born at Colmar, Alsace, France, December 4, 1820. He left Colmar on a sailing-ship bound for America on November 10, 1848, and arrived at New York City, January 20, 1849. Marguerite Marie Bettrich followed Mr. Debs to America shortly afterward, leaving Colmar on August 7, 1849, and arriving at New York, September 11, 1849. They were married in New York City two days later. The early movements of the parents are accounted for as follows: Left New York for Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30, 1850; left Cincinnati for Terre Haute, May 20, 1851; left Terre Haute, March 24, 1854, returning to New York and locating in Williamsburg, Long Island, now Brooklyn; left Brooklyn, September 25 of the same year, returning to Terre Haute, where they permanently located. Jean Daniel Debs possest a well-equipped library of French history, as well as the works of some of the most noted French writers, including Victor Hugo, who was one of his favorites. Very early in his life, Eugene became acquainted with the works of Hugo, and the master's characterization of Jean Valjean in "Les Misérables" made an indelible impression upon his mind.
>
> Despite the happy and loving family in which Eugene was fortunate to have been born, his childhood was somewhat shadowed by the gathering clouds of war which were soon to deluge the nation with the blood of its sons and fathers in fratricidal strife over the issue of chattel slavery. He saw Indiana's manhood march away to the battle-fields, strong and sure in the justice of their cause, and he saw them return to their homes and huts, maimed, diseased, and afflicted with all the nameless ailments to which a warrior is heir. He heard the shrill sounds of strife and pain, the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching men going to victory and to death, and he saw some of them return beaten and sick in soul and body. One could not say to what extent these scenes and sounds of conflict influenced Eugene Debs to take his stand against war, but it is notable that not once in his long and varied career as a labor-leader has he ever counseled violence as a means to the settlement of any dispute. On the other hand, he has never compromised with a principle that he held to be right and just, but he has said again and again that if those principles were right and were just they would be accepted through the enlightened reason of mankind. To force them upon people not ready or willing to accept them would be to defeat the principle itself. That has been his stand on every public question, and not once has he deviated from it. . . . . . .
>
> Eugene's parents were very poor. The elder Debs was always scrupulously honorable in all his dealings. Eugene had been born in a frame dwelling at No. 447 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute. There were many children, and it was a problem to support them; so Eugene's school years were cut short with his graduation from the Old Seminary School, in Terre Haute. Upon the site of that latter-day institution now stands the imposing structure of the Indiana State Normal School. In May, 1870, at the age of fourteen, Eugene began to work in the shops, and later as locomotive fireman for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Eugene took his lantern and left his home every night for the railroad-yards his mother could not conceal her fears for the safety of the lad who must act as fireman on that unballasted and prairie railroad. Eugene's pay-envelop, which he turned over to his mother unopened, was decidedly slim. At first he received one dollar a day, and later, as fireman, was paid on a mileage basis. It was the tears and fears of his mother that caused him to abandon his railroad employment in October, 1874 for a clerkship offered him by Herman Hulman, of the firm of Hulman & Cox, grocers, at Terre Haute. Eugene spent five years as a grocery clerk, relinquishing this employment in September, 1879, when he was elected city clerk, an office which he held four years.
>
> Thirty-three years after Debs had left the employment of Hulman & Cox, he was a candidate for President of the United States on the Socialist ticket. His former employers publicly made the following statement, among other testimonials, to the voters of the nation concerning Debs:
>
> "Terre Haute, Ind., July 6, 1912.
>
> "In response to your request for an expression from us of our opinion of Mr. Eugene V. Debs, we wish to say that we have intimately known Mr. Debs for more than forty years; and for five years of this time he was in our employ.
>
> "We consider Mr. Debs unselfish and generous-hearted; a man whose life has been devoted to helpful service to his fellow men. His chief delight seems to be to serve others.
>
> "In all business transactions between us we have found him to be honorable and upright—a man of strict honesty and integrity, and devoid of the desire to overreach or take advantage or deal unjustly with others.
>
> "As a public man he has had many opportunities to 'feather his nest,' but he has uniformly refused to do so.
>
> "No man who knows him as we do could ever suspect him of using any public trust for private gain.
>
> "Many years of close acquaintance have revealed his many fine qualities to us, his thorough reliability, his moral uprightness, his deep sincerity, his honesty of purpose, and his rich endowment of mind and heart."

Debs's first step into the organized-labor movement was taken, we are told, when on the evening of February 27, 1875, the local lodge of the Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen was organized at Terre Haute. As Mr. Karsner writes:

> He had organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, now the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; he had helped to organize the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the Order of Railway Telegraphers,

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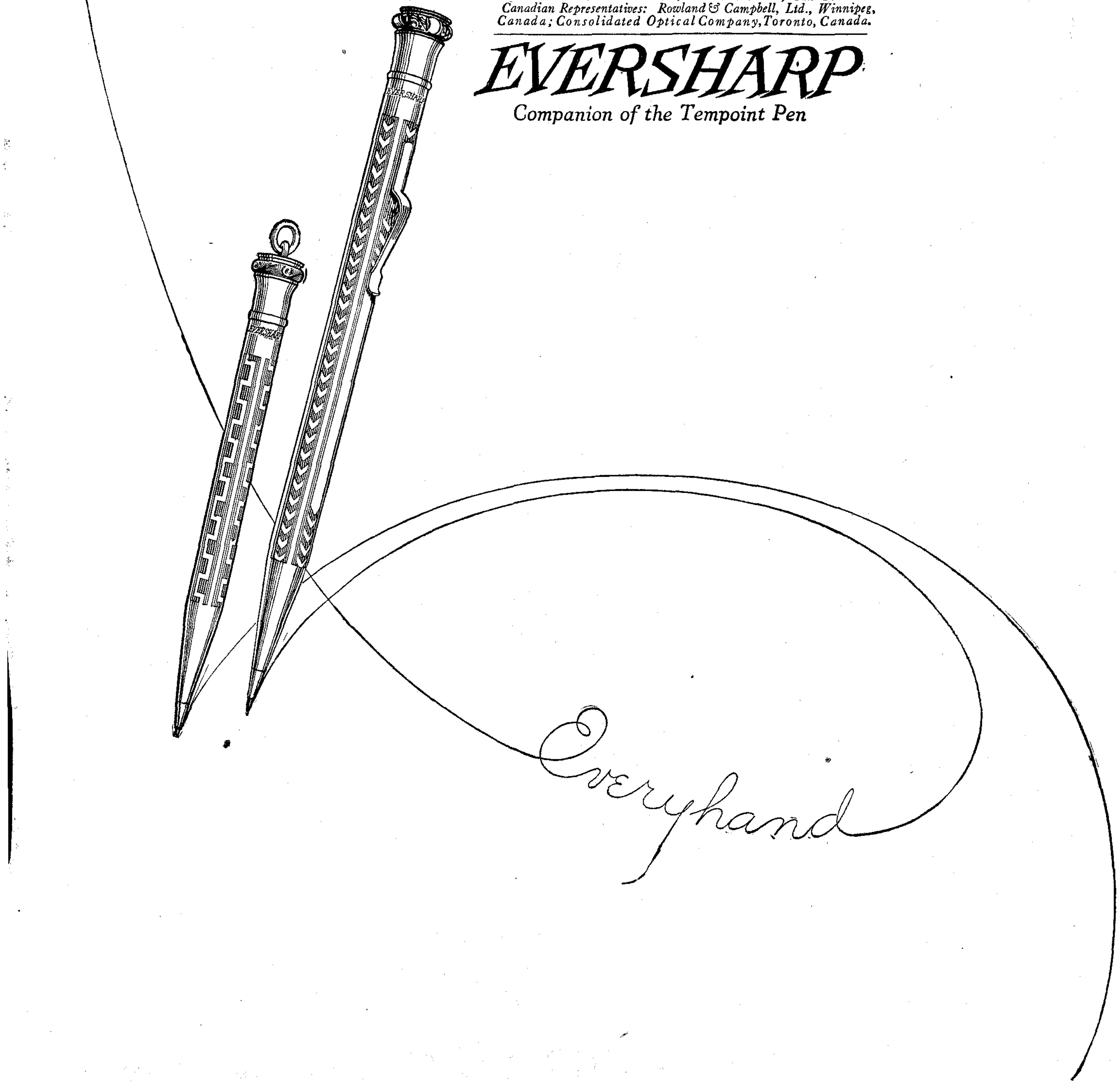

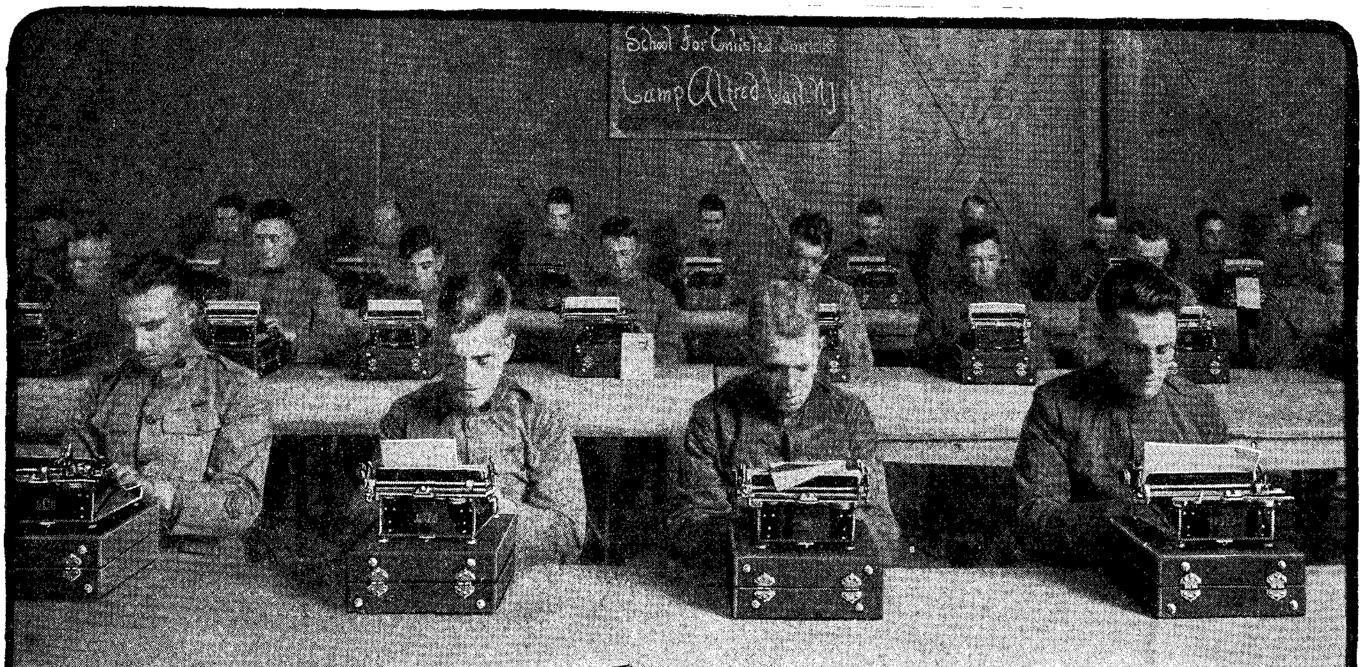

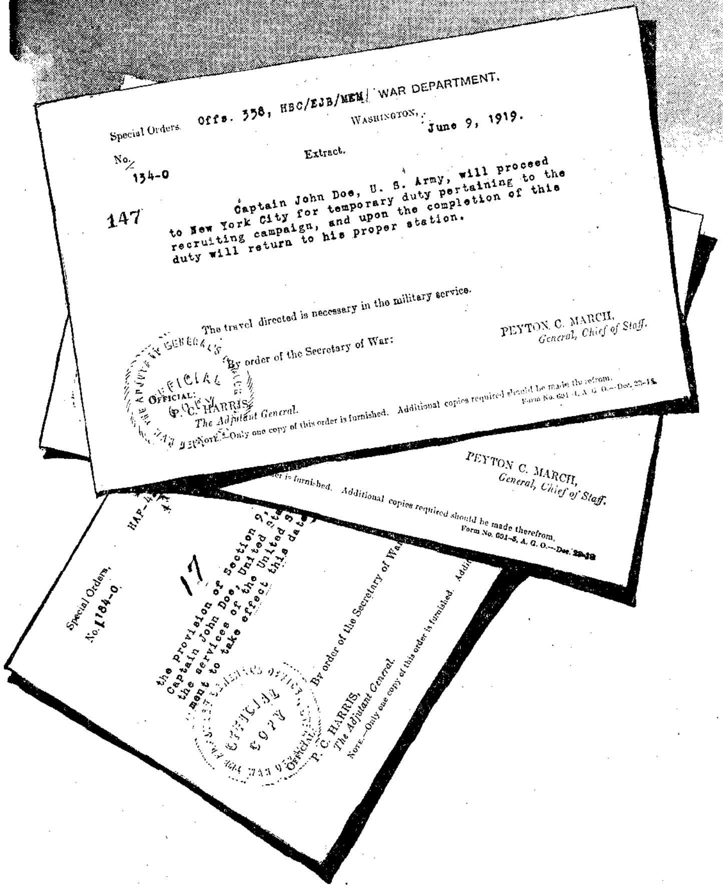

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Special Orders. Offs. 358, HBC/EJB/MEM/ WASHINGTON, June 9, 1919.
No. 134-O
Extract.

147 Captain John Doe, U. S. Army, will proceed to New York City for temporary duty pertaining to the recruiting campaign, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
*General, Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL COPY

OFFICIAL:
P. C. HARRIS,
*The Adjutant General.*

NOTE.—Only one copy of this order is furnished. Additional copies required should be made therefrom.
Form No. 691-4, A. G. O.—Dec. 23-18.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
*General, Chief of Staff.*

…er is furnished. Additional copies required should be made therefrom.
Form No. 691-5, A. G. O.—Dec. 23-18

Special Orders,
No. 184-O.
HAF-4
17 the provision of Section 9, … Captain John Doe, United St… the services of the United S… ment to take effect this date.

By order of the Secretary of War

OFFICIAL COPY

OFFICIAL:
P. C. HARRIS,
*The Adjutant General.*

NOTE.—Only one copy of this order is furnished. Addi…

# *Teaching the Army to Coronatype*

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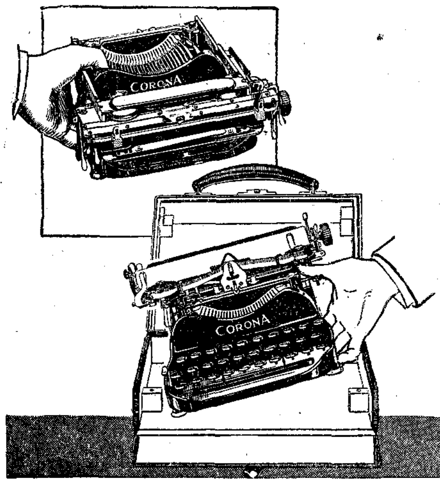

CORONA
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> and other labor unions. It was at the Buffalo convention, in 1878, that he was first recognized as a labor-leader of force and intellect, for the convention made him associate editor of *The Firemen's Magazine.* In July, 1880, he was appointed grand secretary and treasurer, and editor and manager of *The Firemen's Magazine.* He served in the former capacity until February, 1893, and in the latter capacity until September, 1894.
>
> We are told by Stephen Marion Reynolds, in his sketch of Debs's life, that when Debs took charge of the affairs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen "the order had only sixty lodges and a six-thousand-dollar debt. In a short time he had been able to add 226 lodges and had wiped out the debt. When he decided to resign he was receiving four thousand dollars per year. It was at the Cincinnati convention, 1892, he tendered his resignation, which was unanimously refused: he was unanimously reelected to all the offices previously held. He again tendered his resignation and insisted upon its acceptance, with the frank statement that 'organization' should be broad enough to embrace all the workers, and that he desired and proposed to give all his energy to the building up of such an organization. The convention unanimously voted to give him, as a mark of appreciation, two thousand dollars for a trip to Europe, for rest and enjoyment; this he declined."

The true motives that impelled Debs to relinquish the offices he held with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, says his biographer, are best stated by him in his own words uttered at the time:

> "I do this because it pleases me, and there is nothing I would not do, so far as human effort goes, to advance any movement designed to reach and rescue perishing humanity. I have a heart for others, and that is why I am in this work. When I see suffering about me, I myself suffer; and so when I put forth my efforts to relieve others, I am simply working for myself. I do not consider that I have made any sacrifice whatever; no man does, unless he violates his conscience."
>
> In June, 1893, Debs, with the assistance of a few others organized the American Railway Union at Chicago. His salary dropt from four thousand dollars a year, which he received from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to seventy-five dollars a month from the American Railway Union. During the last two years of the American Railway Union's existence Debs drew no salary at all. His activities in the American Railway Union mark one of the most important epochs in his career, including, as they do, the great railroad strike of 1894, the Pullman strike in the same period, his trial for murder, treason, and conspiracy, and his subsequent imprisonment at Woodstock Jail, Illinois. . . . . . .
>
> It was in 1878 that Debs made his first political speech, advocating the principles of the Democratic party. Almost immediately after that oration he was tendered the nomination for a seat in Congress and declined it. His acceptance at that time would have been tantamount to his election. That is what he meant when he said in his speech before Judge Westenhaver in Cleveland in 1918 before sentence was passed upon him: "I could have been in Congress long ago. I have preferred to go to prison. The choice has been deliberately made. I could not have done otherwise. I have no regrets."
>
> Determined to thrust political honors upon him, the Democratic party of Indiana nominated him for a seat in the State legislature in 1885 and he was elected. It was his avowed purpose to seek to obtain for the working-class in general, and the railroad employees in particular, much-needed legislation for their benefit. . . . . . .
>
> When twenty-three years old, Debs met Wendell Phillips and Robert G. Ingersoll. Two years later, in 1880, he met Susan B. Anthony. From these early meetings with those rebellious, agnostic, and pioneer spirits grew friendly attachments which endured throughout the lifetime of all three. The great oratorical powers of Ingersoll and Phillips moved and inspired Debs as nothing else had done up to that time. To the very end of Colonel Ingersoll's life he kept up a steady correspondence with him upon all vital questions and was aided by Ingersoll's suggestions. In those fallow years Debs was reading and studying, trying as best he could to make up for the lack of a decent education.
>
> He was a live and an aggressive member of the Occidental Literary Club in Terre Haute, of which he was one of the founders. He frequently took the floor in debate with older members, and made speeches under the club's auspices to "outsiders" who might deign to "drop in." He was always attracted to persons who stood out because of their principles from the apathetic multitudes. He delights in recalling snatches of conversation he has had with those lonely vanguards of movements, ideas, and philosophies which one day may be accepted by the people. Once he referred to his talk with Wendell Phillips:
>
> "'Debs, the world will never know with what bitter and relentless persecution the early abolitionists had to contend,'" Debs quoted him as saying. "Wendell Phillips was a perfect aristocrat; a royal man, who instantly challenged respect and admiration. Wendell Phillips was treated as if he had been the worst felon on earth. They went to his house to mob him, and why? Because he protested against sending a fugitive negro back into the hell of slavery."
>
> In 1880 he persuaded Susan B. Anthony to come to Terre Haute to speak at a series of meetings on the question of woman's suffrage.
>
> "I can never forget the first time I met her," he wrote some years ago. "She imprest me as being a wonderfully strong character, self-reliant, thoroughly in earnest, and utterly indifferent to criticism. There was never a time in my life when I was opposed to the equal suffrage of the sexes. I could never understand why woman was denied any right or opportunity that man enjoyed. Quite early, therefore, I was attracted to the woman-suffrage movement."
>
> Debs became determined, with the aid of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who afterward became Miss Anthony's biographer, to have the pioneer suffragist speak at Terre Haute. He, with a few friends, met Miss Anthony at the railroad station, and walked with her to a hotel.
>
> "I can still see the aversion so unfeelingly exprest for this magnificent woman. Even my friends were disgusted with me for piloting such 'an undesirable citizen' into the community. As we walked along the street I was painfully aware that Miss Anthony was an object of derision and contempt, and in my heart I resented it and later I had often to defend my position, which, of course, I was ready to do."

Debs himself confesses, says his biographer, that his powers of speech and writing were not due to education or to training, for he had but little of either. We are told:

> While a mere boy, firing a switch engine at night, he managed to attend a school half a day each day, sleeping the mornings and attending school afternoons. From his meager earnings he bought an encyclopedia on the instalment plan, one volume each month, and began to read and study history and literature and to devote himself to grammar and composition. The revolutionary history of the United States and France stirred him deeply and their heroes and martyrs became his idols. Thomas Paine, he says, towered above them all, and a thousand times since he has found strength and inspiration in the words of Paine, "These are the times that try men's souls."
>
> Of the intensiveness of his early studies he says that from the time he began to read with a serious mind, feeling keenly his lack of knowledge, he observed the structure and studied the composition of every paragraph and every sentence, and when one appeared striking to him, because of its perfection of style or phrasing, he would read it a second time or perhaps commit it to memory. In all of his reading, and it has been voluminous and varied, Debs has chosen such subjects and topics as would assist him to increase his own powers of expression, both oral and written, and at the same time broaden and enlighten him. He has especially stored away in his mind the histories of all the sufferings of all races.

The schools Debs attended were primitive, and when he left them at the age of fourteen years he could scarcely write a grammatical sentence. He supplemented his elemental education in the ways indicated above, says Mr. Karsner, specializing, however, in "the orations of men who spoke in advance of their time." To quote further:

> Patrick Henry's revolutionary speech claimed his earliest attention, and Robert Emmet's immortal oration was a great favorite and moved him deeply. Drake's "American Flag" stirred his blood, as did also Schiller's "Burgschaft." He would often shut himself up in a room and recite the speeches of these heroes, always making sure that no one was listening. Everything that was revolutionary, that spoke for the toilers and gave voice to their unexprest yearnings, appealed to his imaginative mind and tender heart. He had a passion for Patrick Henry, and his burning defiance of King George inspired the first speech that Debs ever attempted to deliver in public.
>
> This was before the Occidental Literary Club in Terre Haute. Debs loves to tell now of how he shuddered upon facing the crowded little room, and how the cold sweat stood in beads upon his brow when he realized the awful plight he had invited upon himself and the utter hopelessness of escape.
>
> "The spectacle I made of myself that evening will never be effaced from my memory, and the sympathetic assurances of my

friends at the close of the exhibition did not relieve the keen sense of humiliation and shame I felt for the disgrace I had brought upon myself and my patron saint. The speech could not possibly have been worse and my mortification was complete. In my heart I hoped most earnestly that my hero's spiritual ears were not attuned to the affairs of this earth, at least that evening."

Upon the invitation of the Department of Education of the University of Wisconsin, under whose direction there was being conducted an investigation of the subject of "Distinguished Contemporary Orators and Lecturers," Debs contributed a paper entitled, "The Secret of Efficient Expression."

Among other things he wrote:

"The secret of efficient expression in oratory—if secret it can be properly called—is in having something efficient to express and being so filled with it that it expresses itself. The choice of words is not important, since efficient expression, the result of efficient thinking, chooses its own words, molds and fashions its own sentences, and creates a diction suited to its own purposes.

". . . No man ever made a great speech on a mean subject. Slavery never inspired an immortal thought or utterance. Selfishness is dead to every art. The love of truth and the passion to serve it light every torch of real eloquence. Had Ingersoll and Phillips devoted their lives to the practise of law for pay the divine fire within them would have burned to ashes and they would have died in mediocrity.

". . . The highest there is in oratory is the highest there is in truth, in honesty, in morality. All the virtues combine in expressing themselves in beautiful words, poetic phrases, glowing periods, and moving eloquence.

"The loftiest peaks rise from the lowest depths and their shining summits glorify their hidden foundations. The highest eloquence springs from the lowliest sources and pleads trumpet-tongued for the children of the abyss."

We could not conclude this phase of the life of Debs, his early struggles and the backgrounds that bring his portrait out in relief, without a word about his brother, Theodore Debs. In fact, any record of Eugene's life that omits Theodore is, in the final estimate, wofully incomplete.

Some years ago, Eugene was tendered a notable reception by his friends and followers in Boston. After every speaker had toasted him, Horace Traubel arose and said that no one could really claim knowing Debs without knowing his brother Theodore and his wife. Debs instantly admitted the truth of this statement, and thanked the speaker for bringing it to the attention of the assemblage. Theodore has been a tireless worker, for a score of years and more, by Eugene's side. He has had no public recognition or honors, and has never sought any. Only those who have come very close to Eugene know Theodore. Yet, behind almost every public career one finds the sacrificial hand and devoted heart. He has managed nearly every one of Eugene's national lecture tours; he has cared for him after the strain and stress of public speaking, actually putting him to bed and giving him quiet and comfort in preparation for the next meeting.

For a number of years Theodore Debs has found it necessary to maintain an office in Terre Haute for handling Eugene's enormous mail. When Debs is absent, Theodore answers all correspondence, and they are many. There has always existed a most complete communion and *camaraderie* between these two men, and to consider one without the other would be much like appraising the value of steam without considering the engine from which it issued.

MEN'S SUITS AT $9.25 A LONDON SENSATION—Taking the bull by the horns, Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, millionaire member of the British Parliament, has literally knocked the props out from under the H. C. L., so far as clothes are concerned, and London is having cues again. Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is selling suits at from $9.25 to $14.50—not in charity, but as a business proposition. The feat has made him the most popular and the most-talked-of man in England, and it may blaze for him a short path to fame. The price of men's clothing had reached such a height that Londoners got into the habit of having their clothes turned inside out. Communities would vote it unpopular to have new suits, and the possessor of a new suit subjected himself, not to envy, but to censure. Golf and outing suits were prest into service for city wear. But, as a general rule, the Londoner, like the Gothamite, submitted to the demands of the clothiers, while the press raved and then sank into somnolence. But there was a steady insurgency of feeling against mounting costs. The time had come for some one to lead the people out of the tailors' bondage, and Mr. Mallaby-Deeley answered the call. As Frank Getty, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, outlines the situation:

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is a member of Parliament for a South London borough. Until a month ago he had nothing to do with clothes except to wear them, and he was known as the best-drest man in Parliament.

He bought three clothing-factories, and set them to work turning out men's ready-made clothing at remarkable prices: $9.25, $11, $12.50, and $14.50. He advertised over his own name, and the public flocked to buy. The first advertisement appeared in a Monday morning paper, and before eight o'clock in the morning there was a line a hundred yards long awaiting admission to his unpretentious little Strand store. It was a bad spot for traffic anyway, and the enthusiasm of the would-be buyers kept a not inconsiderable portion of London's "finest" on the job all day long. For two weeks public enthusiasm for the new clothes has continued unabated; it shows no sign of diminishing. And the first fruits of his innovation are ripening. Already a well-known tailoring concern has issued a $5,000 challenge to Mallaby-Deeley, requesting him or any one else to prove that its prices are twenty-five cents above his, and offering tailor-made garments in place of ready-made, to boot. Which only adds to the prestige and popularity of Mr. Mallaby-Deeley.

## RECENT UNREST IN INDIA, AS VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

CONTRADICTING STORIES of British misrule in India and various accounts of military oppression which have appeared in both the American and British press, Rev. M. A. Pederson, of Minneapolis, who has recently returned to this country after an absence of sixteen years as field secretary of the Santal Mission of Northern Churches in India, comes out with a statement that India is not so full of wild unrest and dissatisfaction with British rule as might be imagined. In an interview with a reporter for the Brooklyn *Eagle* the missionary says that it is only a small minority of professional agitators who are advertising the British rule of India as a total failure. Among the Hindu natives themselves there is some unrest, but most of the intelligent natives, who understand the vast and complicated problems which the British Government has to solve, are willing patiently to await results. India is full of complexities of caste, religious observance, tribal custom, and ignorance, presenting a problem, this returned missionary says, which the best-intentioned Government in the world could not solve in a day. Civilization moves slowly, and this observer reminds us that India to-day is steeped in ignorance. We quote from the interview:

"Only 6 per cent. of its population is literate. The rest can not read or write in any language. Now, what would India, with its 192,000,000 of population, to whom the written word is an inexplicable mystery, with its innumerable faiths and castes and races—what would India do with self-government or the ballot, if she obtained them today?

"It is easy to predict what would happen in India," Mr. Pederson continued, "if the guiding hand of Great Britain were suddenly removed. There would be fighting all over the peninsula in a week. Mohammedan would oppose Hindu, and Hindu would battle against Mohammedan, and all India would revert back to a state of anarchy under some native tyrant, or group of tyrants.

"India is not like a western country, whose people have been educated up to self-government. More of western education is the crying need of the peoples of India, but all their traditions and beliefs are set against it. There is the old caste system of the Hindus. Their ancient rule is, that only the Brahmans, members of the priest-caste, should be educated, and it is a sin, according to the Hindu law, to teach a non-Hindu to read the sacred law. Women, by the same tradition, are not to be taught the mysteries of learning.

"To educate a woman, and to give a monkey a sharp knife, is the same thing," runs the Law of Manu, the Moses of India.

"In spite of this, the British Indian Government has filled up the country with schools, and for the first time has given the low-caste Indian a chance to obtain something of an education. The natives themselves are beginning to realize the value of

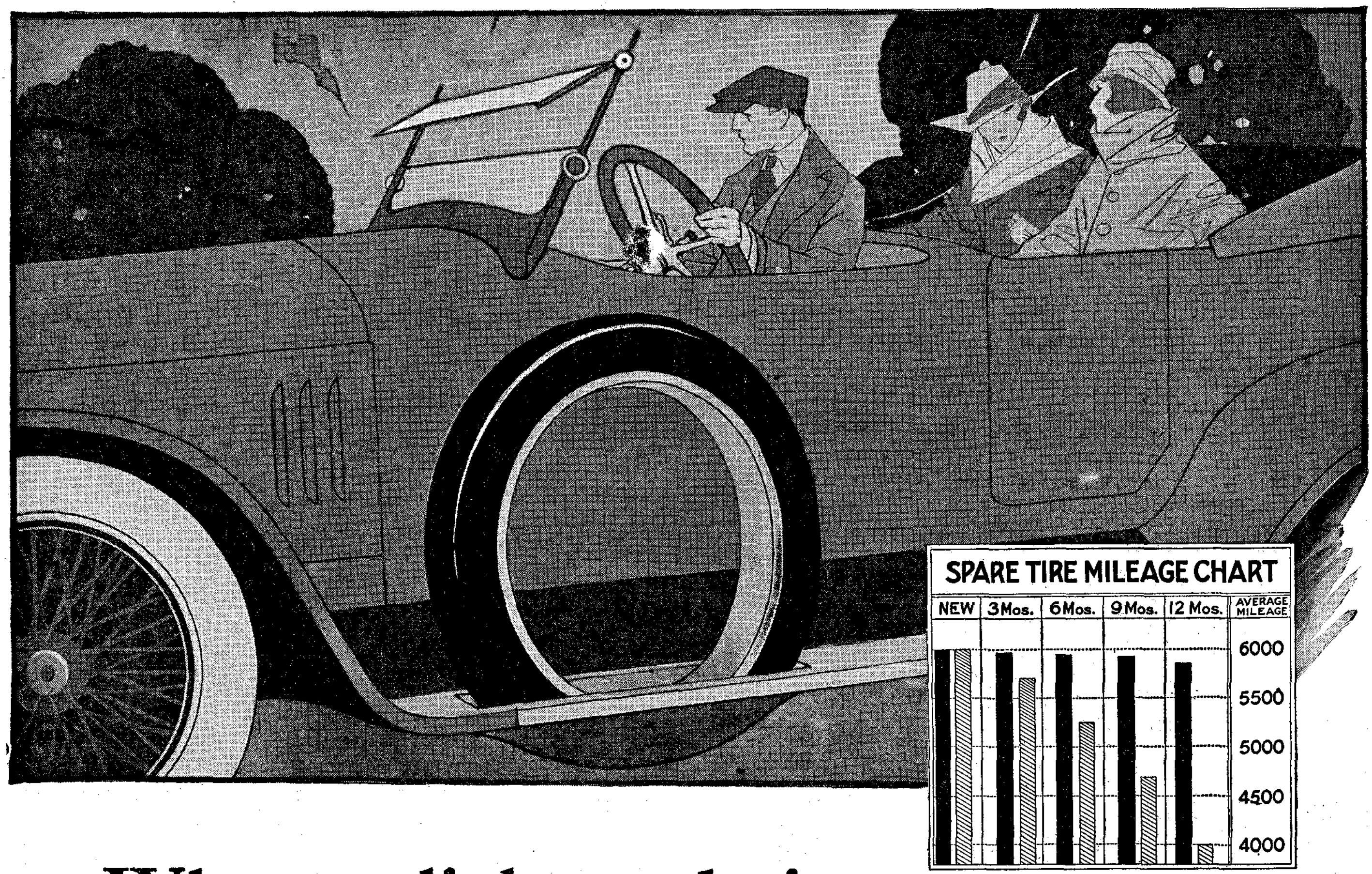


Chart showing how Unprotected Spares ▨ deteriorate while NITREXED Spares ■ hold their Life

# Why sunlight and air make spare tire mileage uncertain

*Tires carried as spares often fail to give full mileage*

*What motorists are doing to avoid this waste*

THE highest grade tire made becomes uncertain when carried as a spare for a time. When put on, it *often wears* rapidly or *blows out* without warning.

This uncertainty is the natural result of exposure to sunlight, air, heat and moisture. Oxygen is the natural enemy of rubber. Rubber, like all other vegetable matter, disintegrates under exposure, losing its flexibility and becoming brittle.

All high-grade tires come in durable wrappings because tire makers know that rubber must be protected to prevent loss of mileage. See the mileage chart on this page.

Heretofore all spare tire coatings have had some fault. A successful coating not only must protect against sunlight, heat and moisture, but must contain no substance that can injure rubber. At last, there is such a coating—NITREX.

### *Scientific discovery protects mileage*

NO ILL EFFECT ON THE RUBBER

Nitrex comes from the chemical laboratory of the Sterling Varnish Co., Pittsburgh, Penna., established in 1894, and known throughout the world for its coatings used to insulate electrical parts of automobiles.

*Nitrex is guaranteed by this company to give full protection to tires and to be absolutely non-injurious to rubber.*

Nitrex is applied with a brush, drying instantly. It gives a smooth jet-black, patent-leather finish that adds greatly to the car's appearance. It is rainproof and washproof.

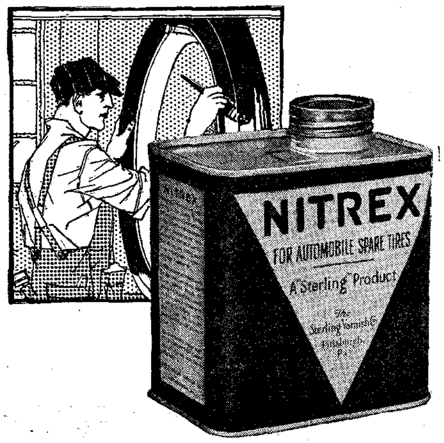
Unlike a tire case, Nitrex never looks weatherbeaten, never rips or tears, never lets water seep in to damage the tire fabric.

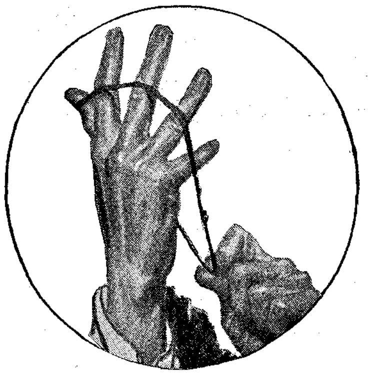
When a coated spare is put on a wheel, the Nitrex quickly flakes off, leaving the tire looking like the others. No dust-covered tire case to get on and off.

### *Endorsed by car owners and tire dealers*

Nitrex has made good wherever it has been used during the past two years. It is cheaper, easier to use, looks better and gives perfect protection. Get it from your automobile supply dealer.

Sales Department
**EDWARD A. CASSIDY COMPANY, Inc.**
23 West 43rd Street New York
*The Sterling Varnish Company*





*The old rubber band that snaps in two shows why spare tires nearly always fail to give full mileage*

# NITREX

*For Spare Tires*

> this. More and more are clamoring to learn the English language. More and more are looking to it as the open, sesame to a wider knowledge of the outside world."
>
> Tales of unrest in India, of unspeakable oppression by the British Government, of plots among the natives for its overthrow are largely without basis in fact, according to Mr. Pederson, and have been spread by a Bengali organization of dissatisfied young natives, who do not at all represent the general opinion of the peninsula. This group has called itself "Young Bengal" and is an organization much like the Young Turks in Turkey. It is they, Mr. Pederson said, who have drummed up the scare about the British tyranny in India. "And it was done with money which they have, in many cases, robbed from banks and business houses in Calcutta. This young Bengal organization is composed largely of Bengalese young bloods, who chafe under the bit of British control because they want to get the bit in their own mouths and run amuck over India."
>
> "And Great Britain is not losing any of its grip on India?" he was asked.
>
> "No. There is no present danger of the British Government being driven out. But it is relaxing here and there in small matters as the need for such action may arise. The British Government knows how to do that; was taught how to do it by the American colonies when they became the United States. The Britons rule their subject races not with a mailed fist, but with a kid-gloved hand, that lets go whenever it becomes too dangerous to hold on.
>
> "And that is exactly what will happen here. If India does become restless, weary of the British rule, passionately eager for a native government and in some measure capable of administering such a government, then India will get it. But it will not gain anything through revolution, through any bloody upheaval, or any swift spread of oriental Bolshevism over the country such as the propagandists of the so-called Liberal press have been foretelling. It will be because the British Government itself will step back in India, will give its people a measure of home rule, if necessary; a local government, if necessary, and, if necessary, complete autonomy under the British Crown."

This may come in the future; now it is only a vague possibility, according to this authority, who adds that the large bulk of the natives are not asking for it. As to oppression by the British Government, he says it does not exist. He finds in the Hindu custom of saluting the source of many of the stories concerning alleged tyrannical requirements of the British. For instance, custom requires of a native that he take off his shoes when he enters the presence of a superior. If orders have been issued by the British military government for prescribed salutes, it is only in conformity with native custom, he observes. The interviewer quotes him further:

> "But of course it makes good reading if your object is the discrediting of the British Government in India. And that is why Young Bengal has been making the most of such orders, playing them up, adding picturesque details not necessarily true, sending propaganda literature all over the world, spending millions of dollars in the process, money which they have, in many cases, actually robbed from the banks and business concerns in Calcutta, the center of such unrest as does exist in India."
>
> Around Calcutta and the Northwest Provinces is the most fertile field for the destructive agitator in India, according to Mr. Pederson. During the war and for years before it, German agents were busy there fomenting dissatisfaction, unrest, plots against the British Government, intriguing with the pretty native rulers, doing what they could to make things uncomfortable for the British lion. And some of this has persisted until now when the war is over. Along the northwest border of India the line of the Himalayas has left a series of alternate hills and valleys, which have never been explored by the white man, and over which Britain has never obtained any really adequate control. They are occupied by small tribes of natives, under their native chiefs, who are really outlaws from all established government, and whose business is plunder and robbery.
>
> The war, and German support, encouraged them to become more active than ever, and they swooped again and again from their barren hilly country to the rich plains of the lowlands, robbed what they could in their short raids, and returned again with as much plunder as they were able to carry away. Even now these tribes still make occasional raids from their hidden valleys, and nothing much can be done about it once they have returned. But they are a few outlaws, according to Mr. Pederson; and do not represent any large part of the Indian population, nor any real sentiment of the natives of India.

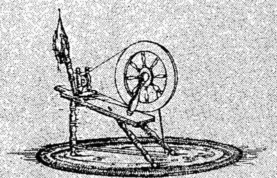
Less opposition to British rule was found among the tribes of the Santals, where Mr. Pederson has been for more than sixteen years. These people are aboriginals, without caste, and having neither language nor belief in common with other of the Hindu tribes. Centuries ago they owned the peninsula, but, by the successive invasions of the Dravidians, Hindus, and Mohammedans, who swooped down from the north, they were driven into the barren hills in the central part of India. Here about 15,000,000 of them have remained in a territory called Santal Parganas, about as large as Rhode Island. They have retained their ancient customs, practises, and beliefs. They live by raising rice in a primitive, difficult manner; make their homes in small villages, and are under the absolute sway of their headsman or chief. But their condition is changing, for, we are told:

> They have now been taken under the special protection of the British Government, which has given them a plot of ground in the fertile lowlands, and has otherwise taken measures to prevent their extinction. And these Santals have in turn taken the British Government to their hearts. There is no Bolshevism or unrest of any kind among them. The British Government is a person to them, the raja whom they admire and love. The raja can do no wrong. During the war, if the raja had asked for any number of them to fight, they would have gone gladly. Five thousand did actually go to Mesopotamia to work in the labor corps. But they were too undersized a race, and too mentally undeveloped to be of use in combat units.
>
> A number of the Santals have become Christians. There is a colony of 85,000 of them who have been Christianized and who live on the plot of ground given them by the Government in the fertile lowland. But the large majority of the Santals still cling to their primitive animistic beliefs. Bongas or spirits dominate all their life and thought. Every rock, and tree, and natural phenomenon, every wind that blows and every spring that wells up, mysteriously enough, from about the root of a tree, is under the control of a spirit of its own.
>
> And they are all evil spirits, and always plotting to do an ill turn to man. But they are at the same time not as clever as they might be. If a man be wise enough, and know enough of the ritual established by many generations of wise headmen, he can outwit them, get the best of them, turn their evil into good, or at least nullify the evil. It, therefore, becomes the chief business of every man to learn carefully and to follow religiously the proper ceremonies to foil the purposes of these devil-spirits. Every step of a man's way is guided, and must be made in just such a way; every course of action must be preceded by sacrifices, prayers, and other humbug, to propitiate or beguile the special spirit who is concerned in the particular business in hand.
>
> Belief in witchcraft flourishes among the Santals. Witches are always women, and they are supposed to produce an evil effect on their victims, either by giving them poison or by means of mental suggestion. Pains that lead to sickness or even death are favorites with the witches. If a child is sick in the village, or an older person acts in a manner not easily understood, the witchcraft explanation is at once seized on; and then wo to the woman who is old and looks like a hag. British officials have often had very great difficulty in restraining a mob bent on taking vengeance on an utterly innocent woman merely because some child had eaten more of the green fruit of the bulbil tree than its digestion could stand.
>
> But with all this, they are a very simple race. Those of them who have embraced Christianity have taken it on sincerely and have, without much effort, become something like the simple Christians of the time of the Disciples. In the plot of ground which the Government has set aside for them north of Calcutta, the Rev. Pederson was for many years Czar and Pope and District-Attorney and doctor among them. There were thirty-eight villages with fourteen schools and a bank having 45,000 rupees in deposits. Not only did they believe in him as the source of all knowledge and nearly all power, but they could hardly believe there was any other such source possible. When, during a hunting trip one afternoon, he was knocked over by a wild bison at the edge of the jungle, and brought back to the village unconscious and with a broken collarbone, they formed a prayer-meeting and implored the Christian God all night to spare him. And after they were assured he was alive and would recover, they joyfully cut up the carcass of the bison, which had been killed, and made a great feast on its flesh.
>
> "They are a very simple, lovable sort of people," Mr. Pederson said, "and I expect to go back to them in a short while.

# Finding the Best Northern Markets for Southern Yarn ~ *and* Vice Versa

FINDING the best northern markets for southern yarn and finding the best southern yarn for northern markets. That briefly is the business in which we have been engaged for more than 50 years.

We believe no other house offers a more complete service to spinner, weaver and knitter, yet the cost of our service is no greater than would be the charges of less experienced firms.



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*Booklet, "What D'Olier Service Means to the Spinner," sent to spinners on request*

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# *Every family should know this*

**5368** BANKS in over 3,000 cities and towns, representing every state, are furnishing unique self-registering home banks, as shown here, for the free use of all who open savings accounts, in amount of $1.00 or more; and the number of banks rendering this service is increasing daily.

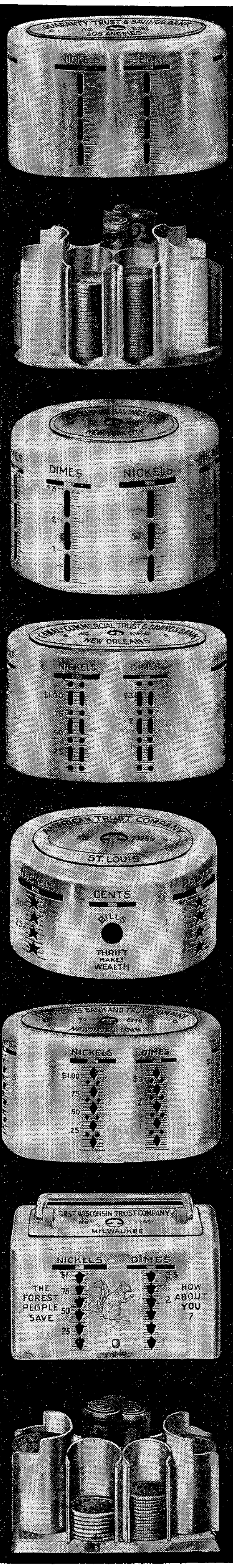
This enterprising action constitutes the most effective contribution ever made to THRIFT, as it has resulted in placing millions of these modern banks in the homes of the country, thus providing them with the most practical aid to systematic saving, ever devised. Read what The National Banker says of these perfection home savings banks:

## Something New Under the Sun

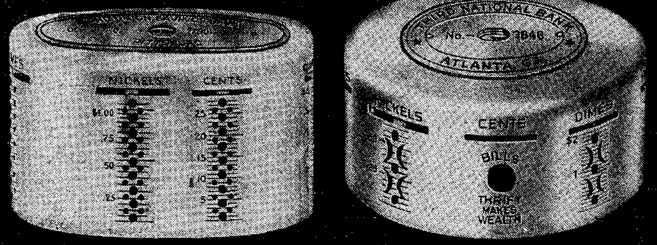
(From the National Banker.)

Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. If he had lived in the present age, he would have retracted that statement many times. Every man, woman and child, so to speak, has seen the ordinary metal savings bank; but all have not seen the latest matchless self registering device for saving money known as the Recording Safe. This modern home bank has separate compartments, for the various coins, and its outer surface is beautifully perforated and indexed, to expose and register all coins inserted, so that the depositor may actually see just what he has saved, always. Its adjustment is perfect and its structure is a marvel of beauty and simplicity, excelling beyond the question of a doubt any savings bank now in use. Every home should have one of these modern banks; their beauty and high quality will make them prized in any home.

**They Operate with Almost Human Intelligence and More Than Human Accuracy. THEY MAKE SAVING INTERESTING.**



THEY COUNT YOUR MONEY



# HAVE YOU ONE OF THESE?

AND LET YOU SEE IT GROW

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THEY ARE SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE
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## Thrift Absolutely Necessary to Success

"**If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and it is infallible: Are you able to save Money? If not, drop out. You will lose.** You may think not, but you will lose, as sure as you live. The seed of success is not in you."
—JAMES J. HILL.

"The failure of the man who does not save his money is due not only to the fact that he has no money with which to take advantage of the opportunities that come in the way of every man, but also and particularly to the fact that such a man is not able or fit to avail of these opportunities. **The man who cannot and does not save money, cannot and will not do anything else worth while.**"
—ANDREW CARNEGIE

"The little savings bank in the home means more for the future of the children of a family almost than all of the advice in the world. It gives them the right start." —WM. McKINLEY.

## A Billion Dollars Saved in these Home Banks

According to conservative estimates, there have been accumulated in these recording banks, during the past fifteen years, by the thrifty workers of America, over one thousand million dollars, **earning for them $30,000,000 interest.**

## Cannot Be Bought— But Cost You Nothing

These recording safes are not sold, at retail. They can only be obtained from those public spirited banks, which are serving their communities, by loaning the safes, for free use, in the homes—the bank keeping the key.

☞Should your community be one of the few where the banks are not as yet thus offering our modern recording home safes, send us post card with your name and address and we will endeavor to see that you are supplied. Upon request we will also mail you, FREE, our (miniature) booklet, **"THE SURE AND STRAIGHT ROAD TO SUCCESS"** Free of charge, postage paid.

# The Automatic Recording Safe Company

**Makers of ALL Types of Home Banks**
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
*(Established 20 Years)*

They do not understand the Western way of doing things on a large scale. 'Are they still fighting over there?' one of them asked me, after the war had gone on not much more than a year."

---

## A CAPTAIN, AN ADMIRAL, AND A SEAMAN ON OUR MERCHANT MARINE

ADDITIONAL LIGHT on the "Americanization" of the American merchant marine has been forthcoming since the appearance in these columns recently of an article quoting Henry Goodman to the general effect that American boys are not keen about going to sea because they do not like the life aboard. Cramped quarters, indifferent food, and inadequate facilities for keeping clean are among the things Mr. Goodman says render living conditions on the sea unpleasant to men who have been used to better things on land. Mr. Goodman took a trip on a freighter where, in response to his expression of surprize at the far from pleasing surroundings, he was told by an old seaman that "a sailor is nothing but a dog, and this is his kennel. Those fellows amidships (the officers) are the only ones supposed to live decent." Among those who have exprest themselves regarding Mr. Goodman's observations is a sea captain of twenty years' sailing experience, who offers the suggestion that the mode of life of the common sailor and that of the officer differ as do the modes of life of landsmen. "A successful merchant may come to his store in a Packard," says this captain. "Why should not his clerk? A perfectly good stenographer will go to Child's to eat. His employer will probably pay from $1.50 to $3 for luncheon." Further:

> Our Lord Jesus of Nazareth is the only successful Socialist so far. Water will not run up-hill. By law all men are born equal, but most of New York's successful business men are from Missouri. You must show them before they will give you the post of private secretary. But the world admires success and brains very much, and there's a nice clean room and bath waiting for Mr. Goodman after he produces, and on a good ship, too.
>
> The sea is a place for he-men, and for boys with grit and pep that do not wear handkerchiefs up their sleeves. And for the young man that does not need to bring his valet along.
>
> Not yet do I think that two seamen should be given a room and a servant. What corporation on shore gives that for the same class of work?

In his story Mr. Goodman described his quarters aboard as a steel chamber in the bow of the ship in which eight men were quartered. Our captain refers to this:

> The "steel chamber" was fifteen feet wide at one end, fifteen feet long, and eight feet wide at the other end, and about eight feet high.
>
> This figures to be 1,424 cubic feet. The Revised Statutes, Section 4153, provides:
>
> "There shall not be less than 72 cubic feet, and twelve superficial feet, measured on the floor or deck of that place, for each seaman or apprentice lodged therein."
>
> One thousand four hundred and twenty-four feet cubic divided by eight gives 178 cubic feet for each of the men in the steel chamber, and 21½ feet floor space per man.
>
> "Yes, old boy, a sailor is nothing but a dog, and this is his kennel."
>
> In most cases the world judges you as you judge yourself. And I would add: Life is much like a mirror, at sea or on shore. Smile and it smiles back at you, frown and a frown will be returned.

The captain opines that Mr. Goodman has not had enough experience as a sailor to be in a position to form a just judgment. He describes conditions aboard the single ship he was on, but the captain calls attention to the fact that the United States Shipping Board owns more than 1,900 ships. The captain then describes conditions aboard his own ship on a cruise off the coast of South America.

> We have one colored boy to bring food and wait on ten seamen, one boy to do the same for six engine-room men. I claim he is not overworked and the men get plenty of good wholesome food. I, too, have eaten in a mess-room of an American freight-steamer. The midnight lunch that was put on the table would, if beer were back again, and if displayed on a counter, create a wild rush in any theater bunch at 11 P.M., with the possible exception of that part of the crowd that willingly parts with a dollar for a club sandwich.
>
> On the table would be pigs' feet, bologna sausage, cheese, bread and butter, Uneeda crackers, and stewed fruit.

The captain submits a recent Sunday dinner menu on his ship, providing for celery, soup with noodles, macaroni, roast capon with sage dressing, pot-roast beef, mashed potatoes, stewed corn, plum pudding, apples, and bananas; and the ship's company seem to have breakfasted Monday morning on stewed apples, corn-flakes, shredded wheat, boiled salt mackerel, boiled potatoes, round steak, fried ham, French fried potatoes, eggs, hot biscuits, chocolate, and coffee. Our captain then refers to some peculiarities of "kickers" and states what, in his opinion, is the reason there are so few Americans in the merchant marine:

> When the "Key West Extension" was being built they generally employed between five and seven thousand men. The biggest kickers in this bunch were among those that came there hungry, with one suit of clothes, which was on their backs and a red bandana handkerchief for a suitcase. Kickers about food I'm talking about. And after they had got the wrinkles out of their bellies they began to howl. When they had forty dollars coming to them they bought a ticket and went back to dear old West Street and the Bowery. Then within three weeks, cold weather coming on probably, they recruited again and went back to Florida.
>
> I bring up this point merely to show that in most cases the biggest kickers about food on jobs where board is free belong to the class of men that contentedly call for their coffee and crullers in the morning, sitting on a "peg." Why? Because they are paying for it themselves.
>
> One of the biggest reasons why the American is in the minority on the American ship is this: Out here, where we are now, the water is deep and wide. And New York and New Orleans are a very long way off, with their one-time cabarets, their dance-halls (still going strong), their soda-fountains where you can get a really truly "chocolate milk" "just like that"; their windy corners (like Main and Forsythe) where on summer afternoons the "chickens" needs must pass all dolled up. Said corners are exceptionally attractive between 4:30 and 7 P.M. I almost forgot to add the beautiful show-windows, all the latest styles of "pinch-back" clothes, collars and ties and them killin' straw hats with the gorgeous bands. That's the big reason.

This captain has worked his way up from the bottom and he tells of his early experiences:

> When I went in the fo'cas'le, I was a sailor before the mast, I mean we did "watch and watch" (four hours on and four hours off), brought our own food from the galley in the common "mess kit" (large dishpan), one for the soup and the other for the beef if we were in port, salt pork or salt beef if at sea, and potatoes. What we left from dinner was returned to the galley and the cook, adding what was necessary, made us for supper "dry hash." Not every day, for "dry hash" was a luxury.
>
> We got "soft tack" (fresh baked bread) three times a week. Sunday was one of the days, and if we had rather have plum duff we could get it, but no "soft tack" on that day. We kept track of the day of the week according to what day was "soft-tack" day.
>
> Each Tuesday our breakfast consisted of "bergu" (oatmeal) and sirup, hard tack, butter, and coffee. And on that breakfast we scrubbed paint work, cleaned brass, holystoned, and painted.
>
> We scrubbed our own fo'c'sle daily at sea, washed and mended our clothes on Sundays, and kept ourselves clean too.
>
> When a man turns into his bunk with dirty clothes on and dirty himself, these days, on a steamship, he does so from inclination.
>
> If a hog is given a fair chance he keeps his body fairly clean, and one part of his pen is his bedroom and it in lots of cases will be the cleanest part of the pen. This I have seen.
>
> A seaman signs a contract ("articles") when joining a ship, agreeing to keep his quarters clean under penalty of fine.
>
> He does to-day four hours duty and eight hours off, day and night, if on watch duty. If on day duty he works from 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 P.M. On most ships he is given Saturday afternoons off. On all ships he has Sunday off at sea if doing day duty. If required to work on Sunday or any day over eight hours he gets overtime at rate of sixty cents per hour. On Sunday any work done not for the safety of the ship is overtime.
>
> He gets plenty of good, clean food. I know of a sea captain whose steward never knows where he is going to eat. Any day he may go to the fo'cas'le and eat with the sailors, next day with the petty officers. In this way his steward is kept on the jump and good meals are provided every day.

This shipmaster is enthusiastic about the life on the sea, and urges American boys to try it:

> Come out where the flying fish play; even down here there are lots of them, and we are a long way from Mandalay.
>
> Come out and see the "white caps" that the trade wind kicks up, and see a thermometer register 79° F. in February, and that is the temperature of the sea-water; the air 95 to 100° in the sun, and even then it is not like New York in July. Here the trade wind blows on you, the big ocean all around you and the night is filled with bright, shining stars. Get a smell of the tropics and you will want to stop trying to jamb yourself in subway-doors and dodge buzz wagons.
>
> You'll be glad to get back of course and tell the bunch all about it, and stay home for a while. But soon you will go again and then again. Then the sea will get into your bones, you will belong to Old Neptune, and he is good to those that love him and are not afraid.

A letter taking the view that Mr. Goodman was entirely correct in his statements comes from Frank Cohen, seaman. The latter suggests that he has some statements of his own he would like to get off his chest, however, and he proceeds to do so by voicing his regret over the fact that American ships are too largely manned by foreigners and suggesting what should be done to improve conditions for seafaring men. Says Mr. Cohen:

> Entirely too many foreigners are manning the American ships. This is because conditions on the American boat, as bad as they may be, are far superior to those on the foreign vessel. The pay is also greater.
>
> Some of the newer ships are built with accommodations as specified by Mr. Goodman. Two men to a room and suitable mess-rooms and lavatories.
>
> But conditions will never be what they should be if the American is going to lie down and leave his merchant marine to a foreign crew which is entirely satisfied with things as they are.
>
> Our young men should stick to their ships and fight for suitable conditions. The seaman's unions are slowly but surely getting suitable results for the sailor.
>
> Another thing in my mind is the Shipping Board method of "training" young men for the sea. The Shipping Board with expensive and flowery-styled literature has enticed hundreds of ex-service men and inland youths to their training-schools. Here the fellows are disgusted with the sea-life by a so-called training, ugly, shoddy uniforms, and treatment which no real seaman would tolerate.
>
> The man going for a life on the sea would be better benefited and satisfied by getting his passport himself and joining the union, which will help him in every way.
>
> The importance of our growing merchant marine can not be overestimated or exaggerated, and too much can not be done to get more American men to bring it to where it belongs—ahead of that of any other country.

It is noticeable that all the writers favor American seamen for the "American" merchant marine, whether they agree on the conditions of life at sea or not. The point was particularly emphasized in a recent address by Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which he said that to be successful the marine must have the support of all Americans, and the only way to insure such support is to make the opportunities for advancement in the merchant marine so great that American boys in large numbers will be attracted to a seafaring life. He said further:

> The records of our Sea Placement Bureau during the last six months show an average of six are American citizens out of every ten men who enter the service of vessels in our control. It is encouraging to learn that this percentage is growing higher from week to week. The records of our New York office disclose that while in 1917 only 10 per cent. of the men below the grade of officers placed on our ships were Americans, during the last six months the average has been 55.7 per cent.
>
> Every hamlet has been reached in an effort to get the boys from interior towns to see life from a shipping point of view. Boys of vision should see the life as it is on board ship to know what fine training for future material happiness lies in store for them in the service of our merchant ships. It is easy work to secure men to man the ships, but it is another matter to get men who are ship-minded and who enter the ranks with the hope and ambition to succeed as a ship operator. Many of those who are now serving are arousing our hope that they are in this class. The future will tell.
>
> The American boy at sea is no new thing to me. When one has put in forty-six years of the hardest kind of service he may be expected to speak with some authority about the men who sail our ships. They are a splendid class, big in heart, strong of body, and keen-witted at all times, especially in face of danger. No better type of American manhood can be shown than that developed in the right sea service.
>
> It was in May, 1915, that I became Chief of Naval Operations, after more than forty years of service in the Navy. In those two score years I personally saw our Navy develop thousands of American boys who came to us as raw recruits. As Chief of Naval Operations during the war, under my direction there were hundreds of merchant ships engaged in overseas service, manned by American boys, many of them trained by the Recruiting Service of the Shipping Board. Thousands of men from the Naval Reserve also came under my direction and charge.
>
> I recall an instance which will illustrate the grit and pluck of these boys. It was in the early days of the war when we had to send a dozen submarine-chasers from New York to Southern waters. We turned to our men of the Naval Reserve to man these ships. They made the trip through heavy seas, but not a moment was lost, and when the boys were needed most they were on hand with their ships.
>
> Hundreds of our ships manned and sailed through the submarine zone with remarkably small loss of life and property. These were manned by Americans, who, with few exceptions, had never before served at sea. If this performance of transporting American soldiers and their supplies and equipment could be accomplished in times of national stress, establishing a record never before equaled, there is no reason whatever why our merchant ships can not be manned by Americans in peace times. Since the signing of the armistice our experience with the merchant ships has shown that the American boy will go to sea and stick if he is given right treatment on shipboard.

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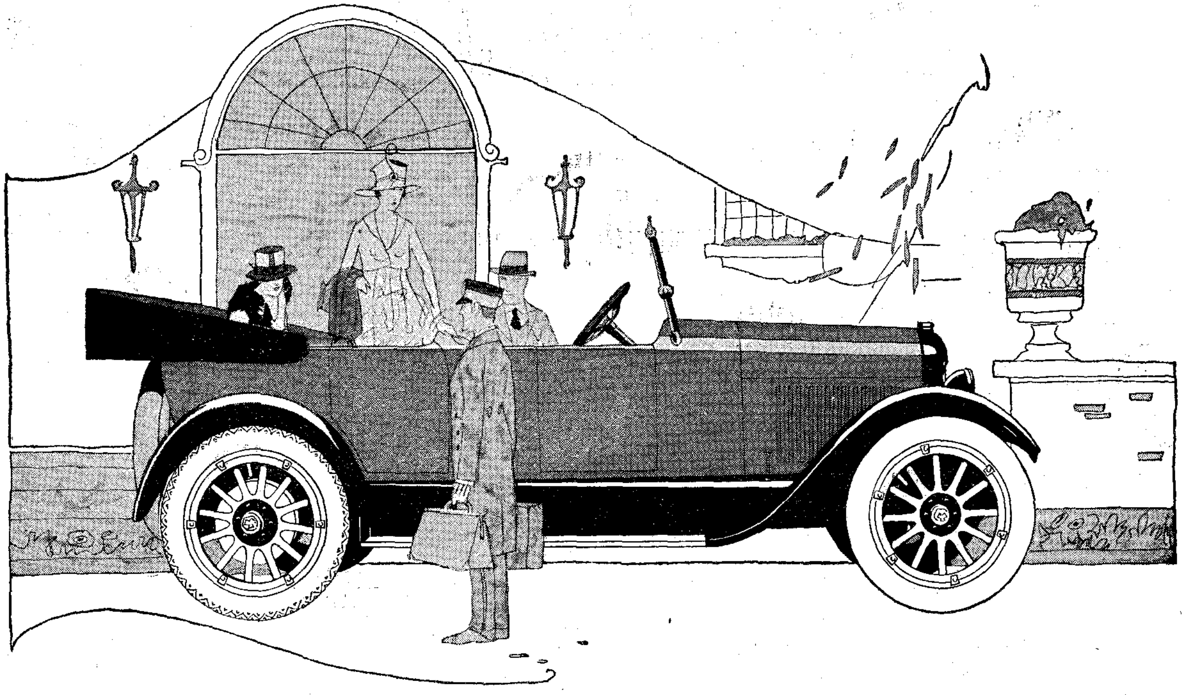
## DISABLED SOLDIERS IN "THE BATTLE OF FIFTH AVENUE"

SEVENTEEN MONTHS after the signing of the armistice only a small percentage of the service men who came back from Europe on cot or crutch have received the assistance and vocational training promised them when the Germans were still far west of the Rhine. The rest are fighting on Fifth Avenue, New York City, and in various other parts of the country where the Vocational Board has established headquarters, for their right to learn a trade which will afford them a livelihood. Regiments of them, we are told, are fatigued with continued assaults on the fortified emplacements behind which sit those who determine whether the applicants are sufficiently incapacitated to warrant government assistance. Battalions have worn out army trousers on uncushioned chairs in outer offices, where there is despair over unexplained delays; shoe-leather has suffered no less in the continual marching and countermarching enforced by reels of red tape. Some of the men assert that they never knew that there was supposed to be an opportunity for them to begin life over again until they picked up the information accidentally. Others said that they had been told it was necessary to get a Congressman's pull in order to receive attention. "While 209,000 cases are to be found in the records of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, of whom certainly 110,000 are eligible for training," reports the New York *Evening Post*, "the Board, after being in existence nineteen months, has placed in training only 24,000 disabled ex-service men and has trained and put in gainful employment only 217." The Board is now under investigation by the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, Simeon D. Fess, chairman, and several of its employees, under promise that reprisal will not be taken against them, are numbered among the witnesses against it. *The Evening Post*, complainant-in-chief before the beginning of the investigation, brought to light many grievances lodged against the Board's New York office. It was charged that there was lack of sympathy among the Board's employees for the injured men returned from war, that indifference was combined with negligence, that there were unaccountable delays and postponements, that men were required to undergo several physical examinations, some of which were of the most casual nature, and that some of the employees of



World's Champion Light Six

A good car need not necessarily be a high-priced car. In fact, the growing preference of experienced motorists is for a car of relative light weight and moderate price.

The Elgin Six provides generous room for riding comfort, without excessive weight. Retaining a smoothness of motion not to be found in cars less accurately balanced, it also affords a very noticeable economy of fuel and tires.

Elgin Motor Car Corporation, Argo, Illinois, U. S. A.
(Suburb of Chicago)

Elgin
SIX

the Board itself were disgusted and critical of its work. Some of the disabled soldiers are still sitting on the doorstep. Others, according to J. W. Lysons, of the Elks' War Relief Commission, testifying before the Committee, were found selling trinkets on the street. To quote *The Post:* "Another significant fact brought out by Mr. Lysons was his belief that the general confusion in the whole rehabilitation service was chronic throughout the country." The Elks' War Relief Commission appropriated large sums of money to be made available for cases of disabled soldiers which did not come under the exact purview of the Rehabilitation Act administered by the Federal Board, and otherwise cooperated with the Board in taking care of financial emergencies. Mr. Lysons's figures for February, as given to the Committee, showed that of 26,000 disabled soldiers in training under the auspices of the Board there had been 22,574 separate instances in which these boys had received help from the Elks. John J. Davis, of Washington, testified before the Committee that altho he had applied to the central office of the Board for training ten months ago, "nothing had happened." His story is said to be typical, in many details:

He served during the war in the 11th Cavalry, and for several months was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. When his detachment arrived at the camp the men were quartered at first in tents and they were put to work constructing stables for their mounts. The place was "nothing but an old swamp," he said, and for two months he had to work in mud up to his waist. As a result he contracted a cold, which settled in his left ear and left him deaf. He heard only with difficulty the questions asked him by the committeeman.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau's doctors examined him and rated him as having a 15 per cent. disability. He was told that his left ear was bad and that his right was likely to be affected also. About June 14, 1919, he applied to the Federal Board in Washington for vocational training, intending to prepare himself for farming by taking a course in an agricultural college. He stated that he wished to engage in outdoor work, as he hoped that this would improve his hearing.

At the Washington office of the Board he was courteously received by a Mr. Greenleaf, who undertook to have him placed in the Maryland State Agricultural College. The papers were sent to Mr. Magee at Baltimore, but instead of being acted upon they were pigeonholed, while Magee wrote back for another affidavit. That is all the satisfaction that Davis has had from Magee.

"I have decided on taking a course in agriculture because it would give me outdoor work and would benefit my hearing," he said.

"Indoor work makes me nervous and I can not stand it much longer. Mr. Greenleaf has told me several times that I had sent all the necessary information and that he did not see why I did not get action on my case. They sent the papers to Baltimore and then there came back a request for another affidavit. Mr. Greenleaf told me that he did not see why they did this. I want to know why I have been kept waiting for ten months."

Frank M. Hammond, of Brooklyn, said that he had been examined "like a horse," and charged that the only way to get through an application in a reasonable time was to get a member of Congress to expedite it. Of him we read:

This soldier actually did not know of the existence of a government agency, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, assigned the great work of directing rehabilitation, until he had been discharged from the Army and had been attempting to work some months. He happened to meet a one-armed ex-officer who "knew the ropes" and upon his advice he prosecuted his case.

Hammond joined the Army not long after he finished high school; in fact, while he was getting together a little money to take a course at Hibley College, Cornell University, he went away to war.

"I enlisted April 20, 1917, and went to France," he said. "While in France I was wounded slightly July 16, 1918, and in October of the same year I was gassed, which condition caused my disability. I was discharged from the Twenty-seventh Division at Camp Upton in April, 1919. My first impression of a Federal Board, knowing that there was such a thing, came from an ex-officer who had the room next to mine in Brooklyn. I was trying to work at the time at night for the McCall Company.

"In December, 1919, this officer told me he thought I should get compensation from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. About December 28 I made application to the Bureau for compensation and was examined at 280 Broadway and at the Polyclinic Hospital. About January 1 I found out that there was such a thing and made application to the Federal Board for training. I was told by various men that it was not an easy thing and that a man had to fight for it. The one-armed officer told me that the only method of getting attention at the Board was to use the password that I came to see Mr. Clark.

"I did so, and when asked what I wanted to see Mr. Clark about, I said it was personal business. I thought I spoke to Mr. Clark that day, but I found out later it was some one else. This gentleman looked over a note I had and said he would take it up immediately, also that I would be examined in a little while. Then I met an adviser who talked with me and he seemed to be the first man who had sympathy with the soldier's position. The clerks had been very officious. They seemed to think they were on a different plane from a soldier. This adviser was a Princeton graduate, and he said that he thought things would go pretty smoothly for me. I went over to the second pen. There are two of these enclosures, or pens. When you come in the door of the office of the Board there are some so-called easy chairs, and about fifty men waiting for information every morning; about fifty men and twenty chairs. You go to the desk and if you have the password you get through.

"I found that there were a number of clerks in the office and it looked to me as if there were more clerks than were necessary for the small number of men that were examined that day. There were not more than ten men in the second pen when I got there. There were four chairs and six men lounging around. Some stated that they had been there three or four days back, and were still coming and waiting their chance to be examined by the doctor. I put my card on the stenographer's desk and asked when my case would come through. She said some were being examined then. There were three doctors that I saw around that day. I listened to what the rest of the men had to say, and they all seemed cut up over the fact that they had been there so often and waited so long.

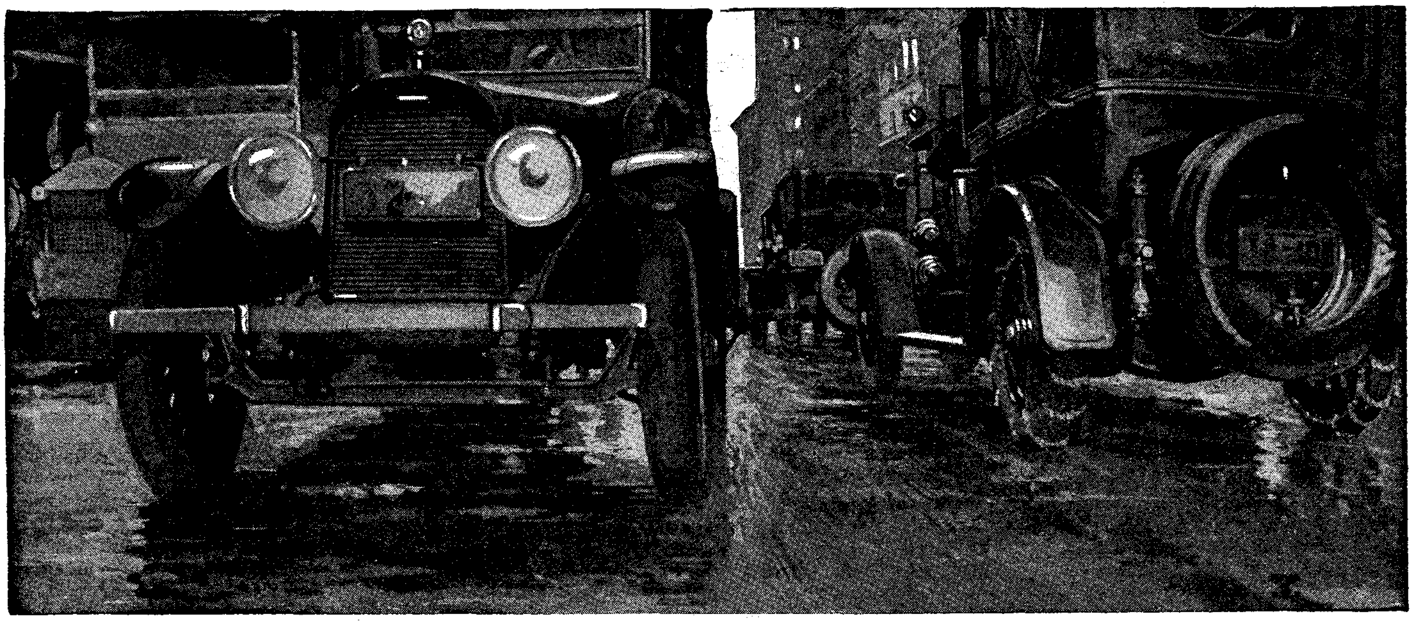
"Some of them had to leave because they lived out on Long Island. They did not have much money and had to catch a train. Such men as live out of town leave daily, because they can not afford to stay overnight. I am safely assuming that there must have been two hundred people employed by the Federal Board in that office. There were no more than thirty men examined that whole day. The average time taken for each man was about thirty minutes. I remained from ten o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock noon, when they told me to go to dinner and come back. Some men got discouraged as they had waited two or three days and said it did not look as if they were coming through at all.

"At twelve o'clock a man came down from the Polyclinic Hospital and he was a sick man and it took him until two o'clock until he could get a special examination. I was told to be back at one o'clock, and when I returned the fellows began crowding in again. I asked the stenographer if I would be put through at all to-night, and she answered that she would bet I would not be out by five o'clock. A little while later one of the clerks came over and said a man was coming who was shell-shocked or something and to handle him gently; 'use kid gloves,' he said. This fellow came and apparently he was a man who had been shell-shocked. This man was examined before the rest. That was all right.

"I waited all the afternoon and when five o'clock came I said 'About what time do you think I will be examined?' speaking to the stenographer, and she answered that I would be examined next. By that time the men had got disgusted and gone out. I had come in from Huntington, L. I., then, and I made up my mind that I would see it through that day. I saw a doctor and asked him when I would be examined, and he said, 'Oh, in a little while.'

"I sat there waiting in this place on that long grind and the doctor put on his coat and walked out. I asked the stenographer what was the idea, and she said that was one of the nights when they had a night shift, that that was the last doctor, and he had gone out. That was six o'clock, she said. 'At seven o'clock there will be a doctor here to examine you.' I came back then and was examined. The examination I had was very casual. Instead of examining me as the War Risk Bureau had done, the doctor simply gave me the kind of examination you would give a horse. He finally found a stethoscope and told me to open my mouth. He had no instruments to look inside my nose. He wrote down adenoids and tonsils. That was about the 1st of January. On March 27, 1920, I received a letter from William A. Clark in which he said that I had been advised to have an operation for tonsils and adenoids. To-day I went to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington and asked them kindly to give me a copy of the diagnosis made after the examination of my case at the Polyclinic Hospital.

# You never get more out of your Tire than the Maker put in



STAND on a street corner some day and watch the motor cars go by. Every now and then you will see a motorist with two or three tires strapped on the back of his car, each tire of a different make.

A man afraid of his tires.

* * *

No matter how many precautions a man may take he will never get out of a tire *more* than the maker put into it.

If a tire is built to go a *limited number of miles* there is no reason why it should be expected to go any farther.

When it breaks down before it has gone the limit, there is no reason why an allowance should not be made to the buyer.

*The car in the foreground has a wheel out of line. Few motorists realize that a displacement of only one degree has the same effect on a tire as if it was dragged 92½ feet in every mile.*

*New tires have been known to be completely stripped of their treads in 100 miles of running under such conditions.*

What intelligent buyers are looking for is *better tires*—not limited-mileage tires or conciliatory allowances.

And they are beginning to look behind tires to the *principles* on which they are built and sold.

* * *

Here is the principle which governs the production and sale of U. S. Tires: Build a tire as good as human skill can build it, and let *responsibility for quality* exceed every other consideration.

Seek out the new kind of tire dealer—the man who believes in quality and square dealing, who is putting the tire business on as sound a basis as any other retail business in his town.

Back of him stands every resource and facility of the United States Rubber Company—the oldest and largest rubber organization in the world.

U. S. Tires are built on a *quality* basis as fast as quality conditions will permit—*and no faster.*

And they are guaranteed free from defects in materials and workmanship for the life of the tire—*with no limitation of mileage.*

# United States Tires

## United States Rubber Company

*Fifty-three Factories*

*The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World*

*Two hundred and thirty-five Branches*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

I have received that, and I think it is correct. It was made in New York City with the most modern medical instruments about the 3d of January. This information was given me here in Washington, and it shows that the diagnosis was rhinitis, enlarged tonsils, and laryngitis. This does not have any connection with the Federal Board's diagnosis."

The witness said the Board's examination was too casual; yet much depended upon the result of it. It took about twenty minutes.

"Another thing other people have spoken about is the question of antagonism of the soldier that a man gets when he approaches the Board," he continued. "You feel this the minute you come to the desk. They seem to feel or look upon a soldier as a charity patient, not as a man that the Government has provided for to be educated and to carry on his life-work."

Hammond testified that he was getting twelve dollars a month. He then went on to explain that he admitted that his own case had been rushed.

"It was a Congressman who rushed the case," he said. "He looked after it for me, but it seems to me that there should not be any necessity of men going to the Congressmen to see this thing through. I think a man ought to be able to go to this Board, be examined, and then be advised about it. I was helped by this one-armed officer, who told me that the only way to do this thing was to use a little 'pull.' 'See your Congressman,' he said; 'then you will get it through, otherwise it will go on forever.'

"There are a number of men who do not know how to go about having a Congressman help them, and if a Congressman could put a priority order through I can not see why the cases could not follow in natural sequence with the same dispatch."

Two solutions of the disabled soldier problem have been put forward as possible. The American Legion forwarded to the Capitol on March 31 a bill authorizing the transfer to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department the rehabilitation work of the Vocational Board and the functions of the Public Health Service affecting discharged sick or disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines. The bill provides for the consolidation of the three agencies into one bureau, and is expected to remove some of the confusion which, it is freely charged, has characterized much of their work hitherto. The second plan, offered by Representative Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, creates a new bureau in the Department of the Interior, to be known as the Bureau of War Benefits, which will be composed of the divisions of insurance, allotments, and compensation; public-health service; vocational education and rehabilitation; and pensions. All the work of these divisions would be under the direction of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to be appointed by the President.

## A HISTORY OF THE WAR PRESERVED IN OUR BATTLE TROPHIES

RELICS of modern warfare being assembled in the United States National Museum at Washington, ranging from tin cans to tractor artillery, from trench knife to aircraft, from chain armor to a sixteen-inch shell, graphically illustrate war as it is known to the man who has tasted mud, broken his fast on a cracker, and sweated behind a gun. These things of the trench and the field, of the air and the undercurrents of the sea may well be more permanently interesting to our grandchildren than the legions of text-books which they will be called upon to read. The collection is as technically instructive as it is humanly interesting. It contains the latest implements of destruction which inventive genius has given us, and it has samples of weapons reconstructed upon ideas furnished by our ancestors when they sought something better than tooth and nail. The helmet and chain armor are a return to the days when our knightly sires went forth to do battle for a lady's favor; the trench knife harks back to the period which it would have been supposed was forever put out of mind by the introduction of artillery capable of hurling a missile more than twenty miles, and the short dagger with its brass "knucks" is reminiscent of the time when our forefathers closed in for the death grip. In the same collection we find the latest inventions of destructive genius: airplanes and their radio apparatus, delicate range-finding mechanisms, pieces of wrecked *Zeppelins*, and intricacies of artillery. There are exhibits which show how the resources of the Germans had dwindled before their capitulation, and there are others which are witness to their inhumanity. Much of the material came from the salvage service, which was established under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the A. E. F. this service having primarily been organized in the crucial days when it was required that every scrap be saved against the general accounting. One of the photographs on exhibition was made from a plate taken from a captured German officer. It shows the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince reviewing German infantry just before the final German drive. *The Watch on the Rhine* (Little Rock) describes a few of the articles on exhibition:

> There are pieces from the wrecked *Zeppelin L-49*, which tell of the great air-raid on England on the night of October 19, 1917, on which occasion thirteen *Zeppelins* participated, and the disaster which overtook this flock of monster aircraft. These air-ships started the raiding expedition from three different bases, preparations having been made for a trip lasting from twenty to twenty-five hours. They headed for the English coast, which they recognized by its lights. Greatly hampered by British anti-aircraft gun-fire and particularly by numerous searchlights, only one *Zeppelin* was able to penetrate the London barrage. This machine dropt bombs which killed twenty-seven and injured fifty-three. The squadron, which was then at a very high altitude, attempted to regain its bases. But the air-ships were first caught in a gale and later were overtaken by a heavy fog, in which they lost their way and became separated. At daybreak the commander of the *L-49* thought he was over Holland or Westphalia. The air-ship descended to a low altitude and the crew waved white flags. It was about eight o'clock in the morning before the commander realized that he was in France. The air-ship was sighted by several French aviators, who compelled it to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains, a small town about thirty-two miles from general headquarters of the A. E. F at Chaumont, Haute-Marne. A rabbit-hunter with a shotgun rounded up the entire crew of fourteen just as the commander of the *Zeppelin* was about to fire an incendiary bullet into the gas-bags.
>
> The *L-49* when it came to earth was practically intact. It was 680 feet long, 72 feet in diameter at its widest point, and was propelled by six motors which developed 1,500 horse-power. The French had planned to move the entire machine to Paris and to exhibit there. The bow of the machine rested on a small hill and the stern on another, with the engine cabins or "pods" hanging between. To brace it up preparatory to moving, struts were used, but a rain and snow-storm the following night added so greatly to the weight that the machine collapsed.
>
> The *L-49* was of the largest type of *Zeppelins*, and this disastrous trip was probably its first. Three other *Zeppelins* were brought down in the same neighborhood, but their crews did not fare as fortunately as did that of the *L-49*, for the machines were wrecked and members of the crews lost their lives. It is said that only four of the fleet of thirteen *Zeppelins* succeeded in getting back to Germany, one finally dropping into the Mediterranean. This disastrous venture is said to have finally decided the Germans to abandon the plan of sending out *Zeppelins* in large numbers to make raids on England.
>
> One of the interesting items in the exhibit is a man-trap, which was used by the *Boche* in the Argonne Forest. This trap had evidently been built long before the war for big-game hunting. The use of such traps for catching human prey was quite common with the Germans, and is another illustration of the barbarities resorted to by them in their warfare. The usual method employed by the Germans in the use of these traps was to place them in a path that would naturally be followed by a scout or advance party and to conceal them with leaves or litter. If a soldier stept into the machine and its jaws with their long, cruel teeth crusht his leg he would naturally call for help. When help came, machine guns, which were trained on the spot, opened their deadly fire, annihilating the entire party. Such traps were frequently placed by the *Boche* in front of machine-gun nests.
>
> Among the small arms is a German automatic pistol, which was taken from a second lieutenant, one of the crew of three of a German airplane that was brought down by Lieutenant La Marchant, of the French air service, at St. Lie, Vosges.
>
> A type of the German double saw-edged bayonet picked up in the Argonne Forest has attracted considerable interest from the general public, the popular supposition being that the saw-edges were used to make the bayonet a more cruel and deadly weapon. This type of bayonet, however, used by many of the German pioneer troops and the saw-edges seem to have been employed for the purpose of enabling these

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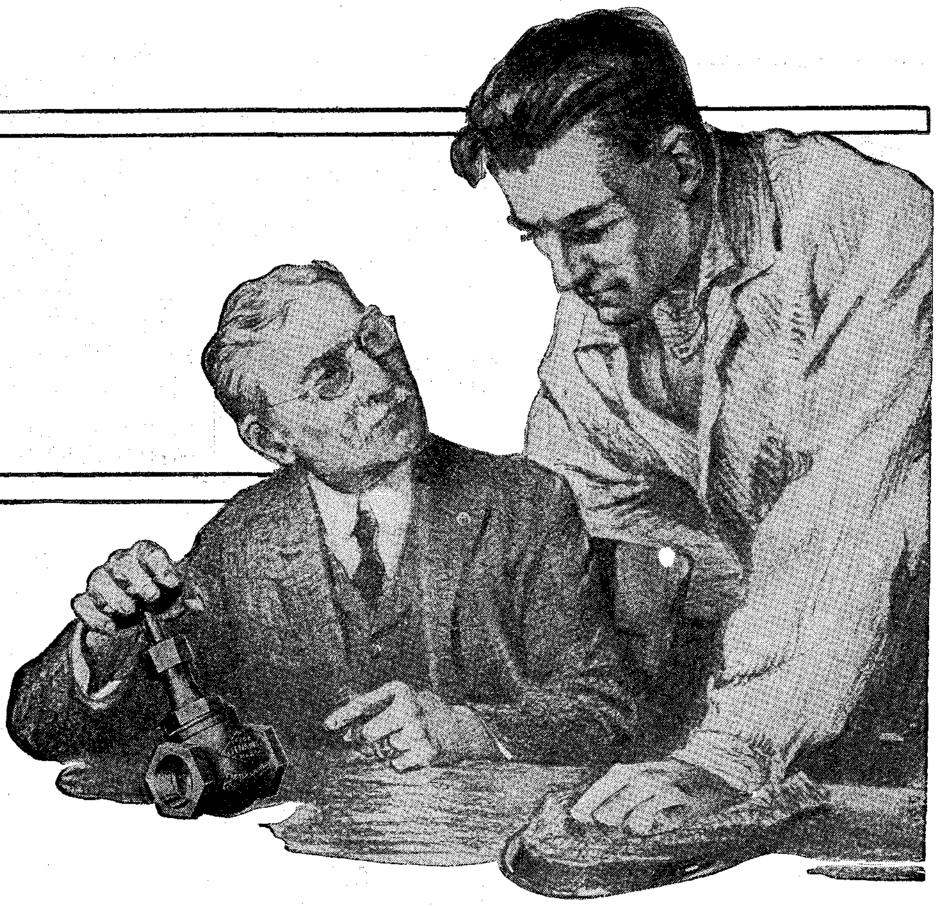

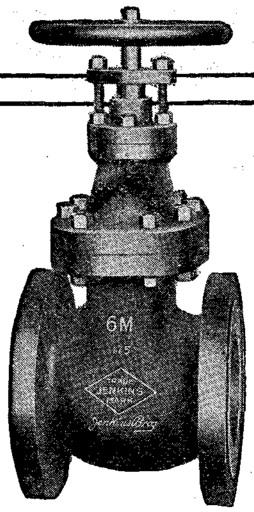

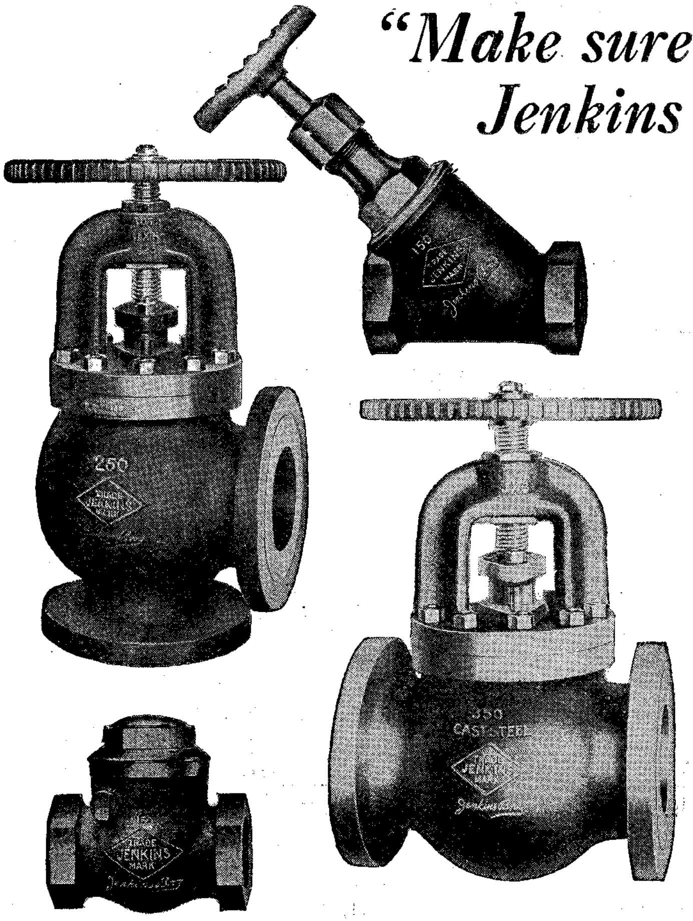

## "Make sure it carries the Jenkins name and Diamond Mark"

The veteran knows. He has installed Jenkins Valves; has seen them in service continuously, year in, year out, ever dependable and free from trouble. His advice to the man "breaking in," like that of any engineer who uses valves and knows their requirements, is—"use genuine *Jenkins* for trouble-free, uninterrupted service."

Knowing valves and valve requirements and meeting them in each particular case with a valve made heavy and strong enough for the maximum service, not merely the average, is responsible for the world-wide use of Jenkins Valves.

Each Genuine Jenkins Valve bears the Jenkins name and "Diamond Mark." It is the mark of the maker with over fifty-five years' manufacturing experience; it is a guarantee of dependable performance and a protection against imitations. Jenkins Valves are obtainable through supply houses everywhere.

*The Jenkins line includes valves in types and sizes to meet all requirements of power plant, plumbing and heating service. Architects, Engineers, Heating and Plumbing Contractors and Building Owners are invited to write for descriptive literature on Jenkins Valves for any service.*

*We will gladly supply Home Builders and Owners with informative, illustrated booklets on Heating and Plumbing Valves.*

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**80 White Street New York, N. Y.**

Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Pittsburgh
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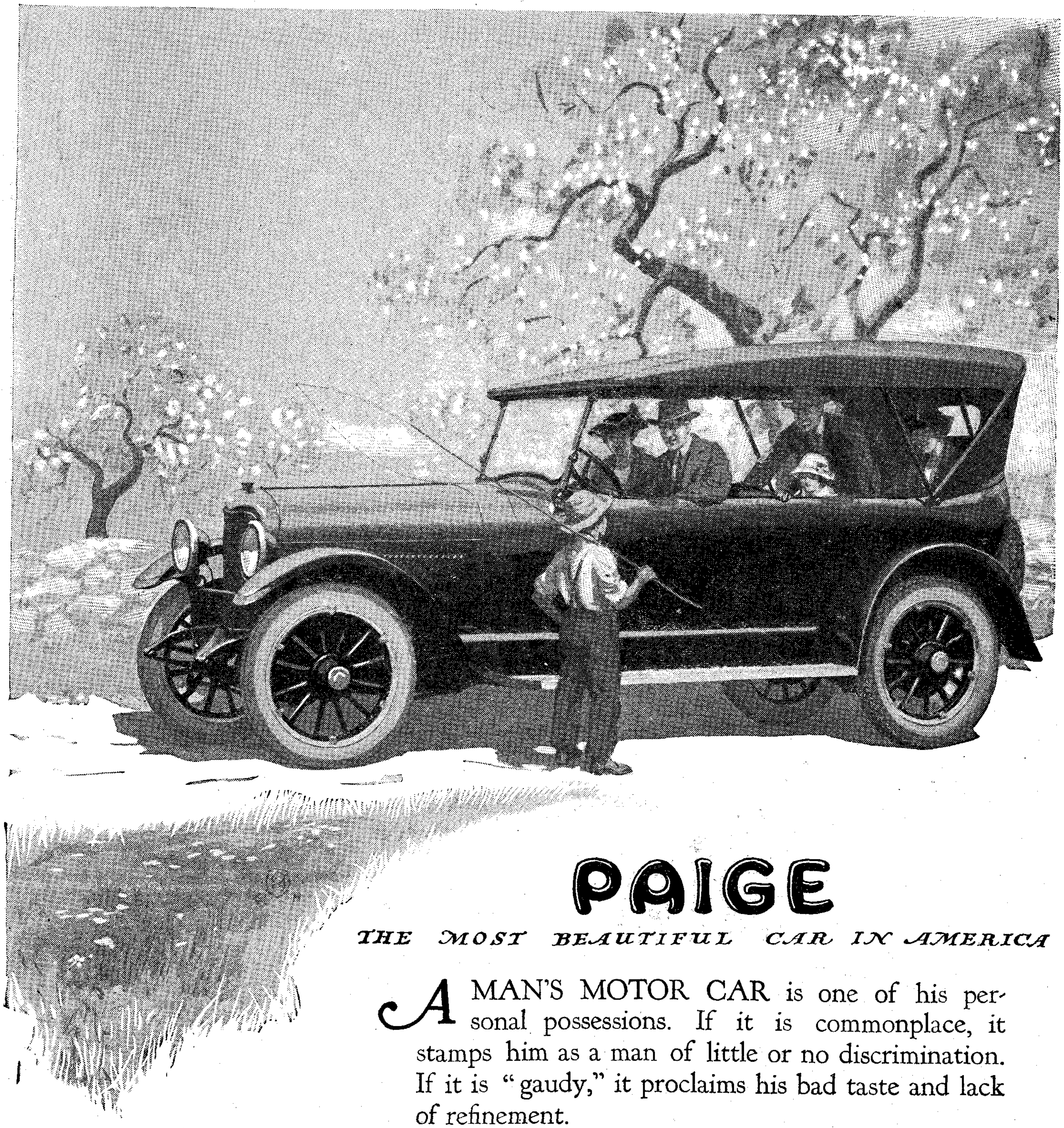
**Jenkins Valves**

*Since 1864*



## PAIGE

*THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA*

A MAN'S MOTOR CAR is one of his personal possessions. If it is commonplace, it stamps him as a man of little or no discrimination. If it is "gaudy," it proclaims his bad taste and lack of refinement.

As a consequence, well-bred people insist upon a compromise between these two extremes.

They demand individuality in their Motor Cars. But it is the quiet, unpretentious individuality that characterizes a Patrician the world over. They demand "smartness" in their Motor Cars—but it is the smartness of exquisite design, luxurious appointment and finished detail.

In a word, they demand just such a car as the Paige seven-passenger model—"The Most Beautiful Car in America."

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, *Michigan*

*Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

pioneers to cut more readily wire and other obstructions in clearing a way for the columns which followed.

The extremity to which the Germans were put in the latter part of the war when their supply of cotton and cloth fabric was running low is well illustrated in the many items made of papers. There are bolts of German paper-cloth on exhibition which have been so cleverly fabricated that at first glance they might be taken for the genuine article. Many garments were made of paper fabric. There were saddle-blankets, wagon-covers, halter ropes, belting, feed-bags, saddle-bags, ammunition-packs, so skilfully woven that at first sight it was almost impossible to detect that they were made of paper.

When the Army of Occupation went into Germany it found vast stores of this paper-clothing and equipment in some of the supply deposits. Paper was even employed in the making of the harness, it being reenforced with leather in the parts on which there was the heaviest strain. Included in the exhibit are spools of paper-thread which show how German ingenuity was taxed in the days when the blockade was so effective.

Fragments of stained glass from the windows of cathedrals wrecked by the Germans in their progress and retrogression through France and Belgium are effective witness to their method of warfare. A gas-proof box for carrier-pigeons has a special opening for taking out the pigeons when under gas. This was found in a German trench on the Château-Thierry front. The box was so constructed that one could reach in and attach the message without exposing the bird to gas until it emerged for flight. Continuing, we read:

Some of the freakish things that happen in the midst of heavy fighting are well illustrated in the split barrel of a United States rifle, whose muzzle had evidently received a direct hit. The barrel of this gun, which had evidently been in the hands of one of our soldiers at the moment it was hit, was split clean and half-way down to the stock. Another exceedingly interesting exhibit of this character is a clip of United States cartridges which had been carried by one of our soldiers and which had been traversed by a piece of shrapnel that finally lodged in the last cartridge after it had penetrated all the others. While all the other cartridges had been exploded, the last one in which it was embedded still had its charge. What happened to the wearer of this cartridge clip will probably never be known, but it is supposed that it saved his life.

There are German field telephones and wire, the latter being made almost entirely of iron, only a very, very thin thread of copper running through it, indicating that in the necessity for conversation the use of copper was greatly restricted.

A field amputation chair, which was found in one of the German dressing stations with its blood-stained canvas back, numerous straps, and metal jacket in which the limb to be operated on or amputated was fastened, tells something of the ingenuity of the devices of the German surgeons. There are many samples of medical, signal, and engineer equipment which were captured from the enemy.

Some of the printed propaganda dropt by German airplanes in the last days of the war tell how the enemy, fearing defeat, were anxious to bring the fighting to an end. One of these circulars picked up near Dun-sur-Meuse asked the question: "What are we fighting for?" The American soldier knew exactly what he was fighting for—the freedom of the world—and tons of such propaganda could not stop him.

There are German grenade-throwers captured in the battle-field near Mouilly in the St. Mihiel sector, trench mortars taken in the Argonne Forest during the first drive in September, 1918, shells of all calibers, flare signals, trench periscopes, gas-alarm devices, signal lamps, trench lanterns, smoke-pots, and a number of antitank guns.

German iron crosses of the first and second classes are in the collection. Indeed, after our army of occupation was in Germany these iron crosses, once so coveted and prized in the German Army, were peddled about promiscuously. A group of American soldiers that had conceived the idea of turning out counterfeit iron crosses found in a short time that the product of their "mint" was scarcely profitable. All the brave insignia of the once proud "Imperial German Army" came to be bartered about in the "Fatherland" in such a common way that it was apparent even to the German people that the pomp and glory of their army, which once they held above all, was indeed but a transient thing.

## THE STORY TOLD BY JAWS, NOSES, BROWS, AND OTHER FACIAL FEATURES

A GIRL with a protruding upper lip is apt to spend much more than she should on fine clothes and gaudy jewelry, and a man with high cheek-bones is unlikely to get his name in the papers for having risked life and limb on some reckless, foolhardy stunt. Of course, everybody knows it isn't prudent to get into a heated argument with a party whose lower jaw protrudes in an aggressive and bellicose manner, and in the old days one seldom mistook a bar-keep for a divinity student working his earnest way through college. Those who come in daily contact with a large number and variety of people gradually acquire, more or less unconsciously, the ability to read traits and abilities in the faces of others. Sometimes this ability is termed intuition, but experts in the fine points of face-reading are developed only by hard study and a long line of conscious observations. Thus we are told that one such expert physiognomist, Dr. Holmes W. Merton, who has done work as a vocational analyst for many big corporations, has devoted some thirty-five years to the systematic study of the human countenance as an index to character. In a recent issue of *The People's Favorite Magazine* (New York), Fred C. Kelly gives an account of Dr. Merton's work, from which we quote:

To begin with, he took hundreds of pictures of men of known characteristics and abilities and studied them to learn if there was any definite relation between their talents and their facial contour. Or, in other words, he sought to find out if there is a relation between specific mental faculties and specific regions of the face. He satisfied himself that there is such a relation.

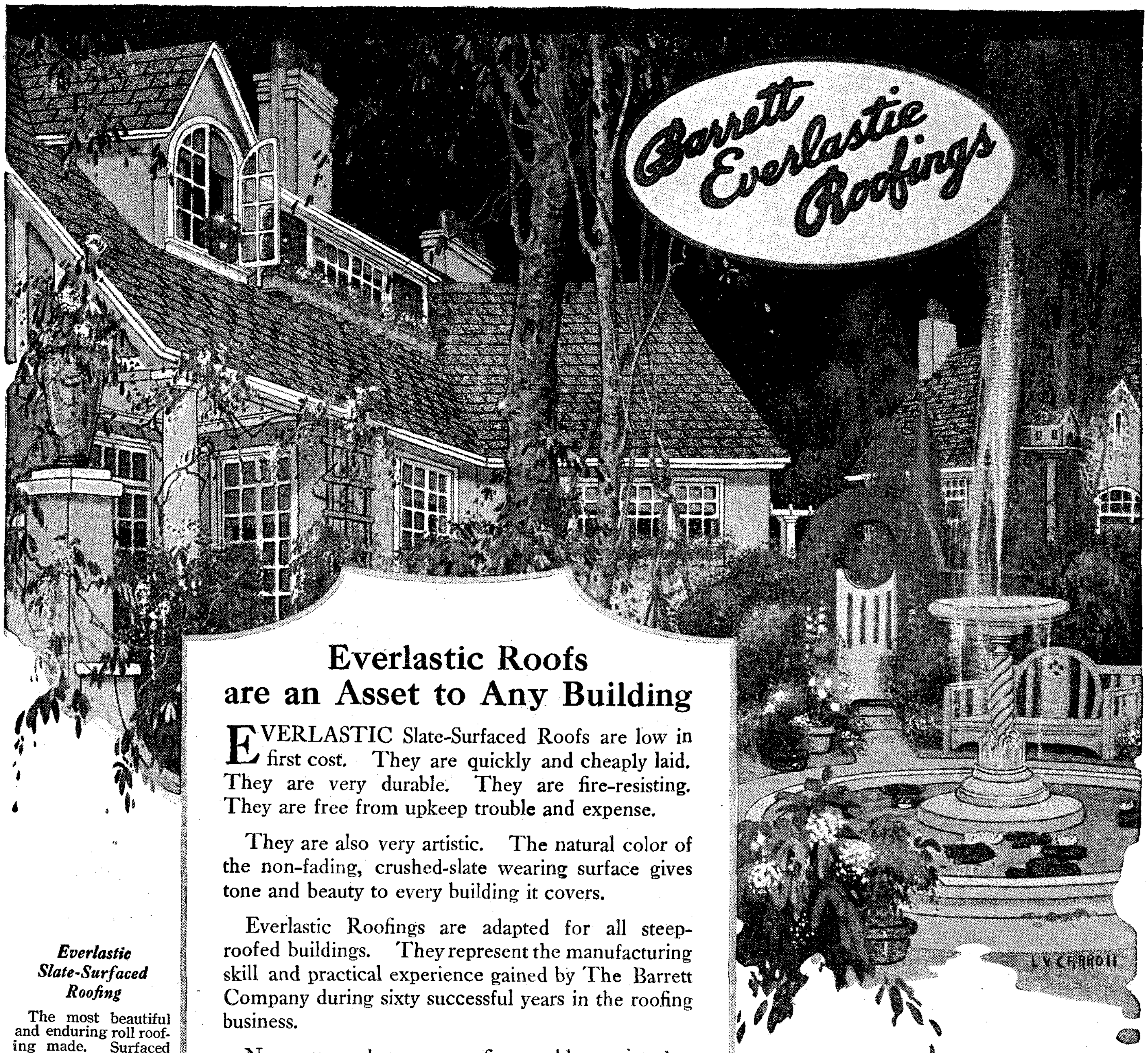
Gradually, by thousands of tests, he ascertained just what part of the face shows the strongest indication of a given capability. For example, he says, if you look at the photographs of fifty famous lawyers, you may find that the faces are of such a variety that they seem to have little in common. But, on closer examination, you discover that they do have a noticeable similarity in the relative size and contour of those features which indicate mental qualities necessary for success in the legal profession, such as analytical ability, language faculty, and caution. But the fact that a trial lawyer, for instance, requires abilities widely different from those of a corporation counsel makes it impossible to set forth a diversity of traits that all would possess in common. So it is with persons in any other line of activity. In the less important mental faculties, the facial indications may vary as much as among men in an assortment of vocations; but when it comes to the abilities that are required for success in one particular line, one may discover significant points of similarity.

Indians of the warring tribes have conspicuously high cheek-bones, because, for some reason, Nature arranged that high cheek-bones should indicate the faculty of caution. And so, declares Dr. Merton, if you study the faces of street-car motormen, as a class, you are quite likely to discover that most of those who hold their jobs long have fairly high or wide cheek-bones—because caution is a necessary qualification for success in their work. This does not mean, of course, that no man without high cheek-bones will apply for a place as a motorman, or that running a street-car suddenly develops high cheek-bones. But those who have not a tendency to high cheek-bones probably lack sufficient caution, and, if they chance to obtain jobs as motormen, either do not like the work, or, in the long run, do not give satisfactory service and sooner or later shift to something else.

Anybody who has ever looked at pictures of baseball-players on a sporting page must have noticed that there is a striking resemblance in the general type of the faces. One rarely sees a ball-player without a fairly broad, long chin—because it happens that such a chin indicates a knack of handling oneself in motion, a quick coordination of the brain and muscles, and a ready apprehension for the probable results of action. A ball-player usually has a gift of so-called "motion form," that is, the ability to foresee what size curve will be described by a ball in motion, and hence he is able to judge where the ball will come down. Nearly every ball-player, if he owns an automobile, is a good driver, by virtue of this sense for estimating the direction of moving objects, and because of his ability to make his muscles do instantly what his brain says should be done.

By the same token, a good ball-player might be a good locomotive engineer—provided he also possest the necessary mechanical ability. The chances are that he would bring to such work a moderate degree of cautious vigilance, but not enough caution to make him timid.

Among other things, Dr. Merton told of the difficulties involved in a correct reading of faces. One can not rely on "glittering generalities," he said. Every



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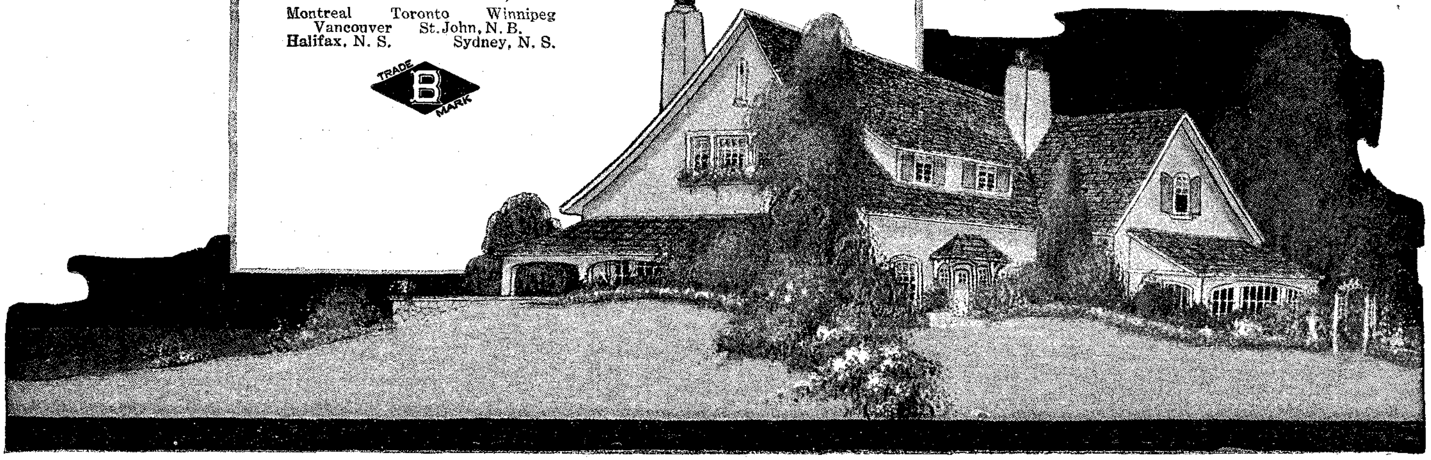


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

feature has to be taken into consideration. A wide head and protruding brows may indicate a deep thinker, but there may be other and qualifying characteristics which must be given due weight in arriving at a final estimate:

> For instance, a man may have one feature that would indicate too much aggressiveness. If this were allowed to go unchanged, he would be heedless of other people's rights and probably would become a general, all-around nuisance. But his aggressiveness is overcome, perhaps, by unusually large senses of amity and caution. He is more than ordinarily disposed to be friendly with those with whom he comes in contact, and his sense of caution makes him strive to avoid doing that which would hurt his popularity. Strong sensual appetite may be held in check by high ideals. Then, too, all that the various faculties show may be modified by low quality of intellectuality. The dominant mental ability in a man of scant education and low intellectual quality may not equal even the lowest natural ability in a man of high intellectual quality. The abilities which might make one man merely an average carpenter could make another man of superior intelligence a good architect.
>
> It is recognized that a large nose which curves outward from the face and then in again is likely to indicate native shrewdness. But, obviously, one could not say that every man with a Napoleonic or aquiline nose could fill a place where real, upper-case shrewdness is required. Unless he has sufficient education and other essential qualities, he might at best be only a slick man in a very small game. In other words, he might be able to conduct a little popcorn stand, but would make a fizzle of running a big bank.

By way of illustration, Dr. Merton went into an analysis of the notoriously unbeautiful features of Socrates, the Greek philosopher. The face of Socrates, to the untrained eye, looks like that of a degenerate, and it is often cited as an example of the impossibility of reading a man's character from his face, but the doctor has ideas as to why the philosopher is a figure in history:

> Socrates had an extremely wide head in the region of the function of sensation—and responsiveness to physical sensation is the basis of the vital and so-called nutritive temperament—which carries with it natural facility at acquiring sinew and strength from the food one eats.
>
> Like Theodore Roosevelt, who also had a powerful vital and nutritive as well as the mental and motive temperament, Socrates was powerful and vital. His remarkable physical resistance is a matter of history; no one at his time in Greece could endure the prolonged and severe exposure that he did. He had fulness in the frontal region of the forehead but was low at the outer brow, indicating that he had a strong sense of perception, but would not be adapted to mathematics. Because he had perception and so-called sense of form, he became in youth a competent sculptor. He was given to discursive observation, rather than to intense and prolonged examination, had a good memory and a faculty for learning; these facts accord exactly with the lower and second tiers of his forehead—the first tier being right on a level with the brow, and the second tier barely the width of one's finger above. Socrates was moderately intuitive and had an unusual knack for putting two and two together; consequently the end of his nose was unusually large and heavy, but his lack of a corresponding power of scrutinizing observation made the end of the nose blunt, and retracted its crest.
>
> In the executive region—in different parts of the cheek and jaw—ambition is indicated in only a very moderate degree, and this agrees with historical facts. It is not recorded that Socrates had great ambition.
>
> The most remarkable expression of this unusual mentality is that of the function of defension—the ability to look out for oneself. As history tells us, Socrates was so unaggressive that he never asked for remuneration for his teaching. He refused to become a political leader, and refused also to plead his defense at his trial. We know, too, that he never took a positive attitude in argument, preferring to reach his intellectual destination by war of questions rather than by bold statements.

The face of von Hindenburg has become reasonably familiar to the public during the last few years, and most people have also made up their minds as to what sort of person the Prussian military leader is. This is what Dr. Merton has to say about him:

> In the face of von Hindenburg one sees what appears to be well-nigh the ultimate of evil genius. His heavy cheek, sunken upper lip, and sagging jaw show hardness and destructiveness. Contempt for the humanities is indicated by his flat forehead. There are signs of scorn for all high aspirations. The face is not only wide, heavy, and coarsely modeled, but it hangs low from the eyes. The upper forehead and upper lip have in them no indexes of cultured emotions, no powers to neutralize the disposition to utilize human life for selfish or brutal ambitions. Dominant signs of merciless strategy are to be seen in the combination of the heavy face with the straight-drawn parenthesis of the mouth and the flared wings of the nose. Inordinate memory is shown by the creviced regions back of the brows. The combination of high cheek-bones and box-ended nose indicates a power for constructive executive decision, along with cold-reasoned harshness.
>
> Hindenburg's ability to visualize enormous masses of men and mobilize them as a vast machine, rather than as human beings, is indicated by the wide-set ears, the low-hanging brows, and harsh contours of the chin and mouth. However, it is not so much the size or shape of the various features, but the proportions of them to each other that are the determining factors.

Dr. Merton says there are three distinct forms of expression in the human face: the quantitative, referring to size and shape of the various features; the transient, due to temporary mental states; and the hypocritical, or imitative. Bearing these three forms in mind, one is able to explain many things about people that seem puzzling:

> For example, why is a painted portrait often a better likeness of a person than a photograph? We might think that a photograph, being mechanically accurate, should be an almost absolute likeness, beyond the power of an artist equipped with only a pencil or brush to duplicate. But the trouble with the photograph is that it catches the expression at only one particular moment, and the various temporary expressions that we have often seen in the face are lacking. Hence we feel that the face does not look natural. In the painted portrait, on the other hand, the artist is able to combine, to some extent, a number of little delicate shadings of expressions which would not ordinarily occur in the face all at the same time.
>
> A woman who is beautiful, but not intelligent, usually takes a better photograph than a beautiful woman who is intelligent—because the beauty of the unintelligent woman depends on the regularity and pleasing proportions of her features, and all this is, of course, easily caught by the camera. The beauty of the more intelligent person, however, may depend in a great measure on the constant play of expression in the face, and this is likely to be lost in a photograph.

## THE WONDERFUL, BUT NOT VERY FEARFUL, CHINESE ARMY

THE armies of the Allies and of the A. E. F. were not half as notable, in some particulars, as that part of the Chinese soldiery which alternates between keeping the peace and robbing the inhabitants of the various provinces of the Celestial Empire. There are no more democratic soldiers on earth, and none more independent. The manual of arms is not specifically mentioned in Confucian doctrine, and is, therefore, absent from the curriculum. Besides, it would take up too much time. System is conspicuous by its absence. If the paymaster forgets to come around for a year or so, as he often does, being peculiarly remiss in this respect, the soldiers collect their pay, allowances, and war-gratuities from the populace. Therefore, the populace occasionally requests the Government to remove its protective force, preferring the bandits. The Chinese soldier, it will be seen, greatly resembles the Mexican variety, but there is one thing at which the Chinese soldier excels. He is fond of bugling, and he bugles all day. Reveille holds no terrors for him, and it is not necessary to sound "lights out." There are no lights. Nathaniel Peffer, who writes in *The Home Sector* of his experiences with the Chinese Army, had occasion to visit the home of Cathay's leading philosopher. He traveled with a friend to Chu Fu, and in the leisurely journey of fifty miles they had ample time in which to view the scenery and to speculate on Confucius' doctrines. But the soldiers were more interesting, as we learn from Mr. Peffer's account:

> Arriving, we dismounted, and in the natural course of events started toward the station to get our bearings, when there was a harsh sound. It might be said to have resembled the Chinese rendition of "Attention!"
>
> And it was. In front of us was a squad

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

> of fourteen soldiers, headed by a captain with sword drawn. Before we had taken breath the captain saluted with his sword, the men presented arms, and a bugle blew what I make bold to call a salute, tho Baldridge tells me it had the constituent elements of reveille, mess call, and retreat.
>
> The captain then approached, bared his head, and bowed. I, knowing the language—which, considering the language, is not to be taken too lightly—politely exprest curiosity as to the drift. In a few well-chosen words he informed me that the *hsien chaing*, or district mandarin, having been apprised of the impending arrival of two distinguished foreigners, had sent this humble contingent to protect us. The guard, in a word, was being turned out for us.
>
> It was, colloquially speaking, some guard. That fact soon developed. First we were shown to our conveyance, a blue-hooded mule-cart slung on two wheels and without springs, which I later learned was of exactly the same kind as that used in the time of Confucius, 2,500 years ago. I can believe it. I am even ready to believe it was the same cart.
>
> As we started the captain directed the driver to go in a certain direction. Two of the guard, all of which had broken ranks by this time of its own free will, stept in to suggest another—no salute, either. The captain said yes, the two said no, the rest of the guard joined, and the discussion waxed warm. Talk about a democratic army!
>
> Finally the debate was settled and we started off for the town, preceded by the guard, the captain riding at the head. Of that captain I should say that he was a dear, genial, gentle soul, but he gave us a terrible lot of trouble. There were two reasons: one, his horse; two, his sword.
>
> The horse: The captain was marine rather than cavalry; and we had considerable difficulty in keeping him on. At one time in the two-hour trip we stopt to take a picture of the cavalcade. We had just got the group nicely posed when the captain's horse right-about-faced. The captain pulled, the captain tugged, the captain clucked, the captain shoved; finally I gently led the horse around. The captain looked relieved; so did I. And again, when we stopt to rest and the captain had to dismount, he sought to placate his steed by leading it to graze by the roadside, the guard meanwhile squatting about unconcerned.
>
> The sword: That weapon had a way of depending directly behind the captain horizontally with the earth and between his legs in such a way that four steps in any direction meant instant disaster to the captain. It made me nervous. If we wanted to talk to him we had to go to him; we didn't dare risk the consequences of calling him to us.
>
> Also, on the way we stopt in the shade of some trees to take a bit of lunch. As we laid out the orthodox cold chicken and Saratoga chips that a kindly missionary lady had provided for us at T'ai-An-Fu, the soldiery gathered around in combined awe and amusement at the exhibition of funny chow. So awed at the novelty were they that one of them eased over, took a handful of *pommes de terre frites* tried them dubiously, and spat them out emphatically. He offered the rest to his buddies. They refused. And we continued our meal before a fascinated gallery. Every move was intently watched and every move discust excitedly.
>
> We were considerable attraction. The soldiery saw us finish with great regret.

The soldiers took great interest in watching the two travelers shave, and were an attentive audience at every performance of these strange men from beyond the Great Wall. Further details as to army routine came out, as we read:

> The previous night Baldridge had another revelation of army life. It was a dark night. Our only light was one dim lamp. We were making the best of that when one of the army came in to ask for a light; they had been stationed in the courtyard outside.
>
> I said we had none. He came back again and again asked, again I said we had none. A third time he came back.
>
> This time he was firm. The men didn't like staying out in the dark, he said.
>
> I translated to Baldridge, who inquired who the devil was guarding whom, and then we sent out and got some candles. The tension passed.
>
> Still, that isn't so strange, either. In China a night watchman makes his rounds beating a big gong. The object is to let a robber know there is a watchman around. If he knows that, he'll run. And the point is he will. They have reached a sort of universal gentlemen's agreement on a great many things in life in these parts—it's what you call convention.
>
> All of which was pretty funny but palled after a bit. We got tired of the army. We wanted privacy. Before we left the army had become pretty friendly—nay, familiar. And the third day, when a nice missionary chap we knew dropt in from the town of Sz Shui and we had gone to see him and were accompanied through the door by two of the four, it occurred to us that it was actually getting intimate—too intimate.
>
> So we hit upon an expedient. When we wanted to be alone we simply set out on a brisk walk. It wasn't long before we had the army lapped. If we got lonesome again we would sit down and wait for the army to catch up, tongues hanging out and panting. For the Chinese dough-boy isn't used to hiking. He doesn't do much of it.
>
> He doesn't do much of anything, in fact, except when he takes to banditry, which is about two-thirds of the time for most of the Chinese army. Of the numberless bandits that infest the interior, the larger proportion are soldiers, sometimes discharged, and sometimes on self-granted furlough, and sometimes still in service.
>
> That is not because the soldier is by nature a robber, but because he has to rob to live. His salary generally is grafted by officials of the Ministry of War and the higher officers before it gets down to him. There are known cases where troops stationed in a certain district have not been paid for a year or more. Naturally they have often to turn to loot and naturally it becomes a habit; as they get expert they come to like it.

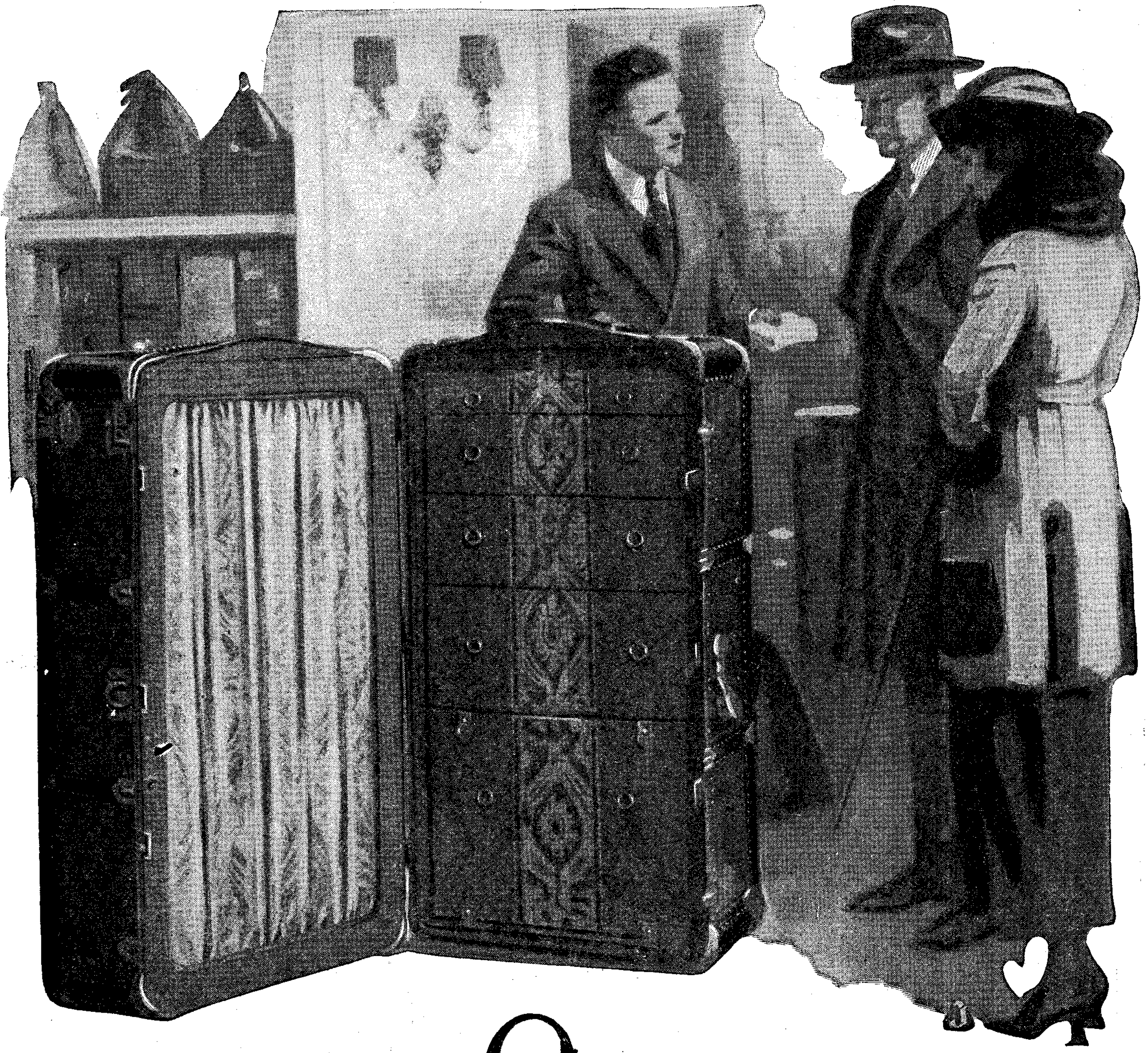
The Chinese soldier toils not, neither does he fight. He must not fight. He might imperil the life of his officer. But there is an occasional opera-bouffe affair, and we read:

> Fight? In July of 1917, when the nine-day monarchical *coup* was attempted, I happened to be in Peking. The monarchist rump army held the palace; the Republican army was getting ready to storm it. The fight started. There was some four minutes of fighting, with firing almost exclusively into the air, when both sides suddenly ceased.
>
> The next day it was common knowledge in Peking that Chang Hsun, commander of the monarchist army, had been paid two hundred thousand taels to surrender. A pure business arrangement—he was outnumbered and bound to be defeated anyway. Why go to the trouble of fighting and getting killed?

## YUCATAN, THE ONLY HAPPY AND PROGRESSIVE SPOT IN MEXICO

PERSONS interested in untangling the tangle in Mexico would do well to devote some time to a study of Yucatan, say observers familiar with conditions in that most-isolated of all the Mexican states. Just as many centuries before Columbus discovered America the Yucatan peninsula was the seat of the highest civilization on the North American continent, so to-day it is said to be the most progressive section of the southern Republic, "the grain of wheat in Mexico's bushel of political chaff," the one place in the whole distracted country where there seems to be some hope for Mexico. Yucatan of all Mexico has emerged almost unscathed by revolution, we are told, due partly to its isolation, but especially to the solidity and industry of its people. It seems that while the rest of the Mexicans are fond of the excitement incident to banditry and revolution and devote much time thereto, the Yucatecans—they refuse to be called Mexicans—bathe regularly, wear immaculate white clothes, and engage in useful occupations. They are the descendants of the ancient Mayas, who erected the elaborate structures whose ruins excite the wonder of the traveler in Yucatan to-day, and it is apparent that the spirit of initiative which prompted their forefathers to build so extensively still characterizes the race. "Foreigners in Yucatan are not numerous," says Wilbur Forrest in the New York *Tribune*, "because the Yucatecans, unlike other races inhabiting Mexico, are able to conduct their own affairs." To quote further from Mr. Forrest's account of his experiences:

> Approaching the coast of Yucatan on a coasting vessel the American who is unfamiliar with the tropics begins to live again in the South Seas with Jack London. A hot sun inevitably boils down on opalescent waters. Sharks play about the stern and prow of the vessel. Miles away glistening white sands of the tropical coast-line are lapped by constantly moving outlines of the surf. Coconut palms, singly and in groves, break the horizon. White-roofed clusters of low buildings eventually come into sight as the steamer drops anchor five miles off shore to escape the rock ledge extending in the sands.
>
> A small steamer and innumerable sailboats approach from shore. The steamboat comes out for passengers and baggage, but the sailboats are laden to the gunwales, and even high above them, with white bales of henequen, the stuff that rope is



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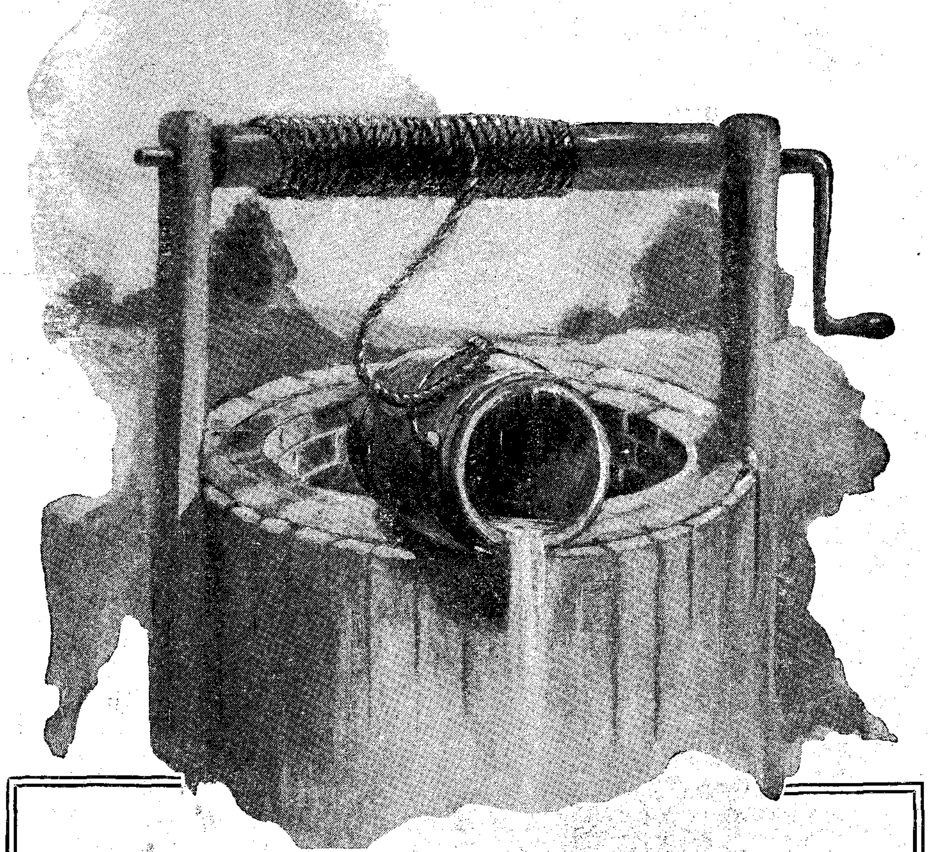

# The high cost of water

This is one reason why Quaker Oats will often cut breakfast cost ninety per cent.

Quaker Oats is only 7 per cent water. It yields 1810 calories of food per pound. Many costly foods are largely water. Note this table.

**Percentage of water**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Quaker Oats | 7% | In hen's eggs | 65% |
| In round steak | 60% | In oysters | 88% |
| In veal cutlets | 68% | In tomatoes | 94% |
| In fish | 60% | In potatoes | 62% |

## The cost of your breakfasts

Here is what a breakfast serving costs in some necessary foods at this writing:

**Cost per serving**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dish of Quaker Oats | 1c |
| Serving of meat | 8c |
| Serving of fish | 8c |
| Lamb chop | 12c |
| Two eggs | 10c |

In cost per serving these other good foods run from 8 to 12 times Quaker Oats.

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* * * *

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

made of—hemp. Henequen is the chief product of Yucatan. Hundreds of thousands of acres of rocky land are planted to the great sisal plants, whose fibers are stript, dried, baled, and shipped via boat to the United States via New Orleans and New York.

To go ashore at Progreso, the seaport of Yucatan, after seeing filth-encrusted natives elsewhere in Mexico, is a revelation. Brown-skinned men wearing sandals and clad in immaculate white duck jackets and trousers swarm the long docks, trucking hemp bales to the small boats lying there waiting to receive cargo. It is said that the average Yucatecan takes two baths a day. If cleanliness is next to godliness he has an excellent chance for heaven in addition to his reputation for religious devoutness. He is, at least, hard-working and law-abiding.

One Sunday not long ago the correspondent in Progreso saw the native populace on its way to and from religious devotion. No cleaner populace anywhere ever went to church. Entire families passed in spotless white. Above their duck trousers the men wore a Sunday garment, a cross between a middy blouse and a Chinese mandarin coat with the Chinese-esque collar buttoned tight at the neck, while buttons continued down the front to the end of the abbreviated shirt-tail, which, middy-blouse-like, is never tucked in.

Two garments also seemed to compose the costume of the female of the species. A white mother-hubbard-like dress draped over the form much lower toward *terra firma* than the average Broadway skirt. Below this floats separately the most elaborate of hand-made laces to the ankles.

Children, whose little brown faces were so clean that they shone, accompanied their parents to and fro. Their costumes were mainly the same as those of the elders, according to sex.

Bandsmen, as spotlessly attired as the churchgoers, played native tunes near the general market sheds, while the others paraded toward Progreso's cathedral near by.

Native stores on a street parallel with the sea at Progreso vend almost every American product that can be brought from the United States on American steamers, which cruise weekly from New York via Havana to Progreso. The chewing-gum which made Yucatan famous is on sale here, tho Yucatecans know chewing-gum only as it is prepared in the "States." Chicle, along with hemp, is a product of Yucatan, but American buyers ship it in the raw state, and it comes back to the Yucatecans neatly sugared and wrapt, at five times its retail price in the United States. And the Yucatecans buy it and chew it.

Yucatan has five hundred miles of railroads, mostly narrow gage, operated by the state government. Locomotives and cars are all of American manufacture. Many roads connecting various parts of the peninsula were built originally by the hemp-growers and later consolidated into one system. The road-beds and equipment are in excellent condition.

When the correspondent traveled from Progreso inland to Merida the little wood-burning locomotive drew the half-dozen passenger-cars at high speed through great hemp plantations. The excellent condition of buildings on these plantations and the spectacle of natives actually working

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

were in direct contrast to plantation scenes elsewhere in Mexico.

Merida is the capital of Yucatan, described by Mr. Forrest as a "marvel city." Also he says it might be called the "city of windmills," on account of the number of these structures found there. As we read:

> Hundreds of revolving mills, perched aloft on towers after the American farm fashion, transform the Merida sky-line into something difficult of description. A steady breeze from the sea keeps these mills constantly spinning. Groves of waving palm-trees of many varieties vie with "groves" of windmills in a spectacle as unique as incongruous.
>
> Merida boasts of its own Yucatecan University, municipal hospitals, and other public institutions, which are distinctly un-Mexican. It has more asphalted streets than perhaps any city of its size in the world. A great asphalt lake in the vicinity of the city furnished enough of this product to pave hundreds of miles of streets, and there remains enough still to keep the city paved until the end of time.
>
> The city of Merida takes pride in showing visiting foreigners the results of its "foreign" learning. One feature is a great asphalted boulevard almost as wide as City Hall Square, New York, over which hundreds of American-made automobiles "promenade" every Sunday evening. The carriage-and-pair method of Sunday evening promenade as decreed by Spanish custom for the aristocracy has given way to the advent of the American automobile. From all makes and styles of cars, valued in Yucatan from ten thousand dollars to five hundred dollars, the aristocracy of Merida nods and smiles back and forth from car to car as these most modern vehicles cruise up and down the great boulevard.
>
> Aristocratic mansions lining the boulevard on both sides reflect architectural periods of three continents. One may see the old American colonial house facing the ornate marble façade of a French mansion across the street. There is the low structure of Central and South America next door to dwellings that recall Riverside Drive. One wealthy hemp-planter, when abroad, was struck by the beauty of a French lighthouse and has reproduced it on the boulevard. A Merida doctor liked the idea and became the planters' neighbor in another "lighthouse" house. A wealthy Merida lumber dealer who leaned toward French architecture in building his boulevard home has just imported an American bowling-alley, which reposes in a special building just back of the mansion.
>
> The most important hardware dealer in Merida built a six-story business structure from plans he brought back from the United States. It is typically American and the first "sky-scraper" in the tropical peninsula.
>
> While the more wealthy of Merida "promenade" in their automobiles on the boulevard, the plainer folk promenade afoot in force around and around the city's main plaza, saying their "Good evenings," and "How-do-you-do's." The immaculate white native costumes seen here would perhaps represent a Pittsburger's dream of heaven. The Yucatecans, however, have not yet embraced American laundries. They do their own washing.

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED BEANS

Do you know how good they taste?

When you sniff the steam that rises from the dish, the rich aroma, your appetite wakes to a premonition of something good to come. And something extraordinarily good *has* come! Try Heinz Oven Baked Beans and find out for yourself.

You know they must be good for you—for beans are nutritious, and Heinz dry-heat *baking* makes them thoroughly digestible. You know they are remarkably simple to prepare—just place the can in boiling water for 15 minutes.

The House of Heinz stands behind the flavor and quality of Oven Baked Beans, as behind every one of the 57.

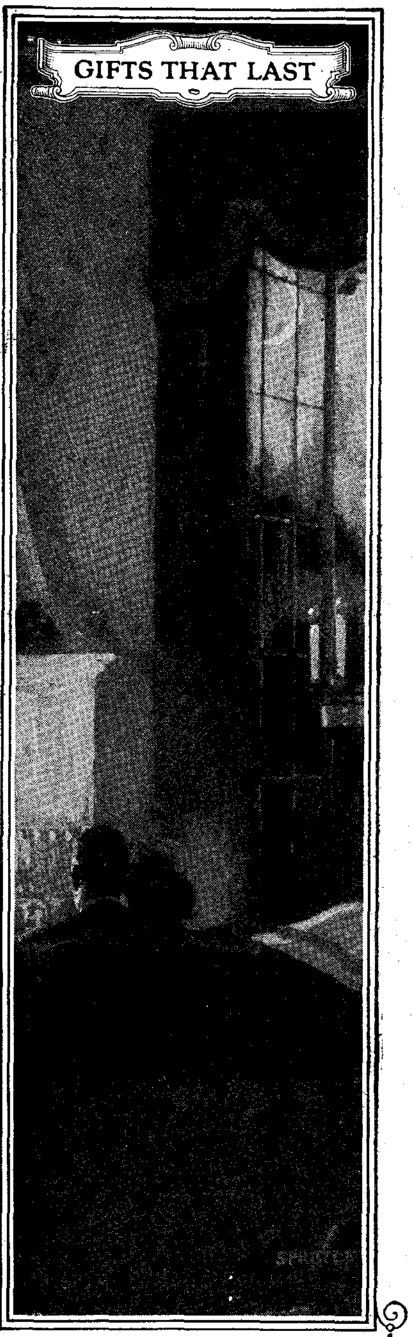
*Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce*
*Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style*
*Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)*
*Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans*

*Some of the*
57

Vinegars
Spaghetti
Apple Butter
Tomato Ketchup

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
57

*All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada*


GIFTS THAT LAST

MONTH OF DAWNS

JUNE is here, season of brides and happiness—of wedding gifts. Let your gift be jewelry, bright as a bride's dreams, symbolizing in eternal radiance, happiness that endures. Season, too, of graduation when in the lives of boys and girls new vistas dawn. Wish them joy of the future with gifts as lasting as your love.

*Authorized by*
*National Jewelers Publicity Association*

DIAMONDS · PEARLS · GEMS · JEWELRY
WATCHES · CLOCKS · SILVERWARE

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

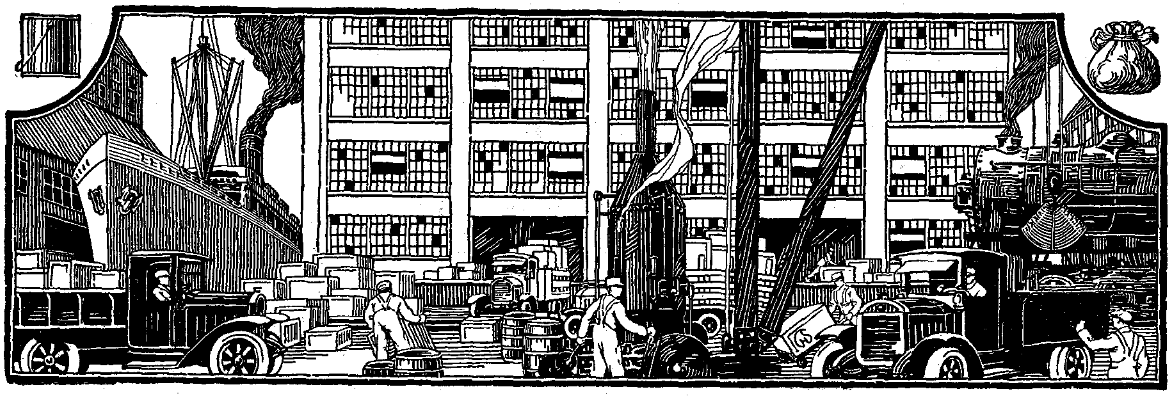
Mr. Forrest attributes the stability and generally favorable aspect of the conditions prevailing in Yucatan to the superiority of its populace. He says the people there differ from those in any other section of Mexico. To quote:

> The mixture of Spanish and Cuban blood with the Maya tribe of Yucatan seems to have produced a race almost totally different from the same mixture with other Indian tribes of Mexico.
>
> This race mixture in Mexico proper seems to have brought about a condition of national lassitude by which foreigners have been drawn into Mexico to promote commercial and industrial enterprises and carry on professional pursuits. Yucatan, however, has seen fit to send the youth of the peninsula abroad to learn trades and professions and generally the ways of the American and the European. Upon this foundation Yucatan established its own university and for several decades has competed so successfully with the foreigner in Yucatan itself that the foreigner is compelled to evince admiration and respect for the Yucatecan. On the other hand, the Yucatecan—contrary to the sentiments of Mexico proper—has a wholesome regard and respect for the foreigner, and the United States and its citizens in particular, because American universities have contributed enormously to Yucatan's progress.

### THE UBIQUITOUS BODY-GUARD OF THE PRESIDENT

"HOPELESSLY clever," you would say, must be the secret-service men who act as body-guard of the President of the United States; and clever to a hopeless extent, we are assured, these same gentlemen actually are. Not only do they possess in an uncanny degree the mysterious ability to detect a crank or a crook, at almost any distance, but they are accomplished in many other ways as well. For instance, there is Edward Starling, who stood on the running-board of the President's car and caught bouquets and things thrown at the Chief Executive on the latter's ten-thousand-mile "swing round the circle" and did it so efficiently that not even a dandelion reached its destination. Starling is said to be so huge and handsome in his evening clothes that he has outshone most statesmen and other common mortals at all the great state functions he has had to attend in the line of duty both in this country and Europe. Also, there is W. H. Moran, Chief of the United States Secret Service, who, in addition to being a "shark" in all matters pertaining to his office, sings bass and serves as deacon in a Presbyterian church in Washington and was one of a quartet of secret-service men who entertained the President and his party with many songs on the *George Washington.* Wherever he went in Europe President Wilson was accompanied by secret-service men under the direct control of "Eagle-Eye Joe" Murphy, who is an old-timer and has accompanied the last three Presidents on all their trips over the country, making it a point always to stand in some place two feet higher than the President when the latter stopt anywhere on his journey. Taking a general view of these body-guards of Presidents, William G. Shepherd writes in *Everybody's Magazine* (New York):

> Of Moran's present staff, Murphy, "Dick" Jervis, and James Sloan, now chief of the St. Louis district, are the only men who served under the past three Presidents. In the McKinley days there was no regular Presidential body-guard; if there had been, McKinley would never have been shot. No man with a bandaged hand like that of McKinley's assassin would have got by these trained secret-service men.
>
> "I've done some church going in my time," I heard Murphy say one day. "I went to the Dutch Reformed church with Roosevelt. I went to the Unitarian church with Taft, and I've gone to the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches with President and Mrs. Wilson. I'm a Catholic, and it is necessary for me to go to my own church every Sunday. I never miss it. So what I don't know about different churches isn't so very much."
>
> Incidentally, the secret-service men do not have any opportunity to vote for the man they will afterward protect. Murphy has had opportunity to vote only twice in his lifetime. Chief Moran, being a resident of Washington, has no opportunity to vote at all. On Election day, the secret-service men must go with the President to his own home-town to protect him while he is voting. It has never happened that a secret-service man voted in the same town where the President-to-be cast his vote.
>
> In the way of Presidents the secret-service men have to take what the voters give them, and they find every incoming President changes their routine of life and even their habits.
>
> Roosevelt made life hard for them.
>
> At every doorway in the White House Chief Moran has a secret-service man on guard. He is connected both by push-buttons and by telephone with the body-guard reserves. Whenever Roosevelt or Taft or Wilson started from the White House, the secret-service man at the door through which he passed gave the signal. This signal is equivalent to an alarm in a fire-house. The secret-service automobiles dash to the White House. The men who are stationed nearest to the door jump in and follow the President. The President can not leave the place without this escort. These men, indeed, are not under his orders, but under the Treasury Department and Chief Moran.
>
> Publicly Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson never appeared to notice them; privately—as in the case of the *George Washington's* quartet—they often fitted well into Presidential parties. All three of the Presidents who have had guards have tolerated them and their presence, seeming to realize that they were a necessity or a penalty of greatness. Roosevelt had a way of seeming to look through them, as if they were invisible spooks. But, riding his hardest, or running, as he used to, afoot, through the swamps of what is now the Potomac Drive, he could not get away from them, for when Roosevelt was in a fit of athleticism, only the best and youngest and spriest men were on the job.
>
> Murphy was one of these. I asked him, one day, about some of Roosevelt's athletics.



# Progress and Paint

Paint marks progress—and is a part of it. With the transition from log-house to nestling white farm-house, came paint. With the development of transportation, the use of paint and varnish grew into a most important factor of life. For it made better wagons, better ships, better railroad cars and better motor vehicles. Nothing can ever replace paint.

Masury Paints and Varnishes are the result of eighty-five years of progress. They were counted as quality products when the gold-rush was on in forty-nine. And they have progressed ever since. The house of Masury has always pioneered in its field, but never has it been so proud of its efforts as it is of its latest success,

## Cosmolac

the one varnish for every purpose. For Cosmolac is truly remarkable. It isn't harmed by steam, hot or cold water, soap or ammonia. It stays satiny bright, indoors or out. It won't peel, chip, craze or crack. Heat or cold won't affect it. It won't turn cloudy nor white. It *will* resist wear, tear and abuse.

The House of Masury makes paints and varnishes of the first class. And the outstanding members of its quality family are the Masury Big Six, led by Cosmolac. The other five are Perfection Flat White and Colors, China Gloss White Enamel, Liquid House Paints, Pure Colors in Oil and Superfine Colors.

If you manufacture a commodity that carries a covering of paint or varnish you may find it to your advantage to look well into the Masury kind. For you cannot buy or use better. The more particular you are, the more welcome your inquiry will be.

*Send us your name and address, with ten cents, stamps, to pay packing and postage, and we'll mail our fine book "The Partnership of Paint." It treats of the domestic and industrial uses of Paints and Varnishes — and would bring a dollar in any book store. Address us please, at 46 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York.*

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**Brooklyn, N.Y.**
New York · Chicago · Minneapolis · San Francisco

**This is the MASURY BIG 6**
Known for Sterling Quality

THE HOUSE OF MASURY
Makes Good Paints and Varnishes

Cosmolac
Perfection Flat White and Colors
China Gloss White Enamel
Liquid House Paints
Pure Colors in Oil
Superfine Colors

Ove

TRADE MA

# Sta

STAMINA is the power suffer blows without succum ing—the ability to endure pu ishment because of unyieldi backbone and a stout heart.

The greater a car's stamin the greater its serviceabilit The Overland, on the n *Triplex* Springs, has lasti strength and staying powers b cause it has in-built stamina.

### *A Year's Abuse in Seven Days*

On March 3, 1920, a stock Overland car finished a test of seven days and seven nights over frozen Indiana cou roads. It had traveled 5,452 miles in 168 hours c tinuously. Its engine had made 17,062,729 revoluti its ignition system had registered 34,125,458 spark pulses. Yet under this ceaseless pounding it had n failed or faltered. *And at the close of its record-break run it was ready to run the gauntlet again.*

### *Blazing the Trail for the Army*

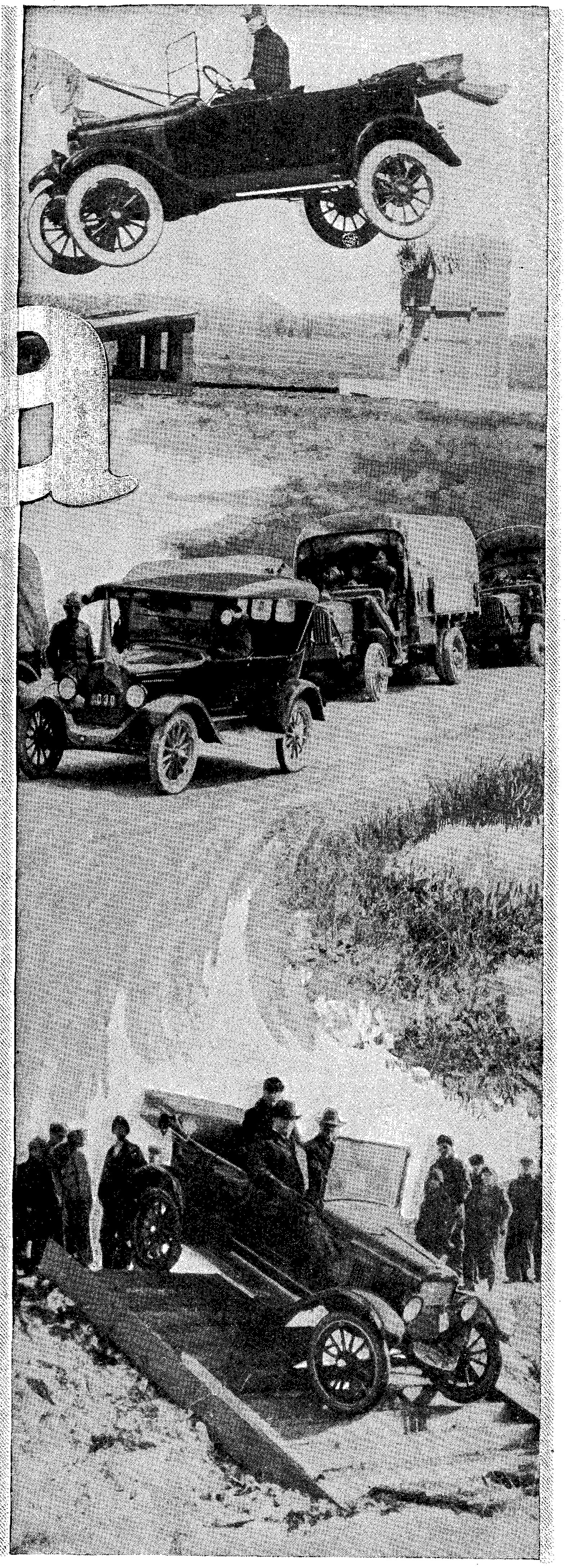
From July 7 to September 6, 1919, three stock Overl cars blazed the trail for the U. S. Army Engineers in t famous cross-continent drive. Driver Webb's sedan cove 4,387 miles; Driver Schell's touring car went 4,743 mil Driver Brown's touring car covered 5,055 miles. Th cars covered almost impassable roads while searching safe roads for the huge army trucks in all kinds of weat and in all altitudes. They proved again the marvel stamina of the Overland, the modern light car.

Willys-Overland Limited
Toronto, Canada

WILLYS-OVERLA
*Sedans, Coupes,*

# land

# ina



### *42,104 Foot-Pounds Blow on Springs*

aily at every performance of the last annual Stock and orse Show at Denver, Colorado, a stock Overland leaped rough the air eighteen feet, clearing a five-foot hurdle. ı landing it sustained a blow of 42,104 foot-pounds on its ring system. On *Triplex* Springs designed to ward off e jolts and jars of the roughest roads, the Overland took is terrific punishment daily and took it with a grin. emerged from the racking test with not so much as a acked shackle bolt.

### *Races 25,000 Miles in Pursuit of Speeders*

he Houston, Texas, Police Department uses an Overland y and night in pursuing "speeders." The car has been service since October, 1919, and has covered more than ›,000 miles, much of it at 35 to 45 miles an hour. And in at time there has been absolutely no expense for mechanical ›keep. Because this car has never failed its drivers, six more verlands have been purchased for similar arduous work.

You never would want to ›ut your car through such pun- ›hment, but it is gratifying to now you *could.* Power plant nd body are cradled upon the ıarvelous *Triplex* Springs.

*Triplex* Springs create riding ualities undreamed of in a ght car. They lower upkeep osts. They guarantee Overland 'erviceability.

, TOLEDO, OHIO
*rs and Roadsters*

The John N. Willys Export Corp.
New York

A LIQUID SHAMPOO-OF PACKER QUALITY

Have you discovered the delights of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap?

PACKER'S
LIQUID
TAR SOAP
for
Shampooing
THE PACKER MFG CO.
NEW YORK U.S.A.

IMAGINE that shampoo time has come around again, and you are about to use Packer's Liquid Tar Soap for the very first time.

This is the way to get best results:

First, wet your hair with warm water, just as you would do if you were using Packer's Tar Soap.

Sprinkle a small quantity of the delicately fragrant liquid into the palm of your hand. Apply it to the hair. Add more water or a little more soap, as needed. Then see how quickly energetic finger-tipping covers your hair with a mass of thick, creamy lather. Work this lather in thoroughly, rinsing it off with warm water to remove surface dirt and secretions loosened by the shampoo.

Now that the scalp pores are cleared they are open to receive the further benefits of an additional shampoo with "Packer's." You will find this double shampooing gives real rewards for the extra effort.

Let your own experience guide you in the use of this cleanly liquid shampoo soap which comes to your dressing table guarded jealously from all outside touch.

If you have not experienced the convenience, the pleasure, the luxury of a shampoo with Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, we believe you will enjoy the benefits which it is prepared to bestow, in the way of healthier, softer, and more lustrous hair.

This attractive bottle of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap with its identifying gilt pine-cone stopper, may be had at good drug stores and department stores. Or if you desire sample, the makers will send you a liberal-sized bottle for 10c.

A sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap, good for several refreshing shampoos, will also be sent you on receipt of 10c.

WE *have an interesting and helpful booklet of 36 pages, giving many facts about the scalp and hair, and offering suggestions for care and treatment. This manual, which is closely condensed information from authoritative sources, will be mailed to you for the asking.*

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DEPT. 84E, 120 WEST 32ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

"You had to be in fine shape to keep up with Roosevelt," he said. "Roosevelt used to like to take diplomats and army men and put them through their paces. He would walk them out to Rock Creek Park, about five miles from the center of town, and just when they were ready to quit, after the walk, Roosevelt would start in. He would climb down cliffs. He would take them to a ravine where they would have to haul themselves up over the rocks by their hands. Then he would dash at the creek. He knew where all the deep holes were.

"His guests would always have to follow him, if they wanted to keep in his good graces. He could ford the creek this way half a dozen times during an afternoon. We would always follow him, of course, but I've seen more than one famous man drop out of the chase. With his clothes wet, he would start back for town, walking at a terrific speed. When he got within two miles of the White House he would break into a run. We always kept up with him. We were in fine physical shape in those days. He never laughed at us for the hardships he was putting us through. He never seemed to notice whether we wound up panting or not. He seemed to take it for granted that we would be with him and that he couldn't shake us. He knew it was our job to go along with him and he was always fine about it."

Life with Taft meant social activities. That was the evening-clothes period of the secret-service. There was much travel, with many banquets, and secret-service men sat at the banquet-table or attended social functions with the same pertinacity that Joe Murphy and Jervis and Sloan followed Roosevelt through Rock Creek. Woodrow Wilson, in spite of the opinion that he is studious and a house man, has kept the secret-service men busier than either Roosevelt or Taft. His golf, in recent years, has called him out almost daily while he was home and well. Early in his first term he took to horseback riding, and men like Murphy and Ed Starling and Richard Jervis—the two latter have chased train-robbers in the West—had an opportunity to show what horseback riding really can be when an athlete takes to it. One night the President and Mrs. Wilson put on rain clothes and, without warning, started out on a two-mile walk in a pelting rain. The secret-service men, with no opportunity to find their rainy-weather garments, followed them and got a soaking. One night a week at the theater was Wilson's routine in peace times. He usually chose the leading vaudeville theater in Washington, and I have heard Washington newspaper men say that Wilson and the secret-service men rarely laughed at the same acts. The President liked speedy musical turns, and his heartiest laughter was drawn out by knockabout comedians. One or two of his body-guards are lovers of Shakespeare and Ibsen and devotees of highbrow music.

The secret-service men are all agreed that the hardest work they ever had was on President Wilson's recent trip. I. W. W. and Bolshevik scares contributed to make the task of guarding the President interesting. Chief Moran laid down certain iron-clad orders which his men were compelled to follow, and did follow even tho in some cases it involved a little "rough stuff."

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

The principal rule seems to be that secret-service men shall act first and afterward indulge in such conversation as they may deem seems necessary. It's up to the body-guards to keep a close watch on the crowds and see that all the orders and rules are observed. As we read:

On the Western trip, for instance, with an enthusiastic crowd surging around the President's car, Murphy saw a man up a tree. There was some rule violated there. A sharp, short word from Murphy to one of his men settled it. Within a minute that astonished man was coming down from the branches with a secret-service man hanging to him. He tried to explain, but the secret-service man couldn't wait. On the ground the citizen was violating no rules; up in the tree it was another matter. So far as the hurried secret-service man was concerned, the incident was closed.

There were plenty of anarchists and of I. W. W.'s who were to be feared in the West. Chief Moran sent Richard Jervis, who recently has been promoted to the head of the White House detail, five days in advance of the party to arrange with the local Treasury Department men and the municipal police for cooperation with the White House detail when it arrived with the President. Moran, back in his office in Washington, with endless telegrams and maps and reports, sat guiding the arrangements. With Jervis ahead, like a theatrical advance man, Murphy went with the train.

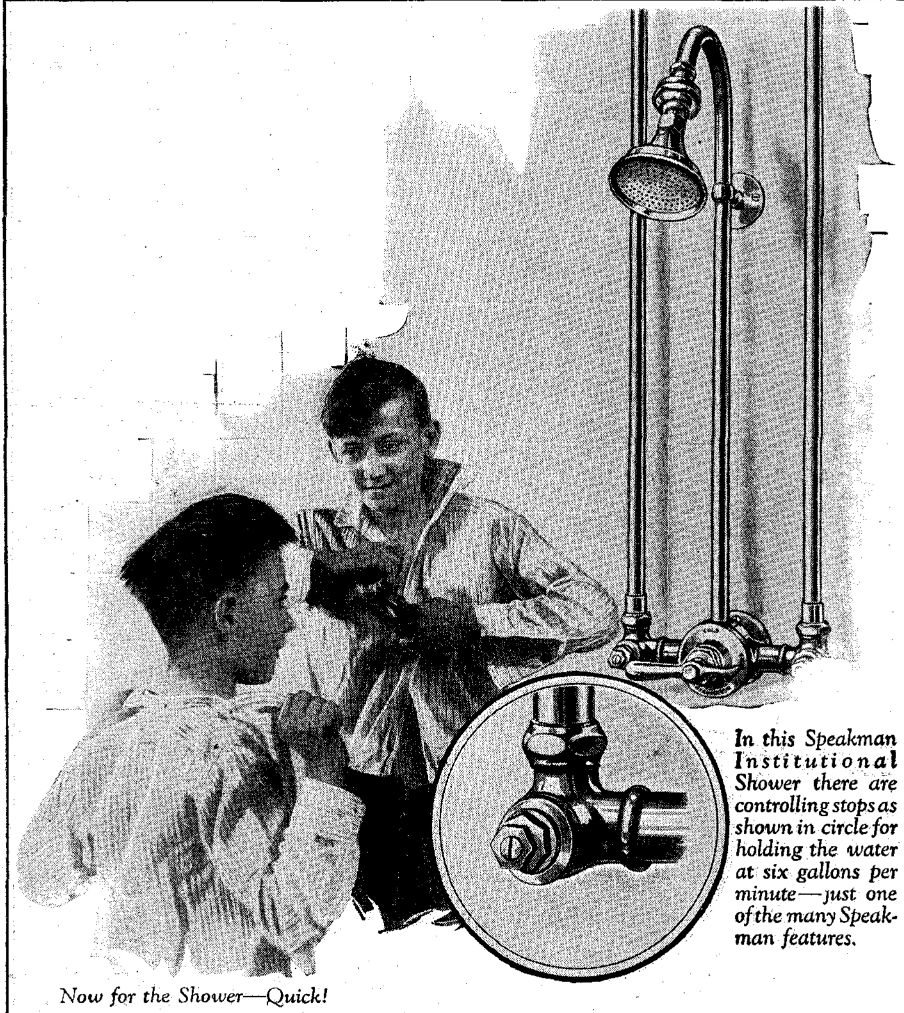
"Crowd-work," as the secret-service men call it, was extremely difficult on the trip. Arnold Landvoigt, who, throughout his career at the White House, has been such a devotee of athletics and boxing that he has, two or three times, been put out of service by black eyes or minor injuries, went on foot near the President's automobile. He understands French and German; he went to school at Heidelberg. His ears were strained, in the crowds. Often he took to the sidewalks and forced his way through the masses. Perhaps it would be difficult to prove to some persons in the crowds that he can be as dapper and gentle and gracious as he can be rough, but that is the truth. There are few men in the United States who could stand up to him in a quick rough-and-tumble. And he runs a hundred yards in ten seconds, so the man who didn't stand up with him would be in trouble nevertheless.

In the "crowd-work" Walter Ferguson remained near the car. He is an expert boxer and wrestler, and his "quick holds" in a rough-and-tumble make it difficult for him to find any one to practise with him.

Another man on foot was John Queen Slye. We all called him "Jack" in Paris. He has a busy mind. He has written movie-scenarios, and inventions haunt him. When he learned that chains were never used on automobiles in Paris, he set about inventing a brake that would stop an automobile within a distance of a few feet, to stop skidding.

You might have seen Miles McCahill also, if President Wilson came to your town last summer. He, too, was afoot, behind the President's car or somewhere very near it, and with him was John Fitzgerald.

And there were others, too, whose names and photographs never appear in the public prints. There must not be too much publicity about such work.



*In this Speakman* **Institutional** *Shower there are controlling stops as shown in circle for holding the water at six gallons per minute—just one of the many Speakman features.*

*Now for the Shower—Quick!*

Buy Showers by the Year

WHEN you buy a shower measure its cost by the year's service it will give—in water economy—in absence of upkeep and repair costs—in greater convenience and bathing pleasure.

Take water economy. The Speakman Kas-Bras head—a part of practically all Speakman Showers—is drilled so that all the fine cleansing spray is thrown on the bather—not around him or wasted on the curtain. And six gallons per minute are plenty and two minutes enough for a refreshing, invigorating shower—twelve gallons of clean, fresh water.

Of course the Kas-Bras head will shower perfectly for the fellow who "likes it on full."

The Speakman Mixometer is another factor in determining the shower's yearly cost. It gives the desired shower temperature instantly—no wasted water.

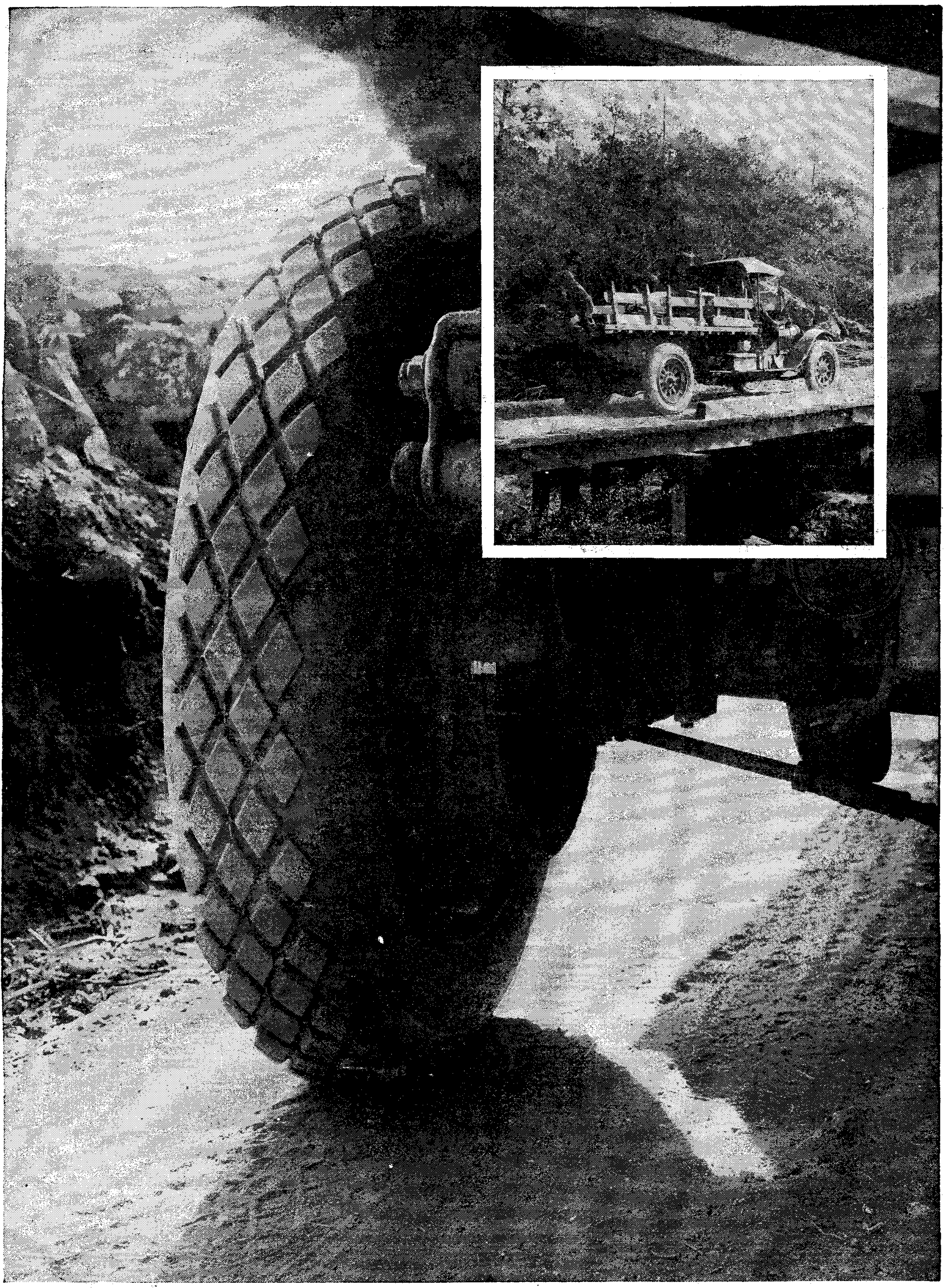
And then there is the yearly cost of repairs. In Speakman Showers, due to care in making, assembling and testing, this is negligible—usually nothing.

Speakman Showers are known the world over for their quality. And their use in the gymnasium or bath room of any club, hotel or residence is an asset to the place and an index to its character.

Your plumber or dealer will give you a Speakman Shower folder. If he is out of them, write us.

SPEAKMAN COMPANY
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

SPEAKMAN SHOWERS



*Un-retouched photographs showing Goodyear Cord Tires engaged in hauling work in the Sierra Mountains for San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, Fresno, California*

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**GOODYEAR**

# Rugged Quickness! —Pneumatics

---

***"We use pneumatic-tired trucks to haul construction materials, tools and food to 2,000 men building the $10,000,000 Kirckhoff dam near Auberry, forty miles from here. The pneumatics enable twice the hauling, and dependable service impossible to secure on solid tires. The toughness of the big Goodyear Cord Tires is pronounced, so that we expect to specify them in the future."—J. W. Helwick, Supt. of Transportation, San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, Fresno, Cal.***

---

THE sum of such evidence, as that presented above, already measures a very great advance in diversified motor transportation effected with Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks.

Serving hundreds of lines of trade and industry and ranging countless routes, urban and rural, difficult and smooth, these powerful pneumatics have quickened and stabilized hauling.

In diversified duty, Goodyear Cord Tires are known to replace the jarring, uncertain action of solid tires with strategic sureness and smoothness.

Out of a pioneering work, a work invested with vision and resourcefulness, have their virtues of traction, cushioning and spryness been made practical by the ruggedness of Goodyear Cord construction.

To this construction, a product of that endeavor which protects our good name, businesses today credit multiple savings of men, trucks, time, fuel, oil, loads and roads.

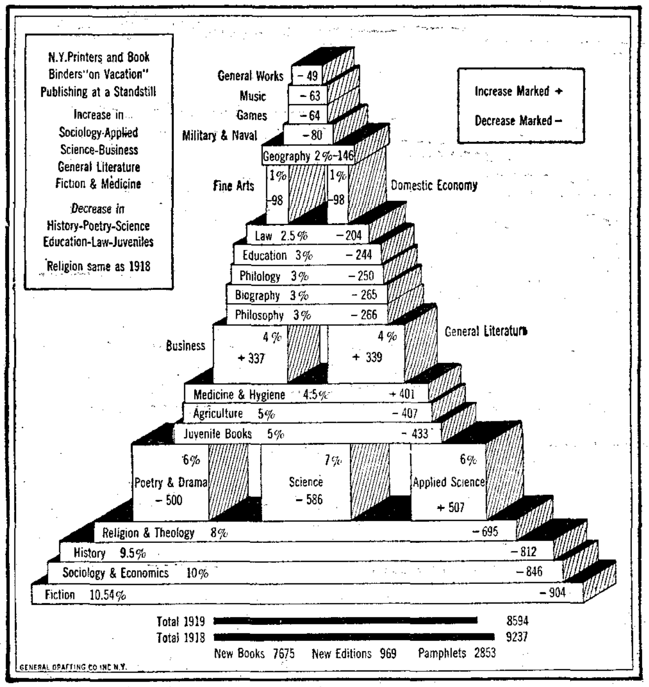
Actual operating and cost records, detailing the advantages of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks and fleets, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SAVE DRIVERS · LOADS · TRUCKS · ROADS
Haul
on
Pneumatics

# CORD TIRES

# THE BOOKS OF 1919

A SLIGHT shrinkage in book publication is evidenced by the statistics of this trade in the United States during the year 1919. Mr. Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C., who has furnished us with figures arranged in such form as to give a vivid display of trade characteristics for previous years, comes forward with an exhibit for 1919. In this we find that the total of 8,594 is the smallest number recorded since 1906, when the number was 7,139, and is 643 less than the total number for 1918 (9,237).



BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

Besides the relative bulk as shown here, the plus and minus signs indicate increase or decrease in relation to previous year.

### Six Classes Gain

The increase recorded in six classes are headed by sociology and economics with a gain of 125 (846–721); then follow fiction, 116 (904–788); applied science, engineering, formerly called useful arts, 88 (507–419); general literature essays, 86 (339–277); medicine and hygiene, a gain of 2 (401–399).

### Sociology and Economics

The increase is significant because this class has shown a constant and steady growth since 1907, when the number was 707, broken only by a decline in 1915 due to war-conditions.

The number published in 1919, 846 was a fraction less than 10 per cent. (9.9), of the entire production. The substantial growth of this class dates from 1907, when a gain of 185 was recorded. In 1901 the percentage was 3 per cent. The largest number recorded was in 1914, 1,038, a number almost as large as fiction, which was 1,053.

### Fiction Small

Fiction, with 904, showed a gain of 116 over 1918 (904–788), and was the smallest in number (with one exception) since 1897, when the number was 869. The proportion of fiction was 10.54 per cent., showing that eighty-nine books out of every hundred were other than fiction, a statement that seems well-nigh incredible to one not familiar with the facts. It is true also that for the past ten years the ratio of fiction has been less than 10 per cent.

### Applied Science Gains

The class of applied science, engineering, shows a healthy gain of eighty-eight and continues a growth which was apparent in 1907, and reached 857 in 1910, an increase of 667 in the short space of five years, a record unequaled in any class at any period, either in the United States or in Great Britain.

### General Literature Gains

This class shows a gain of eighty-six, which is by no means significant, containing as it does essays, collected works, and the like, much of which represent the work of a compiler or editor, rather than original matter.

### Business Increases

Business books form a class which has grown into prominence since 1911, when it was organized as a separate class, with 227 titles.

Each year there has been maintained a steady growth regardless of wars and rumors of wars. The increase of sixty (337–277) will not cause any surprize to those who have noted the trend of the literature of the day, as this class, together with domestic economy and agriculture, has prospered through the war-years and grown in numbers despite the falling off in total numbers. Men are talking to-day in terms of business, and the words, "overhead costs," "turnovers," "discounts," and accountancy are now as household words.

### Medicine and Hygiene

This class shows a gain of two only (401–399) and has hardly kept pace with the normal growth of the nation, as ten years ago, in 1909, the number was 756, nearly as large as 1918 and 1919 together.

### Religion and Theology

Strangely enough, this class records exactly the same number as in 1918, viz. 695.

This is one of the robust and strong classes; even in 1895 there were recorded 506 books. The highest point in numbers was in 1914, when 1,032 were published, or nearly 10 per cent. and the lowest was in 1899, 420.

In 1919, 653 were actual new books and 545 were by American authors.

### Losses Large

The principal losses were in the class of military and naval science, 237 (80–317) which is easily explainable and will occasion no comment except to record the fact that this preeminently war-class held 829 entries in the brief period of its existence from September, 1916, to end of 1919.

### Poetry and Drama Lose

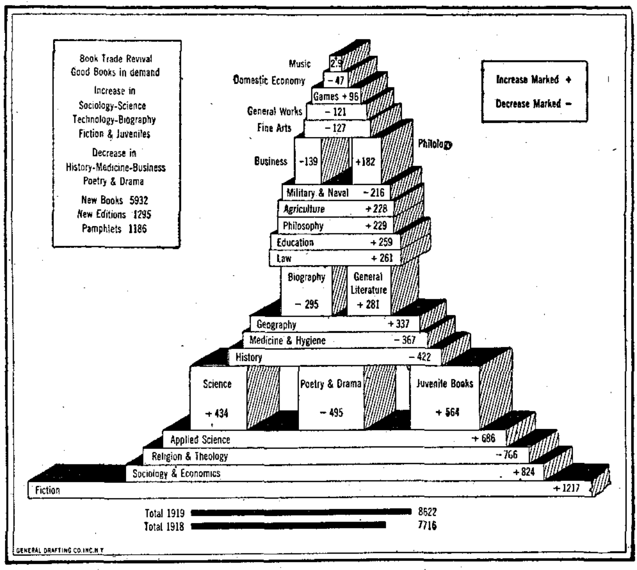
Poetry and drama, the hope of the nation, the dreamers' paradise, developed downward in 1919 and lost 139 (500–639). This class has been large and growing for a score of years, and has been above four hundred every year but one of that period, rising to a high mark of 902 in 1914.

### History also Declines

History, which in 1918 proudly occupied the first place in number, now drops down to the third place and records a loss of 110 (812–922). It is worthy of note that this class in Great Britain also records a loss, viz. 207 (422–629).

### Other Losses

Biography records a loss of eighty-two (265–347); agriculture a loss of seventy-eight (407–485); education a loss of seventy-three (244–317); juvenile books a loss of sixty-nine (250–319).



BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

During the year 1919 new books in these relative proportions appeared in England. Increases and decreases indicated by plus and minus signs.

1851 G & K
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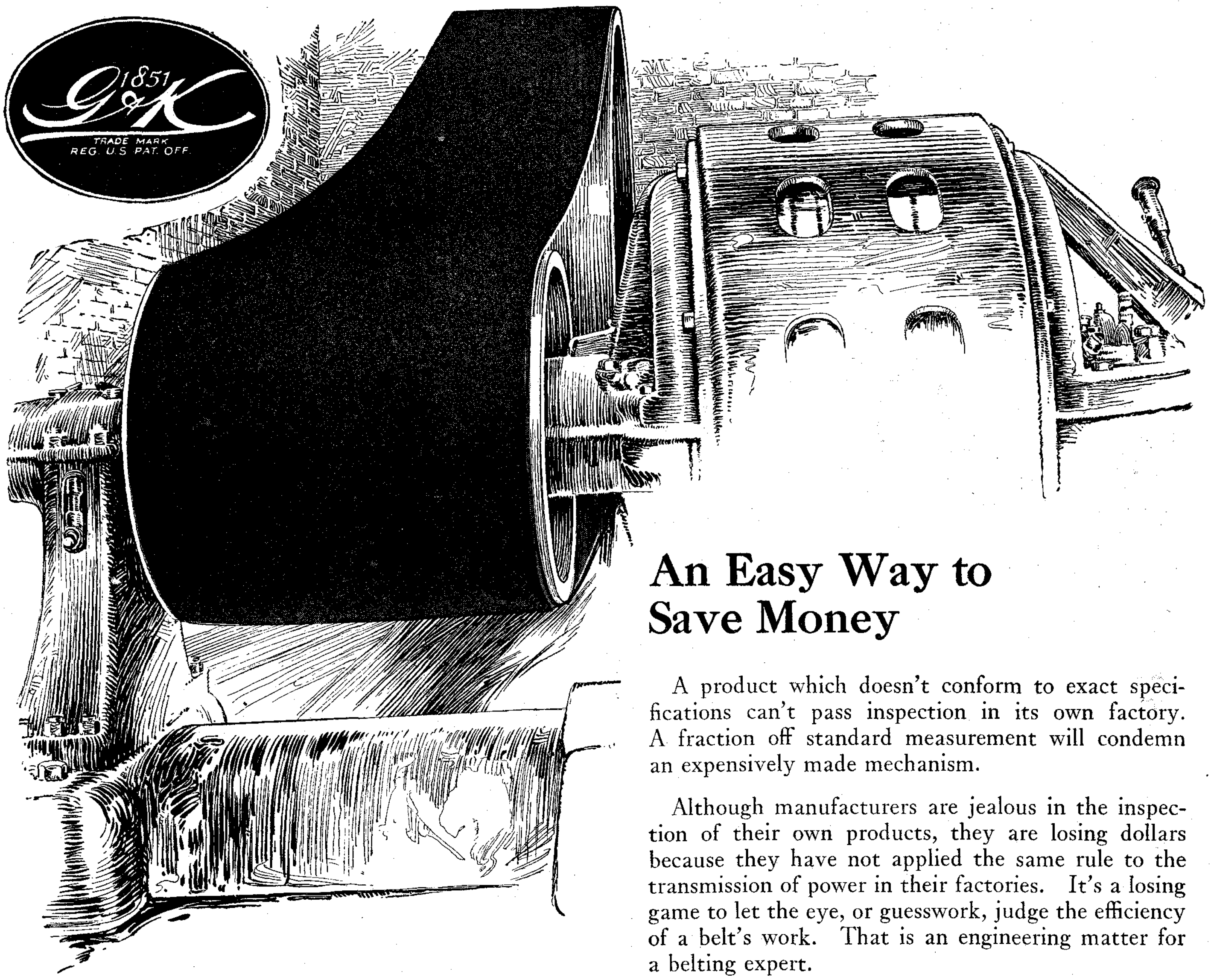

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A product which doesn't conform to exact specifications can't pass inspection in its own factory. A fraction off standard measurement will condemn an expensively made mechanism.

Although manufacturers are jealous in the inspection of their own products, they are losing dollars because they have not applied the same rule to the transmission of power in their factories. It's a losing game to let the eye, or guesswork, judge the efficiency of a belt's work. That is an engineering matter for a belting expert.

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

### FINE ARTS AND MUSIC LOSE

These two classes show a loss, in the former of nine (98–107), and in the latter a loss of eighteen (63–81)—the smallest number recorded in either class for twenty-five years.

### LAW DECLINES

Books pertaining to law met with a decline in 1919 of forty-five (204–249) and this number, 204, is smaller than any year since 1890—in fact, in 1890 the record was 458, or more than twice the number in 1919.

In 1912 the number was 862, since which date there has been a steady decline in this class.

### PHILOLOGY LOSES

This class decreased sixty-nine (250–319), a result not wholly unexpected, since its strength during the war-years was built up by war-needs for language books, which has now subsided. In Great Britain the opposite was the rule, as the class gained forty in 1919 (182–142).

### BIOGRAPHY, GENEALOGY

This class records a loss of eighty-two (265–347), due largely to warring conditions, which are distinctly unfavorable for the quiet and calm necessary for this sort of writing.

This class, which has been large since 1901, had its climax in 1911, with 695 entries.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The class of household economics suffered a severe loss, viz., sixty-four (98–162), altho more than holding its own through the real war-years.

Its largest year was 1917, when 171 were recorded.

### JUVENILE BOOKS

Juvenile books in the United States showed a loss of seventy-one (433–504), the total being the smallest number in this class since 1904.

This class began to show strength in 1905, rising in 1906 to 613 titles, in spite of the fact of a very serious printers' strike in New York City and vicinity. The largest year ever known was 1910, when this class registered 1,010, of which 935 were new books and 663 were by American authors.

In Great Britain in 1919 the conditions were reversed and this class showed a gain of 180 (564–384).

### PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE

This class declined fifty-three (586–639), and remains at practically 7 per cent. of the whole number.

The growth in the class began in 1901, and has about kept pace with the increase of population.

Its largest year was 790 in 1913.

In Great Britain the increase in 1919 was 105 (434–329).

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture records a loss of seventy-eight (407–485).

This class has been one of the five classes which have grown rapidly during the four years of the Great War. It was made a

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

separate class in 1911, having been previously counted in domestic economy.

In Great Britain a slight decline was shown of thirteen (367–380).

The "Back to the Land" slogan seems to have been effective if the general growth of this class counts for anything.

### GEOGRAPHY

Geography, description, and travel have been declining steadily since 1913, when the number was 558. The number for 1919, 146, represents a loss of thirty-eight from 1918 (146–184), and is the smallest number recorded since 1895, when it was 151.

### EDUCATION

Education also breaks the low record, as 244, a loss of seventy-three (244–317), is the lowest ever put on record. In 1895 the number was 488, and in 1904 (both years including philology, as previous to 1911 philology was counted in education) 628.

The percentage is now: education 3 per cent., philology 3 per cent.; but twenty years ago, in 1899, the proportion was 8 per cent.; Great Britain records an increase in 1919 of seventy-two (259–187).

### PHILOSOPHY

This class shows a slight decrease of thirteen (266–279), and almost maintains the gain begun in 1910, when 265 was recorded. The largest year was 1914, when 408 were entered. Of the 246 in 1919, 240 were new books and 210 were by American authors.

### GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, AND SPORTS

This class, which represents the activities of the race, has never been prominent in the book world, and the year past marks the lowest since 1902, when sixty-one was the record. Last year showed a loss of six (64–70).

The largest years were 1913 and 1914, each 194.

In Great Britain in 1919 the gain was more than 100 per cent. (96–41).

### GENERAL WORKS

This class, which records works of reference as well as miscellaneous books difficult to classify elsewhere, is of comparatively small importance and shows a loss of fifteen (49–64).

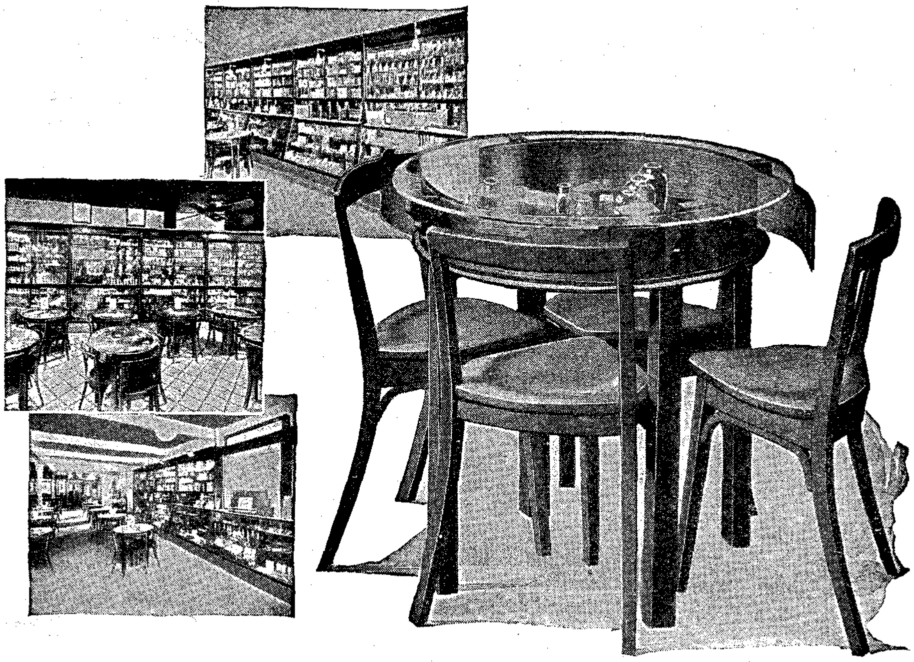
### SUMMARY

The record for the year, filled with after-war problems, rising costs, printers' and bookbinders' "vacations," while showing a loss when compared with previous years, is full of encouragement because of more stable and substantial conditions in the distributing end of the trade.

The total of 8,594 is made up of 7,625 new books and 969 new editions; as to authorship, 7,179 were by American authors, 1,615 were by English or foreign authors. Included in this number are 2,853 pamphlets.

### GREAT BRITAIN

The total of all books in Great Britain was 8,622, a number only twenty-eight in excess of our own, in which were 5,932 new books, 209 translations, 1,186 pamphlets (less than forty-eight pages), and 1,295 new editions.



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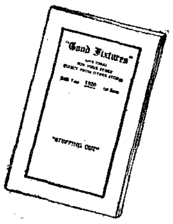

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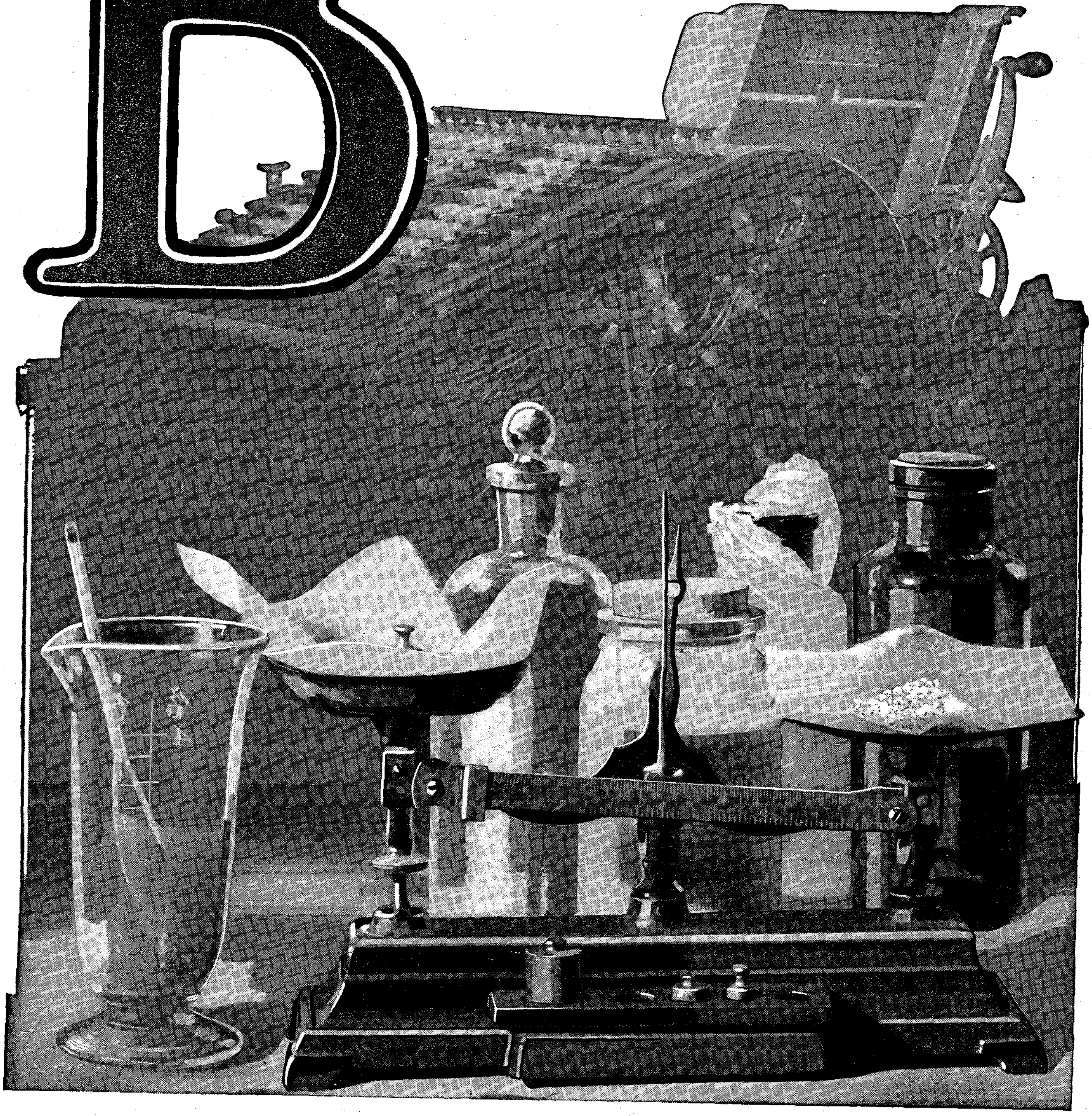
GOOD STORE FIXTURES

BOOKKEEPING



ADDING - BOOKKEEPING - CALCULATING

A-B-C

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$$\frac{3}{4}G + B = 1M + \frac{1}{2}M + \frac{1}{2}M - B.$$

THAT'S a little equation in bookkeeping algebra which has meant bigger net profits to us.

Maybe it wouldn't work in exactly the same figures in *your* business but I'd advise you to find out how it *would work;* for if you are a wholesaling firm like ours—or any other that has a ledger-posting, trial-balancing job, you'll find that equation as we have, a prescription for profits.

Now I've kept you waiting to find out what the mysterious equation means in common United States. Just this:

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Without a Bookkeeping Machine ($-B$).

We know—because we used to do it—or tried to do it—with the three men.

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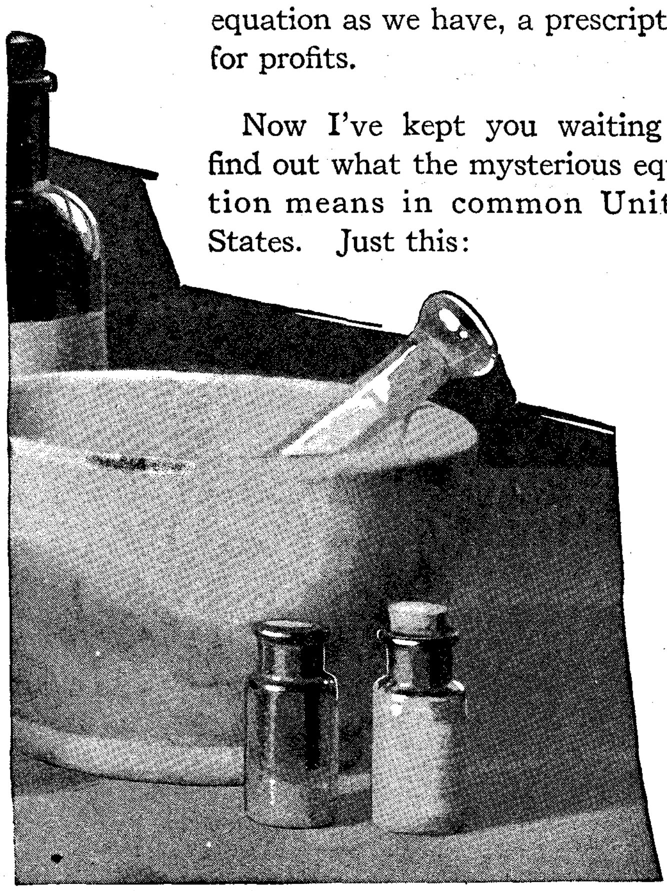
Houston Drug Co., Houston, Tex.



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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

As in America, six classes showed gains of substantial importance altho sixteen classes participated in the increase.

Notable decreases appear in poetry and drama, history, religion, and medicine.

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### A MAN'S AWAKENING

WHEN we meet the girl she is just nineteen, and she is on her way to a mission post in China, to join her father. China is not new to her; it is not the far, mysterious land it is to most of us, for she had been born there and lived there until she was thirteen. But the six years in America had made Betty Doane over. She was no longer merely the daughter of a missionary. She was a young, alert, attractive creature, with an outlook on life very different from that of the other women in the compound. She disturbed and annoyed them, because she drest smartly, because she danced, because she didn't get down to breakfast on the dot, because she *was* different. "She was flatly the sort of person to whom things happened." Mrs. Hasmer, wife of another missionary, who was bringing her home from the States, had many doubts. "She came to the conclusion that Betty had been left just a year or so too long in the States. They weren't serious over there, in the matter of training girls for sober work in life. . . . No longer were they guarded from dangerously free thinking. They read, heard, saw everything—apparently they knew everything. . . . Mrs. Hasmer worried a good deal, out in China, about young people in the States."

There are two men in Mr. Merwin's story ("Hills of Han," by Samuel Merwin —Bobbs Merrill). One is Betty's father, the other is Mr. Brachey, a world traveler, a writer. Betty and he finally meet on the ship running to China. Betty has seen him, has even sketched him, long before she meets him. He is an old man, difficult, shy. But once they have met they move straight into each other's confidence.

"'I don't care much for missionaries,' said Mr. Brachey.

"'You'd like father.'

"'Possibly.'

"'He's a wonderful man. He's six feet five. And strong.'

"'It's a job for little men. Little souls. With little, narrow eyes.'

"'Oh!—No!'

"'Why try to change the Chinese. Their philosophy is finer than ours. And works better. I like them.'

"'So do I. But—' She wished her father could be there to meet the man's talk. There must surely be strong arguments on the missionary side, if one only knew them. . . . . ."

They talk about personal responsibility —responsibility for others. Brachey holds that strength is the only virtue. "Dependence on others is as bad as gratitude. It is a demand, a weakness. . . . If each of us stood selfishly alone, it would be a cleaner, better world. There wouldn't be any of this mess of obligation, one to another. No running up of spiritual debt. And that's the worst kind. . . . The only battles a man wins are the ones he wins alone. If any friend of mine, man or woman, can't win his own battles—or hers —he or she had better go. Anywhere. To hell, if it comes to that."

The young persons in America may justify Mrs. Hasmer's worries, but at least they do not often hear talk like that, and Betty's breath was quite taken away.

He is married, but for years has not lived with his wife, is completely estranged from her. He tells Betty this immediately. Betty does not regard it particularly.

Mrs. Hasmer disapproves of the friendship, but is helpless to prevent it. The two are caught—and Brachey puts it into the following words as they sit in the ship's bow at midnight, with the knowledge that every one else is sleeping.

"'Oh, it's plain enough—we're on a ship, idling, dreaming, floating from a land of color and charm and quaint unreality (Japan) to another land that has always enchanted me. . . . It's that. Romance! The old web! It's catching us. And we're not even resisting. . . . . .'"

So the days and the nights pass. "Very, very late, on the last evening, after a long silence—they had mounted to the boat deck—he caught her roughly in his arms and kissed her.

"She lay limply against him. For a moment, a bitter moment—for now, in an instant, he knew that she had never thought as far as this—he feared she had fainted. Then he felt her tears on his cheek."

They part at once, abruptly. Next morning she goes on her way to her father's mission in T'ainan-fu. He leaves for Shanghai. There is no word between them, and, beyond knowing her destination, no link.

We get to the old Chinese town, with its tiny group of Americans in the compound, a compound that had been burned to ashes in the Boxer rebellion, in whose stone courtyard a young American girl had been burned to death, tied to a stake.

Griggsby Doane had been a great force in the reconstruction after the riots were over. He had brought a wonderful enthusiasm and a shining faith to his work, and all the workers caught some of his flame. But now, Withery, an old friend, a boyhood chum of Griggsby's, coming on his yearly visit from his own field, finds a change. A change he has been conscious of for the past one or two years, but that is now clearer, more definite.

The upshot of Withery's feeling is a determined resolve to get at Doane, if possible, and find what is wrong.

It is difficult, for Doane evades him. Not openly, but he does evade him. Yet in the end the two men come to speech. Witherby tells his friend that there is a change in the tone of the place. Something gone. A strain, an exhaustion—he can not define it, but—

Then the missionary tells him frankly that he has passed through his Gethsemane. That he has struggled with doubts. That the way the Church is run, the way the money is raised, the material side of it all, have troubled him. That now his doubts are over. . . . "Now, I know only too clearly; it is very difficult; in a way, the time of doubt and groping was easier to bear —I know that I am in the wrong work."

It is to this situation that Betty comes.

The mission women disapprove of her at once. Yet the girl is anxious to become one of them, to give herself, to be useful. But it is no good.

Her father sees and understands. He is seeing, understanding, much that he had not faced before. He tells her that she must go back home, and that when he can afford it he will send her back. And he asks her, gently, tenderly, if there is not something else in her mind, some trouble —for he has noted that the girl is unhappy, tho Betty will not admit it even to herself. But she can not forget Brachey. However, she says that there is nothing of trouble in her heart, except that she feels herself not fitted for the life here.

And now matters move swiftly. There is a serious uprising among the natives. Bad news comes from a near-by compound, and Doane sets off there afoot, being a great walker. He finds the place burned and the inmates all murdered, but the attackers have gone. He sleeps that night in an inn, and in the early morning is sent for by a young woman, an American. She was the mistress of the young leader in the compound, a group of engineers who were developing the mines. She is stranded, desperately afraid, extremely beautiful. She throws herself into Doane's arms. . . . . . .

The thing was too strong.

"At least he needn't play the hypocrite. The worst imaginable disaster had come upon him. His real life, it seemed, was over. As for telling the truth at the mission, his mind would shape a course. The easiest thing would be to tell Boatwright, straight."

But he sends a letter to his chief, at Shanghai. In that way the proper steps will be taken. He will be dismissed, his successor appointed.

All this time Brachey is fighting against the madness that urges him at all costs back to Betty. He wins. He keeps away, at least, tho his thoughts, his wishes, he can not command. And then comes news of his wife. She wishes a divorce, wishes to remarry.

"He cabled his attorney, directly after breakfast, to agree to the divorce. Before noon he had engaged a guide and arranged with him to take the morning train southward. . . ." He was on his way to Betty.

"It all came down to the fact that emotion had caught him as surely as it had caught the millions of other men—men he had despised. He couldn't live now without again that magic touch of warmth in his breast. He couldn't go on alone . . . at this moment, as at every other moment since that last night on the boat deck he was as dependent upon her as a helpless child."

Then he wonders whether the fact of his being divorced will not be a fatal obstacle, even supposing that Betty really loves him. He does not know that even.

He meets Betty in the Mission House, under the eyes of little Mr. Boatwright, whose wife is the head of the group of women there. The two say little, but it is because they find speech impossible. Boatwright senses a situation, and tells his wife, who interviews Betty.

The interview is incredible, but not from Mrs. Boatwright's point of view. The calm assumption of authority, the intimate questions, the impudence that is not conscious of being impudence. The questions go on and on.

"'Did you know he was coming here?'

"Betty shook her head.

"'Have you been corresponding with him?'

"Another silence. Then this from Betty without heat:

"'I don't understand why you are asking these questions.'

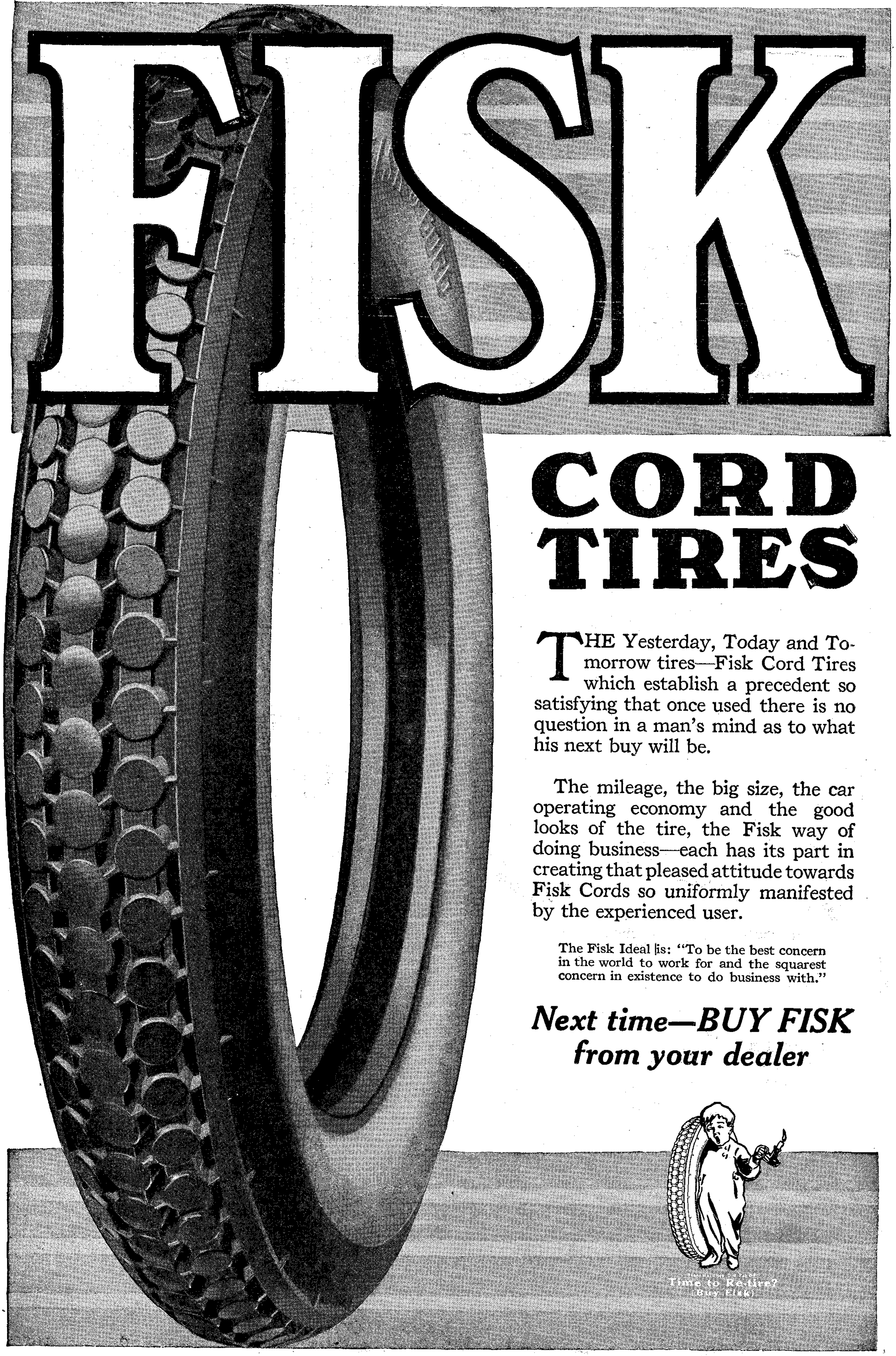
"'Are you unwilling to answer them?'

"'Such personal questions as the last one—yes.'

"'Why?'

"'You have no right to ask it.'

"'Do you know any of his friends?'



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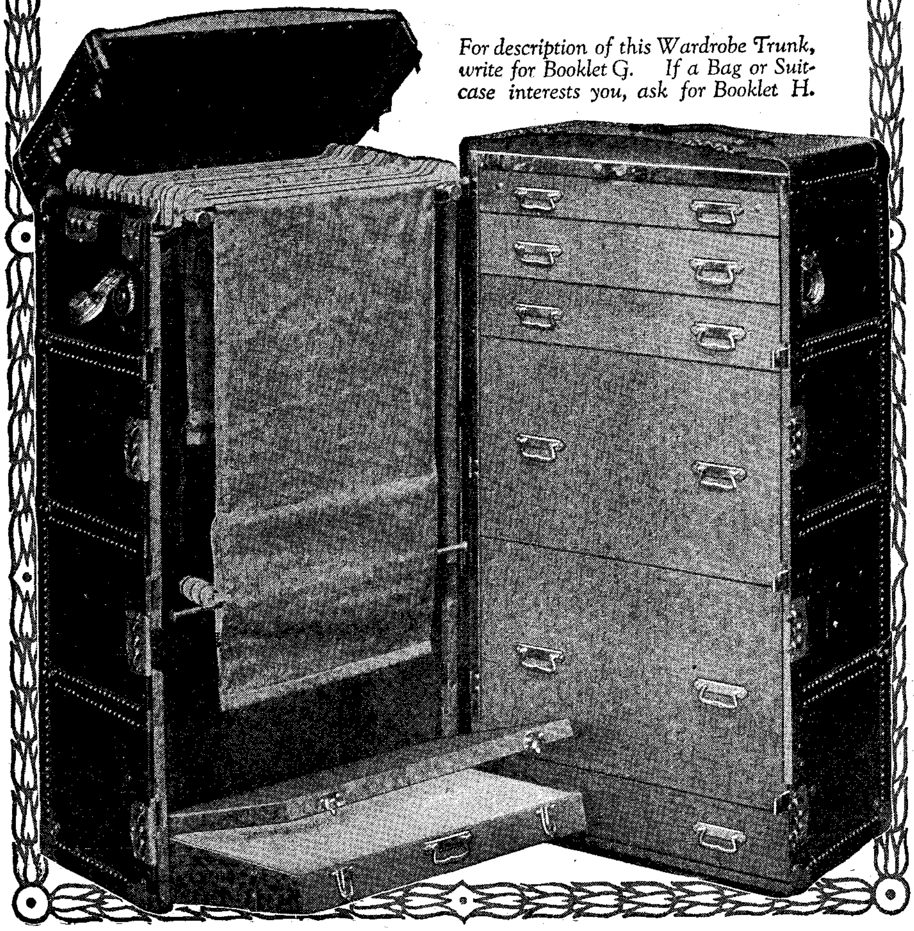

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

"'No.'

"'Do you know, even, whether he is a married man?'

"'Yes,' Betty replied.

"'You mean—?'

"'I know that he *is* married.'"

There are more questions. And then Betty goes. But Mr. Boatwright is coming into the compound with Brachey. The two men mount the steps of the house, to find Mrs. Boatwright blocking the door.

"'My dear,' began her husband, sensing her mood, 'this is Mr. Brachey. He—'

"'Yes,' said she, standing squarely in the doorway. 'I understand. Mr. Brachey, I can not receive you in this house. You, of course, know why. I must ask you to go at once.'

"Brachey stood as she had caught him, on the steps, one foot above the other. His face was expressionless. His eyes fastened on the woman with a gaze that might have meant no more than cold curiosity, growing slowly into contempt. Then, after a moment, as quietly, he turned and descended the steps."

Naturally matters do not end here. Betty sends a note, and meets her lover in the tennis court, where they can be unobserved. He tells her that he is to have a divorce, and wants her to be his wife, but that he can not ask for her till the news that he is free comes. They meet again, several times, are discovered by Mrs. Boatwright, and when Doane returns from his experience it is Mrs. Boatwright's story that he hears. News from another compound necessitates his going at once. He has only time to kiss Betty—but he interviews Brachey.

He forbids Brachey ever to see his daughter again. The scene is an extraordinary one, but there is not room for it here. In the end Brachey promises to leave without seeing Betty again. That is all.

Doane leaves. And next morning, as Brachey prepares to go, news is brought him that Doane has been killed, and that the natives are going to attack.

There is only one thing to do, and Brachey does it. Goes to the Mission, demands that every one shall come down, reads them the letter. Then offers his services to help them away.

It is refused. He is anathema to these people. But Betty goes with him. He will not leave her to probable death, she will not leave him to go forth to what may also be death. Mrs. Boatwright is helpless.

"'You really mean to tell that you will go—alone—with this man? . . . Then never come again to me. . . . You are simply bad.'"

He takes her safe to another place, and puts her in the hands of friends there.

Griggsby Doane was not dead. And his reaction when he gets to the Mission and finds Betty there, and is told who brought her—tho by this time the rest have all come too—is extraordinary. He tries to kill Brachey, and fells him with a blow on the head.

But this act is really an outcome of Doane's great spiritual struggle with himself. The man is on edge, is half mad. He is himself guilty, and for the time can see only guilt about him. He wins upward from this. It is he who goes to Brachey and asks his friendship, and when the

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

*Continued*

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The "Hills of Han" is a remarkable book. Here it is but sketched. It shows the souls of two men, and it is set in the midst of fierce action and true romance.

### A GUIDE TO TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

THO the South-American countries speak a language unfamiliar to the United States, the people themselves are not so very different from us in the nature of their material wants. A misapprehension has been entertained about the peculiar type and character of manufactured goods demanded by Latin America. This has probably been due, we are told by Mr. William C. Wells, the chief statistician of the Pan-American Union, to a belief in the difference in commercial customs between South and North America. The casual traveler, hampered by an unfamiliar language, seems to see substantial differences, but such differences as exist are accountable merely by the differences of language, climate, and industrial development. "Give Latin America what it wants," is called good advice by Mr. Wells, tho the mistake must not be made that his advice points to the fact that Latin-Americans want things "exceptional, peculiar, bizarre, or different from what other folk want, and are not willing to accept the kinds of things that are acceptable in the United States and Europe." This general observation is made in the opening pages of the "Atlas America Latina" (General Drafting Company, Inc.), which is further described as a geographic, economic, and commercial atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and South America, presenting a series of new maps, commercial charts, and descriptive data of the twenty Latin-American Republics, compiled from the most recent surveys and the field notes of scientists and explorers and the best Latin-American authorities. This work, which contains ample descriptive material, is presented in three languages arranged in parallel columns, with Spanish on one side of the English text and Portuguese on the other. The English reader finds, made to his hand, an aid to the rapid assimiliation of these two commercial languages, as well as useful material supplementary to his studies of the elements of the language.

For a person essaying the commercial invasion of our Latin neighbors two considerations must be taken into account. Is there a market for the goods he proposes to export, and, if so, can he compete with his rivals, domestic or European? The Latin-American countries are industrially devoted to mining, agriculture, and grazing. There is but little manufacturing, as the term is understood in Europe and the United States; consequently, we are told by this authority, practically all of the manufactured goods consumed in the twenty Latin-American countries are of American or European origin. Latin America needs the same things that are consumed in the United States, but she also has twenty countries of varying degrees of industrial development and almost every variety of climate and other natural conditions, all of which modify the commercial needs and wants. All market differences, we are told, can be brought under the two heads of difference of climate and difference of industrial development. "All other differences, such as race, habits, culture, language, temperament, or ethics, may be brushed aside as having no worth-while bearing in one case in a thousand." Prospective traders with South America should forsake the reasoning that people speaking a different language, whose habits are different and whose race is different, should certainly demand products unlike those demanded by people here at home. This reasoning, we are assured, might be applied in part to France, Germany, and Italy, but has no force when applied to Latin America. A further mistake among inexperienced importers is the assumption that Latin America buys cheap goods, and consequently low-quality goods. Nothing is further from the truth. On the other hand, Latin America buys high quality and high-priced commodities, tho the reason for this may often be mistaken. It is not that Latin-Americans are more spendthrift than other people, or that they are willing to pay more for finer qualities, or that they are better judges or better economists in that they buy the good and serviceable rather than the cheap and unserviceable. On the other hand, Latin-Americans never get the chance to buy cheap goods at comparatively cheap prices. Imported goods everywhere are high priced no matter what the quality be.

In South-American countries tariffs are specific and not *ad valorem.* Pianos in Argentina pay duty in three classes: grand, baby grand, and upright. Every piano in its class pays the same duty without regard to what its value may be. Consequently an upright piano, for example, worth five thousand dollars pays no more duty than another upright piano worth one hundred dollars, and only pays 30 per cent. of the duty paid for a grand piano worth five hundred dollars, or one-tenth the price of the first upright.

The writer here warns against the mistake of sending poor qualities to Latin America, for even if it is possible to build up a business of low qualities as it frequently is when the commodity is a novelty, it is not good business, because the foundation is unsafe; later the better quality comes into the market at but little advance in price, and then the poor quality has no standing. The writer further points out that the key-note of successful inauguration of business in Latin America is to follow home ideas and methods, measuring every proposal by the same standard that would apply here and refusing to believe that something will work there which will not work here. It may surprize some to hear that advertising goes further in Latin America than it does in the United States. Here again the same medium of advertising that draws at home also draws there in the particular line of goods advertised. If the expedient is taken of sending a salesman to South America the rule may safely be followed that one who can not sell goods in the United States can not sell them in Latin America. Ability to speak Spanish and Portuguese goes without saying as a necessary equipment. Familiarity with customs, habits, etc., has a contributing value, but even these qualifications do not supply the place of ability to sell goods. It will be impossible even to summarize the amount of information useful for an exporter contained in the opening parts of the present volume. It is information which covers a space of over ninety full pages and relates to such subjects as the necessary precautions in packing, the freight-rates, the tariff law allowances, the cost of the container, and the value of the same at destination. An essay of considerable length is devoted to each of the South-American countries, covering geography, topography, climate, also population and language, education and religion, government, immigration, ports and harbors, transportation, products, industries, and minerals, weights and measures, water-power, money and banks, commerce, industrial opportunities, and consular and diplomatic service. Following these are the general and detailed maps exhibiting the commercial growth, the temperature and rainfall, the principal products, the minerals, languages, as well as detailed geographical conformation.

### WEATHERING A SEPTEMBER GALE

SHIPWRECKS of the matrimonial craft form the subject of so many stories that the very word "novel" no longer applies. But when the ship is assailed by two storms at once, either one enough to overturn it, and it weathers them both and comes quietly to anchor in its desired haven, then we have something refreshingly new.

Nothing could be more different in appearance, temperament, and experience of life than were Marian and Cherry. Marian was "a rather tall woman, fair and candid, her eyes serious, her brow rounded, her chin firm and beautiful. She carried herself with dignity but without *hauteur;* her hands were still the slim hands of youth, but all her movements were deliberate and controlled. She looked less than her age, which was thirty-eight. . . . She was extraordinarily reserved, completely, it seemed, mistress of herself. She had neither children nor relatives," nor any tie that was close save her husband. He was a fatuous, stout, still handsome man some ten years older than his wife, given to philandering, attractive to women because of a crass masculinity and a rich, ready laugh. Marian had long since found him out, and she had no illusions concerning him. Nevertheless, she gave him sympathy with her understanding. "Howard respected her. He knew his own inferiority, but he still cherished the belief that she did not know it; and this in itself was a testimony to her wisdom as well as to her self-control. . . . He had been the only man for her fifteen years before; and there had never been another."

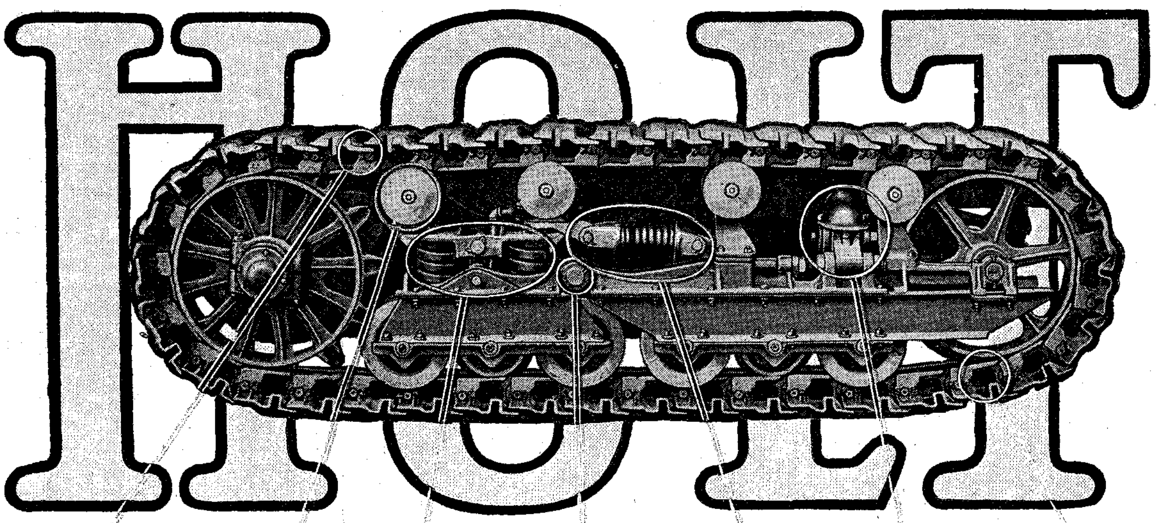
Howard and Marian Forster lived in a big, comfortable house in a lovely garden some two miles out of the little village of Hippeswell, in the middle of Sussex. They spent the winter months in London, going up in September, tho Howard usually spent several days each month at least in town. Just why he doesn't explain. Business does well enough for an excuse.

Cherry is a young thing, fair and slight, with pale gold hair and blue eyes that are veiled and mysterious. She is twenty-two, and her mother, who is an old friend of Marian's, writes:

"Let me know what you think of Cherry. I can't understand her. She's beyond me, and that's the truth . . . she's *hard.* . . . If you can manage Cherry you'll be doing the girl (and her mother) a kindness."

For Cherry, with her younger brother Robert, is to pay the Forsters a visit. Howard has gone to the city, and telegraphs that he will bring the two back.

Before Howard left on this little trip he



**Overlapping Track Shoes**
Render the track both dust and mud proof, insure smooth, quiet action and prevent injury to the finest road surfaces.

**Spring Frame Suspension**
A shock absorber that softens the bumps and jolts of rough going and adds years of life to motor and working parts.

**Radius Rod**
Absorbs endwise shocks, keeps track under uniform tension and provides flexibility through its automatic action.

**Open-Side Track Shoes**
Act as automatic mud ejectors, freeing tracks from mud, sand, stones or grit. Insure long life and easy running.

**Track-Supporting Rollers**
Mounted on frictionless roller bearings, these provide complete track support and prevent sags, slapping and link breakage.

**Roller Frame**
This pivoted construction insures ground contact on uneven soil when crossing logs, railway tracks, etc. Holt tracks always hug the ground.

**Equalizer Bar**
Another exclusive Holt device that distributes the load to each track, prevents skidding and slipping.

# Here is the Track Mechanism of the "Caterpillar" Tractor

## It Is Typical of the Painstaking Care and Engineering Skill That Mark Every Part of the "Caterpillar"

It means *long life, economy,* and *dependable performance.*

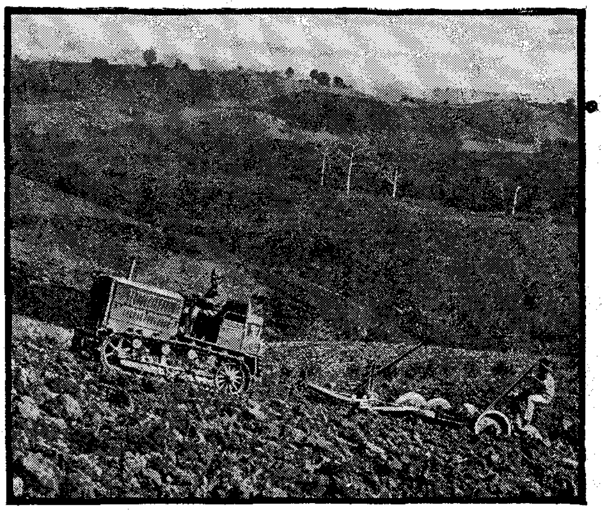
The raw material used in a "Caterpillar" Tractor costs more than most other tractors sell for.

The power of your hand will move the entire tractor back and forth over a level surface!

The great Holt plants use the best tools that can be had, employ skilled mechanics and maintain the most rigid inspection over materials and workmanship.

These facts tell why military engineers made the "Caterpillar" Tractor America's *exclusive* war choice, why progressive farmers and planters select it for cutting costs and increasing crops, and why industrial engineers the world over make it their choice for transportation in the oil fields, in logging, mining and road construction—the most difficult work everywhere.

*You owe your bank account a "Caterpillar" Tractor.*



**THE HOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.**

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CATERPILLAR
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

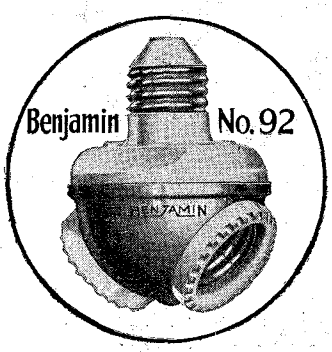
The Spirit of Music dwells in homes where The Cheney plays. All music is portrayed with the delicacy or majestic volume attained in the original interpretation. With rare purity of tone it awakens the thrill of hearing the master musicians in person.

The CHENEY

CHENEY TALKING MACHINE COMPANY · CHICAGO
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

BENJAMIN TWO-WAY PLUG

"My Mama says this makes every electric socket twice as useful."



The Quality Plug

It fits an electric light socket and gives Light and Heat or Light and Power from a single socket at the same time.

No longer need you remove your electric light bulb to use your Toaster, Vacuum Cleaner, Washing Machine, etc.

*"Every Wired Home Needs Three or More"*

AT YOUR DEALER'S

3 for $3.50
OR $1.25 EACH

Made Only by
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Chicago New York San Francisco

*When you buy Electrical Appliances ask your dealer to equip the cord with* **Benjamin No. 903 Swivel Attachment Plug.** *It screws into the socket without twisting the cord.* **Benjamin No. 2452 Shade Holders** *enable you to use any shade with your Two-Way Plugs.*

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

had been rather curious, irritable, preoccupied. Marian thought that she recognized symptoms of another "affair." But she said nothing. Yet she was troubled. "She was a little resentful. It seemed so hard that Howard could not yet stay his fancies, because in the old days she had filled his life with such ardent love that any lighter feeling, coming now, after so many episodes of a peculiar nature, was a betrayal of persistent animal stupidity."

Howard's sudden decision to go up to London left Marian with a dinner-party on her hands. Two old friends, the Sinclairs, and a nephew of theirs whom she had never met, were coming. Marian looked forward with interest to their arrival. She drest in an "old blue silk dress, which, however, was so pretty in its rather fantastic embroidery as to make her look very young and fair."

Tom and Kathy Sinclair are pleasant, middle-aged folk, talkative, amusing. Their nephew Nigel was rather remarkable, however. He had "a dark face and slim, erect figure. His hair was worn rather long, brushed straight back from his brow, but not destitute of a slight curl. He was perhaps twenty-six, and his eyes were very piercing. But his mouth was extremely attractive, his lips parted, showing very white and even teeth. He was quite strikingly handsome, Marian felt. . . . Both Marian and her third visitor felt that they were immediately upon the most excellent footing . . . a glance passed between them—a laughing glance of understanding . . . Marian's spirits were mounting with every passing instant. For the first time for weeks her eyes were radiant. She felt young in spirit, beautifully young and warm and happy. She looked quite dangerously lovely."

It is the day following that Howard returns, bringing young Robert and Cherry with him. Cherry puzzles Marian, and she is not used to being puzzled by people. The girl seems an odd mixture. "With every moment Marian was aware of the girl's personality, her tenacity, her selfishness, her innocence, her sophistication, and troublesome self-consciousness. Really, the child was a puzzle! At one minute she seemed wholly fresh and beautiful, like a modest flower; at another, she was a secret and viciously alert woman with ten times Marian's experience of baseness; at another still she was a self-indulgent baby, callous through thoughtlessness, but not the less attractive on that account, even to Marian. . . . She was in love with herself, and easily wounded by the least doubt of her power. She was wounded now by her inability to dominate Marian."

In the evening after dinner they all wander out into the garden. Howard and Cherry disappear, Marian and Robert chat together, and then Robert slips away to bed. Marian, left alone in the drawing-room, awaited the other two. "It was twenty minutes later before Cherry and Howard came in . . . to Marian, sitting near the window, but in the shadow it seemed that the girl was holding Howard's arm. They walked quickly, hurrying, as tho a sense of the hour's lateness had suddenly come upon them, and drew apart as they neared the house . . . and Marian, looking at Cherry's face, was astonished to find the girl's eyes bright with tears, her lips parted."

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

Early the next afternoon Marian, sauntering through a little wood that bordered the garden, "came unobserved upon Cherry and Howard, who stood together in the shade. They were closely embraced, and Cherry's head, thrown back, revealed the beautiful line of her throat. Her eyes were closed. She was lost in some dream of happiness. . . . That both were in love Marian could not doubt. She was seized with a chill horror. Impulsively she turned away, moving swiftly and silently. . . . 'I must be very cool, very quiet,' she said to herself. 'I must think of the best thing to do. I must be slow. And not too priggish.' . . . . . .

"Breathing quickly, she went back to the lawn near the house, where, in the shade, stood a tea-table . . . Robert came strolling over the lawn from the house. . . . .

"'Jolly good thing—tea.' He sat down but jumped up, as the sound of an approaching car reached the two. The next moment it stopt, and presently Blanche, the maid, appeared, conducting a visitor. Marian's breath was suddenly lost, it seemed, in astonishment, so unexpected was the appearance of this newcomer. She had no power to accept him naturally. It was Nigel Sinclair who was coming across the lawn toward her."

Thus is the stage set and such are the characters in "September," by Frank Swinnerton (George H. Doran).

Nigel has come in tennis flannels, eager for a game. Eager to play with Marian. They play, Howard and Cherry, and after a hard fight, they win. And Cherry resents it, resents it fiercely. She is disillusioned in Howard, sees him old, sees him with the glamour gone.

"'Thank you, Mrs. Forster,' said Nigel, as he took the chair beside her. 'You were splendid. Splendid. It was a fine game.'"

But to Howard's uneasy apologies Cherry makes no reply. "She looked fixedly into the distance," ignored him. And she kept this up; clings to Marian, will not be left alone with Howard.

It is the end of the affair between Howard and Cherry. But the beginning for Nigel and Marian. Howard leaves abruptly, unable to endure the situation, and the visit of the young brother and sister comes to an end, but not before a sincere and strong friendship has sprung up between Marian and Cherry, who have come to understand each other. At least, sympathy is between the two. Marian recognizes the fact that Cherry has yielded to a young girl's love for excitement, for domination, in her feeling for Howard, and that what she needs now is help to get free of the infatuation. Without a word spoken she gives that help, and learns to love Cherry in giving it.

Left alone Nigel comes much to see her. The friendship between the two grows and they are happy in each other's society. "Nigel, the young man, interested only in ideas; Marian, the mature woman, interested only in people. A Providence, overlooking the two, would have smiled ironically and perhaps would have sighed."

In the golden days of late July events moved swiftly. Suddenly Marian found that she and Nigel loved each other.

The discovery is to her a tragedy. She knows that a love like hers and his is doomed to unhappiness; she determines

REDMANOL
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The Perfect Mouthpiece

TO ease a man's mind in vacation-time...a rod...and a pipe with a REDMANOL bit. It has all of amber's beauty, but is stronger. The newer Chemistry has made it without taste or odor. Craftsmen with old-fashioned skill have cut it by hand into a limitless variety of fine shapes and ingenious styles.

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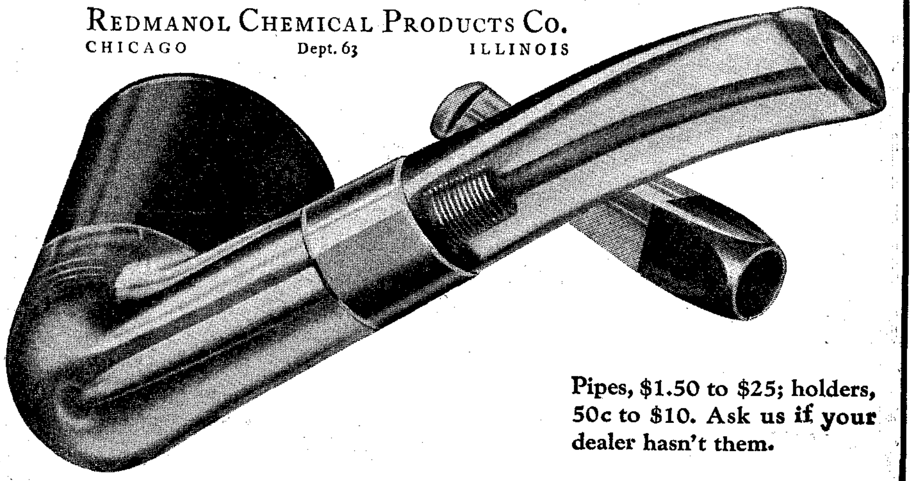

Pipes, $1.50 to $25; holders, 50c to $10. Ask us if your dealer hasn't them.

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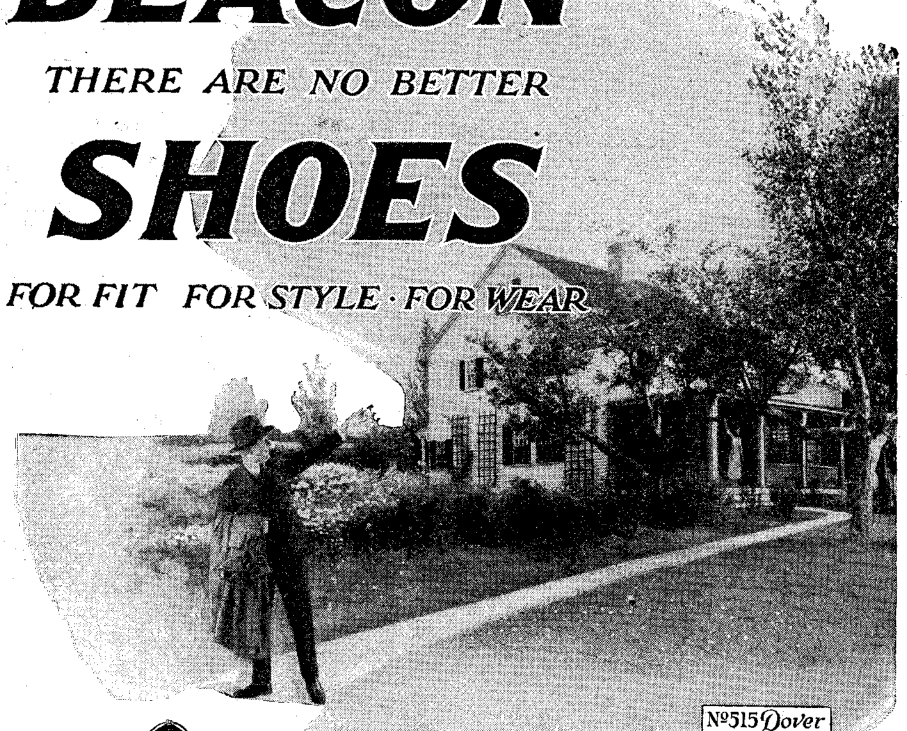

F. M. HOYT SHOE CO.
*Makers*
MANCHESTER
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# Why You Pay More

Threaded Rubber Insulation increases the cost of manufacturing this battery. It is a more expensive material to begin with, and the process by which it is pierced with an enormous number of tiny threads (to make it porous) adds another large item of cost.

But it means that the job is done right and doesn't have to be done over.

Replacing worn-out insulation is an expensive job, to say nothing of inconvenience, and almost invariably happens to a battery with ordinary insulation before its plates are worn out.

# Why it Costs Less

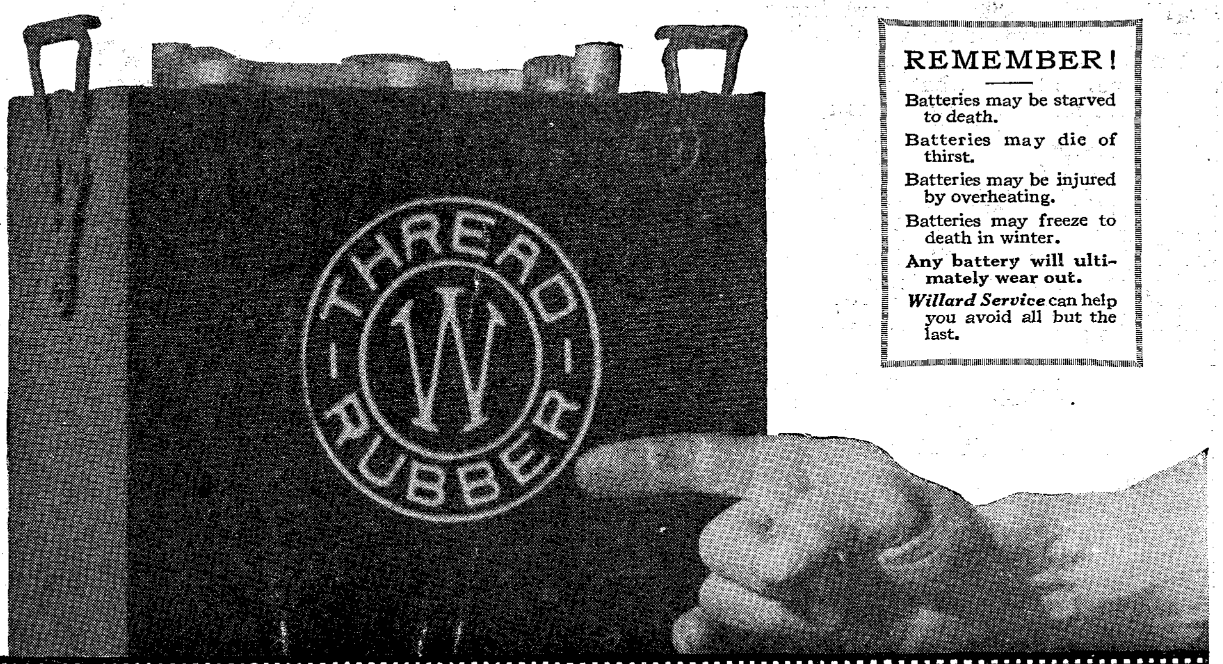
It always costs the owner less when the necessary durability is built into any part of a battery at the start than it does when the job is skimped and he has to pay the price later anyway.

That's true in this case—for when ordinary insulation is replaced it may already have caused injury to other parts of the battery and shortened its life.

A battery has just two "wearing parts" — plates and insulation. Threaded Rubber Insulation, therefore, removes half the occasion for wear and replacement.

I'd rather pay the whole bill to begin with and be sure I had a battery that would stand up to the last day of its life without re-insulation—wouldn't you?

*Willard Service.*



REMEMBER!

Batteries may be starved to death.

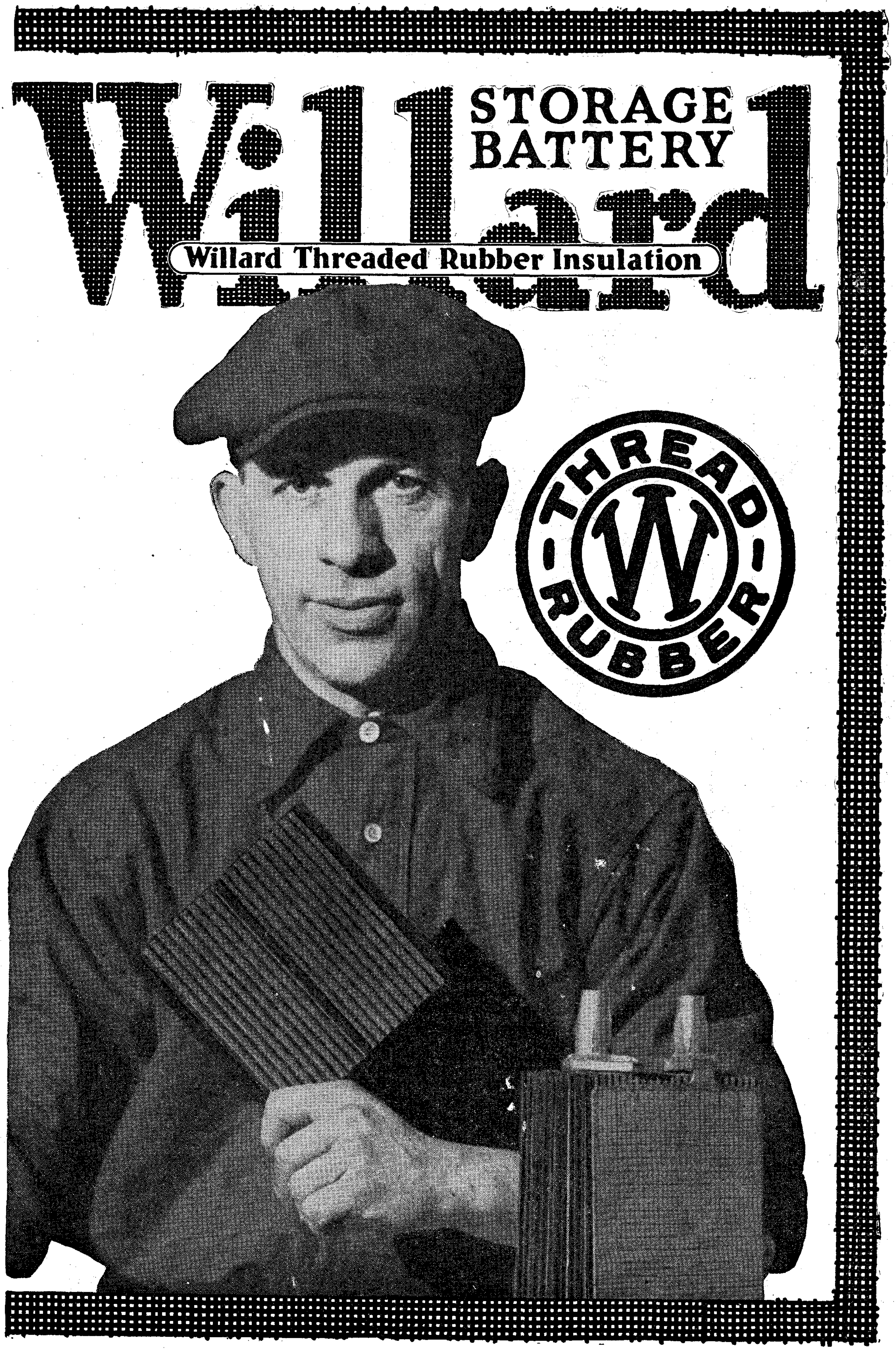
Batteries may die of thirst.

Batteries may be injured by overheating.

Batteries may freeze to death in winter.

**Any battery will ultimately wear out.**

***Willard Service*** can help you avoid all but the last.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STORAGE BATTERY
Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation
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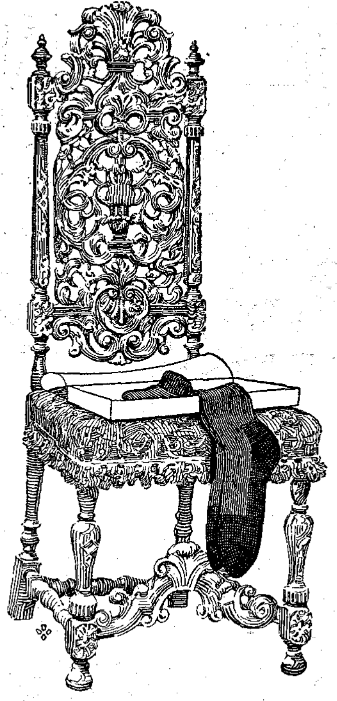

The dealer knows, when you say Shawknit hosiery to him, that *you* know.

If you watch closely you can see yourself classified.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
*Lowell, Mass.*

At your dealer's

1852
AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
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W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

IN 1866 W.L.DOUGLAS OPENED A RETAIL SHOE STORE IN GOLDEN CITY, COLO., IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALFRED STUDLEY, AN OLD MASSACHUSETTS SHOEMAKER

HERE HE LEARNED TO DESIGN, DRAFT AND FIT SHOES, GAINED ALSO VALUABLE RETAIL SHOE STORE EXPERIENCE, WHICH PROVED VERY HELPFUL LATER IN HIS BUSINESS CAREER

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

*"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"*

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES
$4.50
$5.00
$5.50

**W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.**

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

**W.L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.**

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W.L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas
President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

to kill it, at least in him. In spite of the burning agony within her she repels him, laughs at him, makes fun of his youth—drives him, puzzled and angry, away.

And then there are rumors of war, incredible, of course, but Nigel must leave at once for London. The night of his departure he returns to Marian and finds her in her garden. She is tremendously upset by the news, swept off her feet. He takes her into his arms . . . "uncontrollably she raised her arms, was close against him, her eyes closed, her lips offered for his kiss. It was their parting. . . . Neither spoke. . . . Again they kissed . . . then they separated."

Nigel goes to London, and Marian hears nothing more from him. War comes, and a frenzy falls on England. Marian continues to live in her country-house, but Howard goes up to work in some war-bureau. And finally she, too, arrives in London, still having heard nothing from Nigel, still deeply loving him, and still resolved that tho she wishes to see him, to renew the friendship that had meant so much, there must never be love between them.

And now once again Cherry crosses her path. Marian discovers by accident that he and Cherry have been meeting, and suddenly it seems to her that she knows why Nigel has not been to greet her, and why, when they did meet, he was strange, uneasy. . . . . . .

For the time fury seizes upon her, a wild hatred of Cherry. But Marian is Marian. She is noble, not base. She loves Nigel, but the love is impossible. And with a courage and sweetness that are beautiful she brings about the happiness of the two young people, both of whom she loves.

Nigel goes to the front, but the three are at peace with one another. At the last Marian sits with Cherry beside her, the girl's head leaning on her shoulder, staring into the fire . . . she is content to lose happiness for herself, to find it in the happiness of others. Howard has returned to her, she knows herself needed by him. The September gale is over. Summer has gone forever, but winter, coming, has its own duties and its own compensations.

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### ALL ABOUT AUTOMOBILES

DYKE'S "Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia" (St. Louis) is the most comprehensive work published that treats the construction, operation, and repairing of motor vehicles of all kinds, besides trucks, tractors, airplanes, and motorcycles. This work contains more than five hundred charts and hundreds of definitive illustrations, which impart pictorial instruction to all who consult the book.

The principle of construction of the different parts of any automobile in general use is simply and lucidly explained, but altho the construction may vary, the principle remains the same. So as to bring before the reader clearly the details of modern motor science, the early types of automobiles and their parts have been described, and through them one is gradually led up to the modern machine. The principles upon which gasoline engines are built and operated are explained in great detail so as to enable the operator to understand everything that he needs to know in caring for any make of car or any tpye of engine.

Then there are many other subjects of

which the average repair men must know, such, for instance, as fitting pistons and piston-rings. In order to do this work intelligently, the repairer must know how to work in thousandth parts of an inch. This subject is presented in so simple a way that even a layman can do the work by following the instruction.

Tires are treated comprehensively. One learns the difference between the "molded" tire and "wrapt-tread" tire; the difference between the "fabric" tire and the "cord" tire, and the advantage and disadvantage of each. Such subjects as blow-outs, stone bruises, loose treads, etc., are thoroughly treated with explanations of the causes and how to make the repairs.

An exhaustive general index supplies an instantaneous key to the contents of one of the most serviceable books on motor-vehicles that we have seen.

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## GHOSTS AND THE DESERT

"ALTHO I do not claim to be unusually brave, I have a peculiar dislike, I may almost call it a peculiar dread, of a coward. If I may say so, it amounts to this—I fear fear. Nothing irritates and distresses my nerves so much as the sight of an exhibition of terror, nothing makes me so uneasy as the proximity of a fearful being."

This remark is made by one of two men who, strangers, share the same compartment in the express-train from Paris to Rome. Naturally there is a story behind the remark, and as the night is before the two, the story is told. It is one of several in "Snake-Bite," by Robert Hichens (Doran).

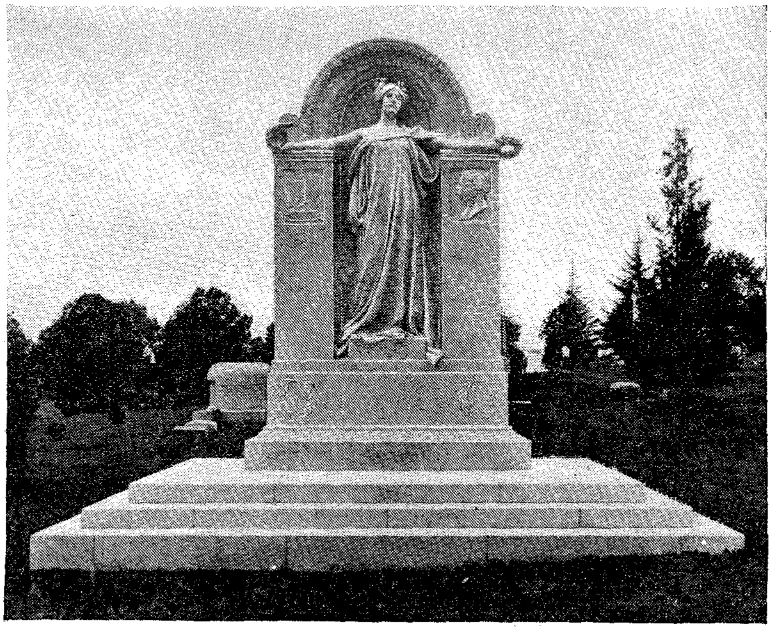
The scene is an apartment in Rome, a pleasant, commonplace flat which the Englishman who tells the experience rented for three months.

"I intended to engage a woman to act as my cook and housekeeper and a man to open the door and valet me. But on the first evening I was alone. The *padrona* came in to make my bed and see to the few things absolutely necessary. She was a large and oily Neapolitan . . . and I thought her bulging black eyes rested upon me with a rather peculiar expression, half-searching, half-defiant."

The woman having left, the Englishman went over the flat, candle in hand. At the end of the little hall was a servant's bedroom, facing on a court and overlooking the windows of the staircase in the house proper, for the apartment formed a kind of L. On the table by the bed was a candle that had never been lighted, and a box of matches. "Why I did it I don't know, but I remember putting a match to it idly, holding it up, glancing round the room, then setting it down again and—I believe—extinguishing it."

Thereupon he went out into the city, dined, dropt in at a theater, and returned to his new flat rather late. The great hall and staircase were dark, he had forgotten to put a candle end in his pocket, and was obliged to light himself up-stairs by using matches.

"I moved on cautiously, feeling my way, until I reached the staircase window which looked out upon the windows of my kitchen and the unoccupied servant's bedroom. In the latter there shone a light. I stood still. I was greatly astonished. Who could be there, in my flat, at this time of night? Had the *padrona* returned to search for



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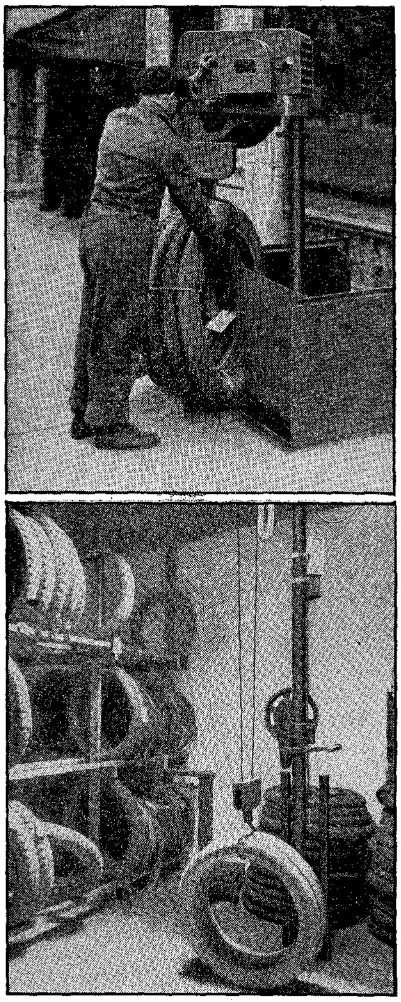

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HERE is a Man-Saving Load-Lifter that can be depended upon to work 3 shifts a day and give 100% satisfaction in the handling of industrial loads up to 500 lbs., such as

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TIRES RUBBISH COTTON
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PAPER BARRELS ETC.

G & G Hoists are made in a variety of telescopic and non-telescopic models—manual and electrical—to meet practically all industrial conditions—interior and exterior. Sturdy and simple in construction. Dependable and safe in operation. Can be installed without building alterations.

It will pay you to investigate this man and money-saving Hoist! When writing, tell us for what purpose you desire to use Hoist, maximum weight of load, distance of lift. A rough sketch will help.

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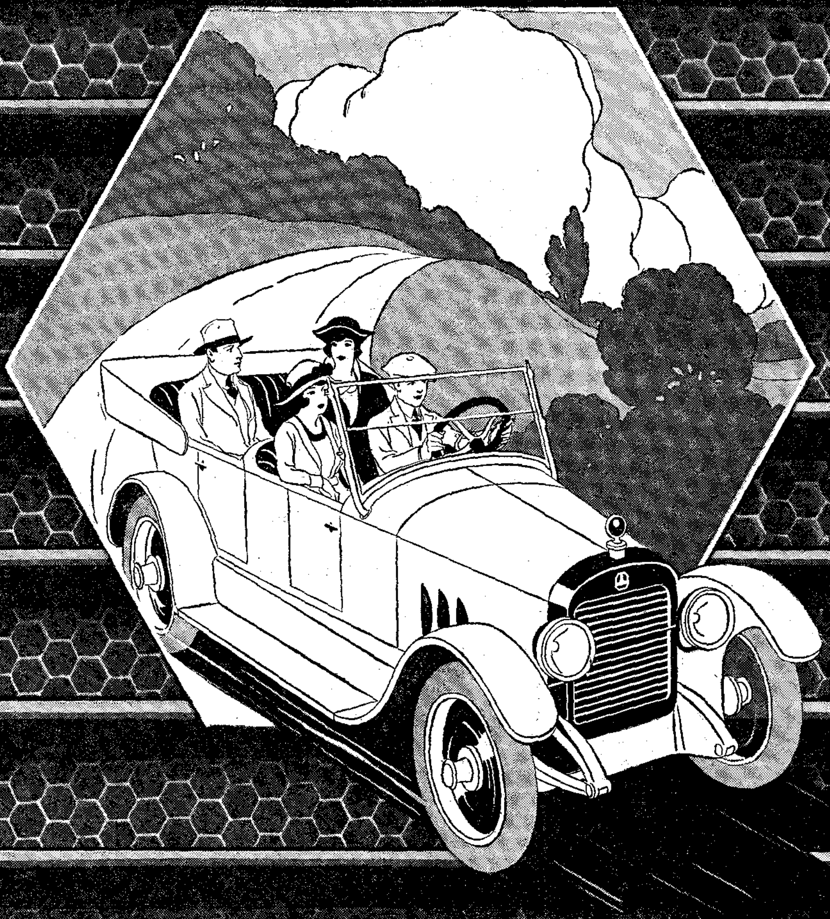
Model E Hoist, Kelly-Springfield's Tire Storage, New York. Operator raises and lowers electrically. When not in use, Hoist telescopes below grade. The G & G Sidewalk Doors (shown in photo) open, close and lock automatically.



THE new Harrison factory has facilities for a daily production of over 2500 radiators. This big plant was made necessary by the immense production of those manufacturers who wishing the most perfect cooling system have standardized upon Harrison Radiators.

The Columbia Motor Car is equipped with Harrison Shutter Controlled Radiators. These shutters operate automatically opening as the motor warms—closing as it cools. They keep the motor constantly at the most efficient operating temperature.

HARRISON RADIATOR CORPORATION
*General Offices and Factory:* Lockport, N. Y.
*General Sales Offices:* Detroit, Michigan

# HARRISON *Shutter-Controlled Hexagon* Radiators

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

something? Or had some malefactor—I drew my revolver, cocked it, crept up the stairs, and very quietly inserted my key in the lock. The door opened, I stept into the hall . . . then, leaving the front door open, I went on tiptoe to the entrance of the passage, at the end of which was the door of the servant's bedroom. It stood open, and I saw the bed and the wall illuminated by the light within. I heard nothing. Then I walked swiftly into the room. It was empty. On the table stood a lighted candle burned down almost to the socket."

The explanation, of course, was that he must have left the candle burning when he went out. "And yet," he says, "I could have sworn—"

The next night he once more goes out. Before going he went down the passage to the servant's room, found the candle had been replaced by a new one, with a box of matches beside it, and that wooden shutters which he had not before noticed were closed over the window.

"When I got home it was about ten minutes to twelve. This time I had provided myself with a candle-end to light me up the stairs. I reached my door without difficulty and went at once to my bedroom. There I began to undress.

"Now I must tell you that I am not at all a nervous or suspicious man. . . . Yet that night, when I was about to get into bed, I felt an odd uneasiness . . . as if I had left something undone. . . . . . .

"After a moment's hesitation I opened the bedroom door and looked out into the hall toward the place where the passage began. A faint light issued from it. Leaving my candle in the bedroom, I went in my stockinged feet to the passage and stared down it. Beside the empty bed the candle was burning, the candle which, to-night, I had left unlighted."

This time our Englishman is really disturbed. Who is his nocturnal visitor, and why does he come and go without apparent purpose? Some one must have a key to the flat. Perhaps the former occupant still owned one, or had lost one somewhere.

"The next day I called on the *padrona*, and carelessly, in the course of the conversation, asked to whom the flat had been let before I took it. The woman looked suddenly glum.

"'To a Russian,' she answered, after a pause.

"'A man?'

"'No, *signore*. The Princess Andrakov.'

"'And she has left Rome?'

"'The princess is dead, *signore*.'"

The same day the Englishman meets a young Russian on the Pincio. They fall into conversation, come to like each other, and in the foreign fashion exchange cards at parting. On seeing the address of the flat, the Russian stared rather oddly.

For it appears that he has known rather well the princess who occupied the place. Her husband had been governor of a province in Russia, and a brutal man. He was hated, but she was execrated. "She was an aristocrat of the hardest, most reactionary type. She egged her husband on to excesses. . . . She openly boasted of it. . . . One day at a railway station he was assassinated by a young girl. . . . The princess disappeared—to Rome. . . . She was an old woman, a skinny, coquettish old woman, years older than her husband. . . . Her nerves, which seemed to be of iron, suddenly snapt. In one day she was changed from a cruel tyrant into a cringing, terror-stricken coward. . . . For she too had been condemned, and she knew it."

For some time this old woman lived in the flat, fearing to go outdoors, hiding always in the little bedroom, which looked out only on the court. Her meals were brought to the door. No one entered, save occasionally the young Russian, whose mother had been a friend of hers, and whom she liked. But toward the end she refused to see him too.

"Finally she died of sheer terror in that back room. A warning had been thrust into her letter-box telling her that her place of retreat was known. . . . She was found dead in that back bedroom, with an expression of abject terror on her face and a guttering candle beside her."

That night the Englishman does not go out. He sits watching the front door, ready for the invader. No one enters. But again the candle in the bedroom is lighted.

"This time I held my breath. I was conscious of a feeling . . . almost of fear, of a strong repugnance against going into the chamber of the lighted candle. It seemed to me that if I did so, I should find within a skinny, coquettish old woman . . . that my entrance would be greeted with a harsh, strangled cry of fear."

But he does go in—the room is silent and empty, with the candle burning steadily.

The Englishman has already engaged a woman who cooks for him, but who goes home at night. That day he got his man, a strong young Sicilian, who was pleased at the position and seemed content with the bedroom. A conversation with the Russian reveals that the latter would not willingly spend the night in the room of the candles. "I would not sleep in the bed where the old princess—ooh," he says.

"I can never recall the next day without a feeling of horror. . . . In the morning when Lucia arrived Giovanni did not come out of his room. . . . I thought he had overslept himself, went to his room, and found the poor fellow dead. . . . There was an expression of terror on his face. . . . the doctor who examined him said that his death was caused by heart failure. . . . I removed to a hotel. Do you wonder?"

But the adventure of the flat was not over.

Several days pass, and the Englishman and young Russian dine together. At the end of the meal the Englishman, who, of course, still owns the flat, proposes that they go there and try to solve the mystery. At first the Russian holds off, but finally consents. They have talked a good deal of the psychology of fear, and the curious attraction it wields. The Russian maintains that murderers are often compelled to go back to the scene of their crime by this attraction.

They find the flat as it was left, and sit down to smoke in the drawing-room. Once more they talk of the princess's death, and suddenly the Russian exclaims.

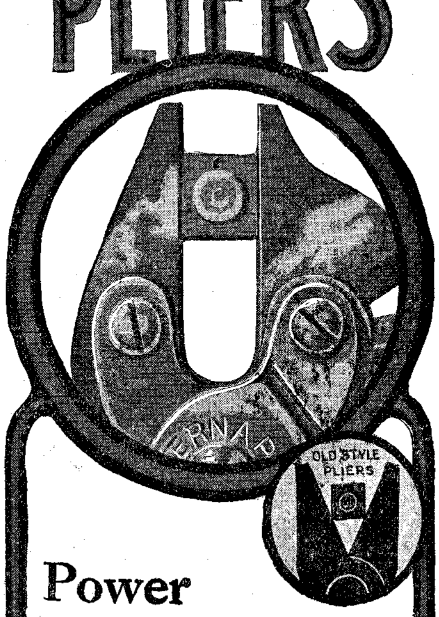
"Do you remember my saying that I believed murderers were often compelled to come back to the scene of their crime? . . . Well, I have done that."

"You!"

"I killed the Princess Andrakov . . . my weapon was a letter . . . it was I who put in the letter-box the paper which told the princess her place of concealment was known, and it was the terror caused by that communication that killed her."

The man was a member of a secret society, and had been told to commit the execution ordained by this society. He did

BERNARD PLIERS



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And this principle gives you gripping power in Bernard Pliers. Those parallel jaws won't slip. They work like clamps, — not like shears. There's fine steel and workmanship at its very best in

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Bernard Pliers are sold by all first-class hardware dealers and tool houses. Look for the name "Bernard" on each pair.
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**RADIATOR NEVERLEAK**

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If Radiator Neverleak doesn't do all we claim for it, if it doesn't quickly and satisfactorily stop any reasonable leak in the cooling system when used according to directions, in fact, if it isn't the finest article of its kind you ever saw or used, your dealer will refund your money or replace the goods, free, at your option.

**BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.**
*The Liquid Veneer People*
398 Ellicott Street Buffalo, N. Y.
*Neverleak Experts for 25 Years*

RADIATOR
NEVERLEAK

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

not wish to use force, but he would have done so if she had not died under the shock.

A sudden impulse prompts the Englishman to ask whether he would dare pass a night at the flat. A wager is made, but the Russian stipulates that he is not to be required to enter the room of the lighted candle. At the end the Englishman tries to dissuade him from the experiment. But the Russian is now decided.

As agreed, the Englishman returns at eight in the morning. There is no answer to his call. The flat seems deserted. He goes through every room, except the bedroom at the end of the passage, for had not the Russian said that there he would not enter. Of course Drovinski had gone away. He had not been able to stand the test.

"Then I stopt. I knew I was playing the coward. I was afraid to go into that room. I remembered Giovanni's death, and—I threw open the door.

"Drovinski lay on the bed, his face turned toward the door, the light, frizzly hair falling across his cheeks. His eyes were open. The flickering flame of a candle, burned down to the socket, wavered across them, the semblance of the inner flame of life. But they were eyes in a dead man's face."

There are five other stories in the book. In some of them Hichens goes out into the African desert, with its strange spells and its power over those who wander in it. Beauty and terror, and the tense passion of human beings go into these stories. It is a book you are not willing to lay down, tho there are parts of it that make you feel like glancing a bit anxiously over your shoulder, and prefer a bright light in the room if you are alone.

---

### ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF ADE SLANG AND PHILOSOPHY

"IF luck breaks for you, any liability may become an asset," opines George Ade. To illustrate his point, he tells a "fable," in his jazzy style, of two sensational failures who achieved a brilliant success because luck "broke" for them. The tale is one of a collection of characteristic Ade stories, appearing under the title "Hand-Made Fables" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and relates how once there was a Wholesaler named Mr. Rutherford Wilton, with a registered Wife whose name was Jessamine. They were of the Gentry and the Parents of two Children—Oliver Cromwell and Eloise Claire.

Eight days after O. C.'s Birth his People held a Conference and decided he must go to Princeton to learn International Law and Modern Languages to fit him for the Diplomatic Service; and when Eloise was six weeks old her Mother made up her Mind to go to Europe to sort over the Nobility to find a suitable Husband for the Prodigy when she should arrive at the Marriageable Age. The two Sprouts were kept under Glass and tutored by Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances.

In due time the Faculty at Princeton were notified that the future Headlight of the Diplomatic Service was *en route*, and they were asked to assign him to a Dormitory reserved for the Plumed Knights who had not been dragged in the Mire of the Public Schools.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

As for fourteen-year-old Eloise Claire, she did not work out according to the Blue Prints. She was a natural born Drooper, lean, limp, and lazy. She needed about two more dippings in thick Starch. She was the Despair of her Mother, who was strong for the Proud Carriage. When Friends of the Family saw Mother and Daughter together, the Contrast was so Fierce they were sorry for Jessamine and felt like giving Eloise a Wallop between the Shoulder Blades and asking her for the Love of Michelangelo to brace up. When Eloise was seventeen her Parents gave a Party supposed to be her Coming-Out, but she did not come. She had to be pushed.

Not long thereafter Mr. Wilton received a letter from Princeton saying O. Cromwell might be expected home on any Train. It was suggested that in view of his Enthusiasm for Activities not in the Curriculum, and also by way of doping out his probable Finish, it would be a Corking Idea to change the Boy's name to Charles the First.

So the Heir-Presumptive was back on the Doorstep with his Handkerchief in his Cuff and his Clothes full of Cigarets. He turned down all Suggestions involving Work in the Daytime, but accepted every Invitation promising Wax on the Floor and something to eat about 1 A.M. In other words, he became a Whirling Dervish. He was a Joke until the Music started, but after that the Big Chief, a bit of Tinsel on the Christmas Tree of Gaiety, a Bubble floating among the Candelabra.

Then a lot of things happened to disarrange the Works. The great Wholesaler found himself drifting to Ruin. Business had taken a Bingo on the head and dropt lifeless. Also the whole World that stays up after 9:30 went Nuts over the New Dances.

Some of the Steps were easy and others had been thought out by Contortionists, but all were Pie for Oliver Cromwell Wilton. After one hard look he could do the most delirious Barbary Coast Spin or complicated mess of South-American Foot-Work better than the Gazabo who wrote it.

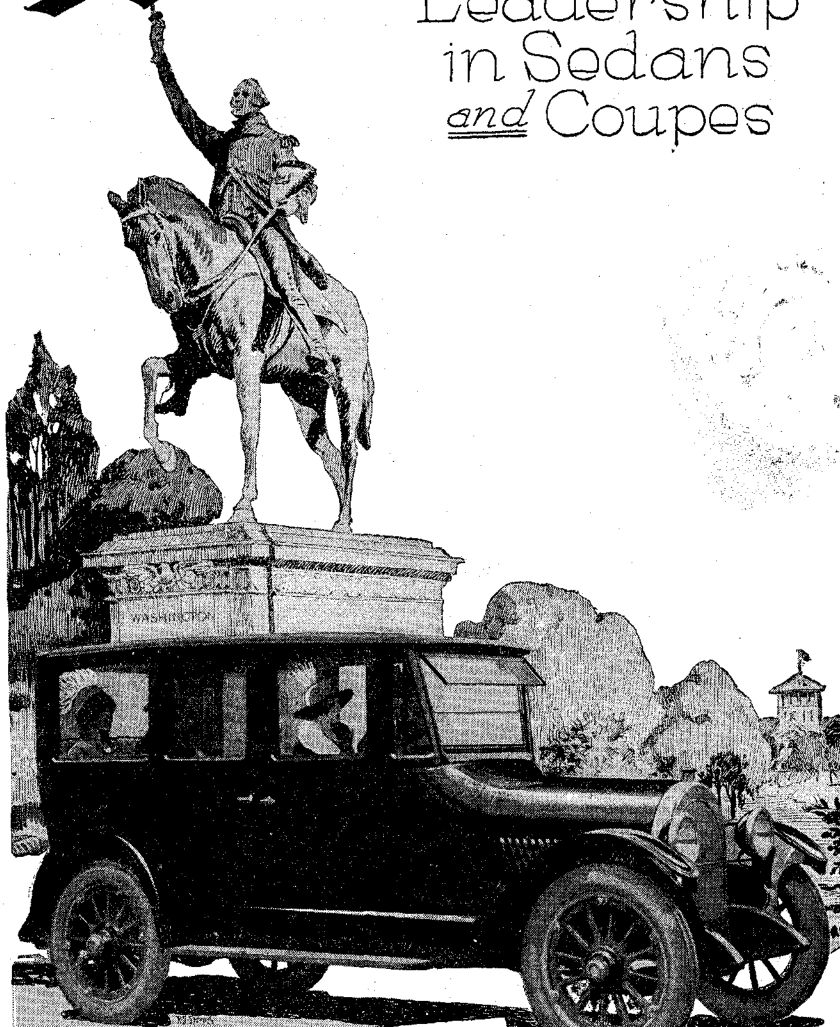
At this Juncture the Female Sex was jarred by another French Revolution. One cruel Dictate from Paris, and the time-honored Hip, instead of being regarded as an ornament, was classed as a Deformity. But, say, the He-Dressmaker in the Rue de la Paix who decreed that My Lady shall be shaped like a splinter and as loose as Spaghetti must have been pulling for Eloise Claire. For twenty years she had been rehearsing to look like the letter S and to drag her feet when she walked. Her Friends who had formerly said, "Poor Thing!" when they saw the poor Angleworm crawl about now gazed at her pop-eyed as she went moping by and remarked "Ain't she wonderful?"

And just when Rutherford Wilton was ready to put the Shutters on the Wholesale House and take the count, the Only Son pocketed his Pride, began to give Tango Lessons at $50 an hour, and handed poor old Dad enough Kale to tide him over. Nor did the Family lose Caste. They acquired new Distinction as the Parents of the Crackerjack who gave the World an improved style of Knee-Action in the Trot.

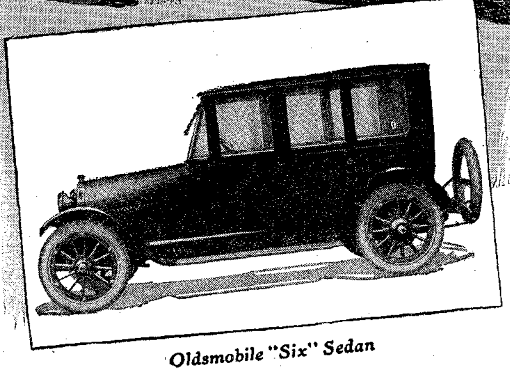
As for Eloise Claire, she put all her Friends in the Nine-Hole and kept them there. She is still undecided between the blond Duck with the Harvard Accent and the future Owner of the Steel Mills.

Oldsmobile

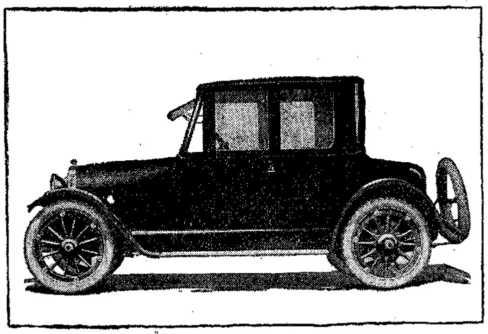
Leadership
in Sedans
and Coupes



Oldsmobile "Eight" Sedan at Entrance to Washington Park, Chicago



Oldsmobile "Six" Sedan



Oldsmobile "Six" Coupe

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Smart, graceful, comfortable cars, with elegant interiors and characteristic Oldsmobile mechanical excellence, they set the pace in style and practical utility.

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STAR CORD
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Zinc oxide is the most accurately controlled toughener known to the rubber chemist. Used with tested pure rubber, it produces a wear resisting tread and sidewall of unequalled tenacity to withstand abrasion cuts and damage on bad roads.

Only the finest materials enter into Star Tires. Not an ounce of reclaimed rubber or substitute is used anywhere in their construction.

Red Star Tubes are expertly built of antimony-cured rubber and usually last as long as your car.

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# MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

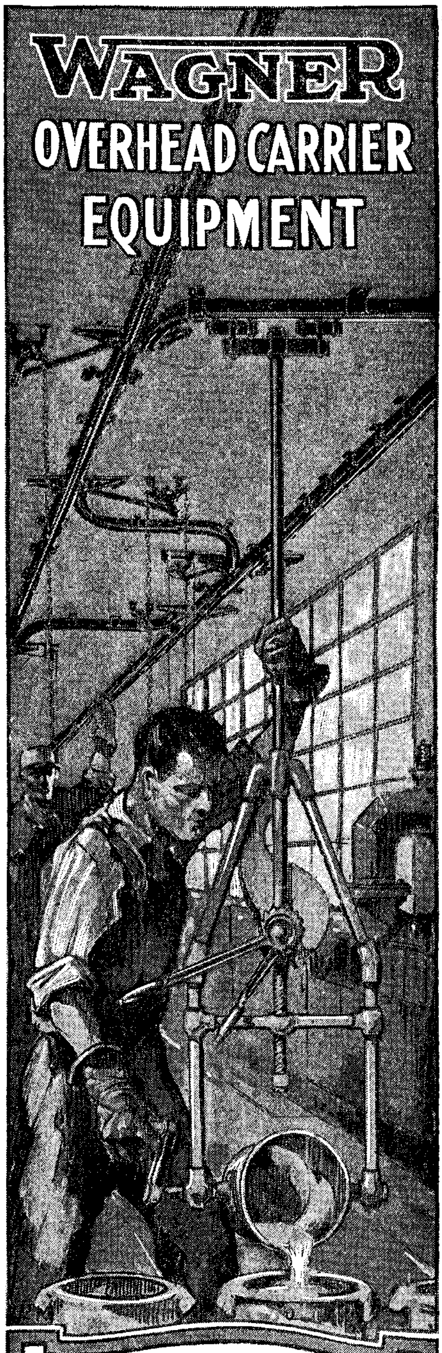
## THE TRUTHFUL TALE OF "GETTBY," WHO SOLD OLD CARS

PLENTY of honest men are selling second-hand cars, of course, but there are also many whose tricks equal those formerly practised by the gipsy dealers in broken-down old nags who used to haunt country fairs. As a typical instance, one four-year-old "Studeland" car, let us say, bought for $250, plus one coat of paint at $50, plus one carbon-cleaning and valve-grinding at $10, plus one-half pint of ether at $2, often equals $650. This may not be extravagant profiteering as modern profiteering goes, but it will do the prospective purchaser no harm to know some of the ins and outs of those who play the used-car game. C. H. Claudy tells in *Motor Life* the story of a second-hand car profiteer, "Gettby" by name, who succeeded in "getting by" in a number of interesting ways. The hero inherited $25,000, and then:

> The first thing Gettby did was to resign from the junior salesman's position he had held for three years with the Burroughs Motor-Car Sales Company.
>
> The next thing he did was to hire a store with considerable rear-yard space, put up a cheap shed, and spend twenty of his twenty-five thousand in buying cars from people who wanted new cars and had to get rid of their old ones first.
>
> A clever buyer, by dangling a lot of spot cash under the noses of people who have the new-car itch, can get second-hand cars pretty cheaply . . . and Gettby was a clever buyer.
>
> When he had finished his buying campaign he had thirty-four cars, ranging from somewhat high-priced to low-priced. Gettby knew that the more expensive a car is to buy in the first place, the longer it retains a large second-hand value. But he also knew that the largest demand was to come from the buyers of modest-priced cars. Gettby figured that this particular spring of the year of the world A.D. 1920 was going to be a spring of much shortage of modern motor-cars, but that the greatest shortage was going to come in the lower-priced cars. He figured that a whole lot of people who would want cars couldn't get them, and that, therefore, they would turn to the second-hand market. And Gettby proposed to turn that twenty-five thousand into fifty thousand or know the reason why.
>
> Gettby took a mechanic and a painter and a top man and went over his cars. Those that needed painting were divided into three different classes, those which simply had to be painted, those which might be made to look as if they were newly painted by a coat of varnish, and those which might be scrubbed, oiled, polished, and retouched into a state of appearing to be in good paint condition.
>
> The repairman was sent out with every car and his diagnosis of what it needed given very careful consideration. There were some the engines of which sounded as if they were taking lessons in becoming tanks. These machines were divided into two classes, those which simply had to be taken down and be given new rings, maybe new pistons, bearings tightened, etc., and those which might be given a spurious appearance of quietness and power by a fresh burning out of carbon and the administration of a large dose of very smoothing flake graphite mixed with very heavy engine-oil, regardless of whether the motor was a high-speed engine or not. Be it noted for the benefit of the uninitiated that the high-speed engine running at a hot temperature can take care of a much heavier oil than the large-cylindered low-temperature engine, which needs a light-bodied oil.
>
> Unless the transmission talked so the driver couldn't think, unless the differential sang a song which could be heard above traffic, they were not even looked at; again graphite, in large quantities, coupled with soft grease, was used. Graphite and grease are much cheaper than repairmen's time.
>
> There were some cars which had no pep and punch at all, even with fresh carbon burning and perhaps a valve grinding. It does sometimes happen that a car will have scored cylinders and yet possess reasonably tight pistons and piston-rings. Such a condition is caused by running the car dry of oil once or twice. The result is lack of power and pep, but not a production of a noisy engine, as will result from natural wear.
>
> However, Gettby had a remedy for such a condition, which was far less expensive than new cylinders or reboring the old cylinders and fitting new oversize pistons. His remedy he kept in pint cans, and he bought it from Parke, Davis & Co., a firm, as all doctors know, which makes medicines of all kinds . . . and ether.
>
> It was ether which Gettby had in the cans, and when about to demonstrate one of those cars afflicted with peritonitis of the cylinders, he would dump in five gallons of gas and a half pint or so of ether and the car would proceed like a scared cat going over a back fence with nine dogs in chase. It had some pep to it. The confiding purchaser, of course, having no knowledge of the little yellow-labeled can, would be delighted with the performance of the car and purchase the same if he liked its looks, at what seemed to him a perfectly wonderful price.

Gettby knew that nine out of ten second-hand cars are bought by people who know a lot about how a car looks and nothing whatever about what a car is. Therefore—

> He was unsparing of new paint, the scrubbing-brush on upholstery, and the cleaning-fluid on the underside of the top. In a couple of coupés he invested in seat-covers. Now, seat-covers, if made of the most inexpensive of cloth, and by contract, are not very expensive. And they do doll a car all up for a few minutes, anyway. Gettby would expatiate about the seat-covers and how new and pretty they were and explain that the upholstery was in good condition but slightly soiled, so the owner who had left the car with him to sell had put on the new seat-covers, expecting to keep the car and then he had made a killing on the stock market or something



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**WAGNER OVERHEAD CARRIER EQUIPMENT**

has been adopted by the large scientifically organized manufacturing institutions in every line—avoiding congestion, accidents and breakage; saving time and protecting both men and materials.

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Manufacturers of Overhead Carrier Systems, Door Hangers and Tracks and Elevator Door Equipment
59

**Spicer**

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

HELD to precise limits throughout every step of their manufacture, SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS are assembled from units of absolute interchangeability. This ensures accurate fitting, long life, and, in case of accident, ready repair.

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*Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.*

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**SPICER MFG. CORPORATION**
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*The Assembly; Number Twenty-four of a series of SPICER advertisements*

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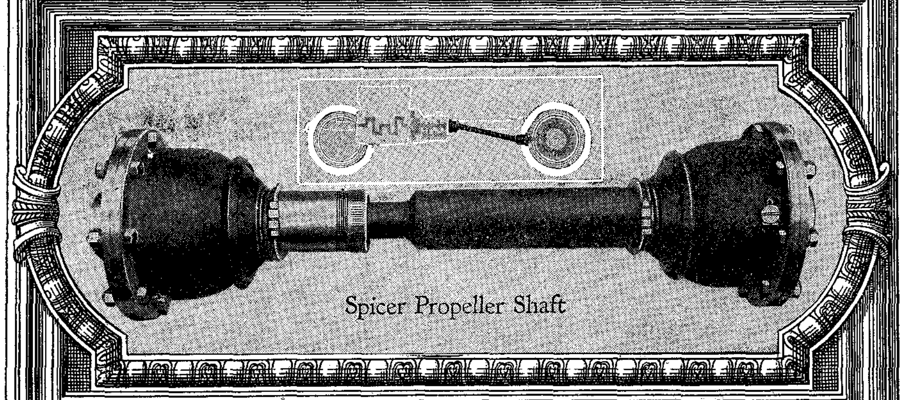


Spicer Propeller Shaft

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

and bought himself a big car, and so the buyer would get the benefit of the seat-covers for nothing.

Gettby knew that the new buyer of a car often is intrigued by the oft-quoted expression "many extras." You can pick up the paper any time and find half a dozen cars advertised in two lines with ten lines devoted to the large horn, spotlight, parking light, motor-tire pump, mirror, fire-extinguisher, bumper, extra-tire carrier, etc.

So Gettby visited a wrecker of busted cars and possest himself of a miscellaneous collection of "extras," which he distributed impartially among his new second-hand cars. They cost him a dollar or so apiece, and so promptly added twice their original price to the selling price of the car he was offering for sale.

Gettby also knew that now and then a real canny motorist came in to buy a second-hand car. He knew one of the first things any near-expert would ask would be regarding the brakes and their condition. So he invested in some powdered resin and sprinkled it under the brake-bands, and almost any old brake will perform under such circumstances.

Gettby also was aware that the near-expert judges a second-hand car very largely by what it has done. If the speedometer says 53,000 miles the prospect is alarmed. If it says 13,000 miles he is pleased and gratified. Now there is not very much work needed to remove a speedometer, open it, and rearrange the figures. Of course, Gettby had to be careful not to overdo this. Thus a car five years old with 10,000 miles registered was not convincing. But a car three years old with 13,700 might be, even tho the real distance run was well into 30,000. Have a car newly painted, furbish up the upholstery, dope the engine with graphite, and the gas with ether, set back the speedometer, put resin on the brakes, and it looks and acts like a million dollars—for a couple of days.

Now just in case some reader of these columns is getting cold under the collar about the second-hand car he has bought or wants to buy, let it be stated here and now that Gettby is not representative of the second-hand dealer. And there is one way you shall know whether your dealer is a Gettby or not.

If the second-hand dealer to whom you are to go has just set up in business, he may, or may not, be one who expects to "get by." But if he has been in business for several years and can and will give you the names of a few people to whom he has sold second-hand cars, you need hardly to hunt up the names and ask them. The honest second-hand dealer expects to be in business right along. He can not exist if he doesn't sell good cars for the money. If an honest second-hand dealer says a car has been overhauled, it has been overhauled. And a man who has been in business for some time and proposes to stay so, gives a guaranty which is worth something—if he says he will stand behind the condition of the car, it's probably worth what he asks for it.

It is a familiar fake of the not-quite-honest second-hand dealer to offer "any demonstration you wish." But you will find if you ask too stiff a one that he "hasn't time," or, "Oh, they are digging up at the top of Tilden Hill, let's try nearer—I'll show you."

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

A good driver can do a lot of things with a poor car that a driver not skilled in the art of car-babying can not do. If he knows his car he can, for instance, drive with a rich mixture and a low spark and quiet a lot of engine knocks. But such a driver always will have the muffler cut-out open going up a hill, where he must add air to the mixture or put his spark up or—fail to climb. He will tell you that the cut-out open "helps the motor—don't you love to hear them purr that way? Listen how she's hitting—I tell you this is some engine." But as a matter of fact he keeps the cut-out open to drown the knock.

A good driver will baby a car with the clutch, and do it so the passenger won't know anything about it. He will show a pick-up the unskilled can't get from the engine and drive up hills the ordinary driver must take in second merely because he has practised doing it, and knows just how to do it. Gettby—all the Gettbys in the business—know all the tricks of the trade. They are in business to buy second-hand cars at a low price, make them look as if they were worth twice as much, perform as if they were worth three times as much—and sell them for as large a price as they can get.

---

## LIVELY CRIPPLES WHO ARE EXPERT DIVERS

"POLISHING the machinery above the neck" was what Michael J. Dowling set out to do when, as a fourteen-year-old boy, he was robbed of both legs, one arm, and the fingers of the remaining hand by being out all night in a Minnesota blizzard with the temperature at fifty below zero. Apparently the "machinery" was of the sort that would "take a polish," for Dowling is to-day the one-time Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, the president of a bank in his home town, and his friends are talking of him now as a possibility for Governor of the State. He went through college, taught school, edited a paper, and is one of the most conspicuous of a number of "crippled" men who are expert motor-drivers, mentioned by Elon Jessup in an article in *Motor Life* (New York). Not only does Mr. Dowling get about in his home locality by means of his motor-car, but he thinks nothing of taking long tours, involving strenuosities at which many motorists having all their natural limbs would balk. Mr. Jessup quotes from the undaunted Minnesotan's own story of his auto trips as follows:

My family for years have toured the country in our own car and I have been the driver. I have driven to Yellowstone Park, over the famous Yellowstone Trail and back along the Great Northern Railroad. We were gone seven weeks on that trip and when we got back I weighed more than I did when we started—but had considerable less money.

Two years ago this last summer we drove to Duluth in our car. I believe in taking the girls and my wife every place I go if I can do it conveniently, especially when

For Automobiles Trucks and Motorcycles

QUAKER STATE MEDIUM
The Certified Oil

Reduces the Burden of Engine Upkeep

QUAKER State Medium, the oil of certified quality, can protect your motor from damaging wear in all emergencies, and thus reduce the trouble and expense of engine upkeep.

It is not enough to have correct lubrication only when conditions are normal, since breakdowns and costly repairs result mostly from abnormal circumstances—hard driving, heavy roads, overheating, faulty adjustments, etc. But as Quaker State Medium is formulated to meet the most difficult lubricating requirements, it enables the motor to last its full life and to maintain its full power in all contingencies.

Extensive road tests have shown the advantages and economy of using only the best oil in a fine car. (For six years, the Franklin Automobile Company has been giving Quaker State Medium foremost endorsement.) But it does not follow that cheap oils should be used in inexpensive engines. Quite the opposite. Poor lubrication ruins an inexpensive motor more quickly than a costly one; but correct lubrication gives equal protection to all qualities and types of engine. With Quaker State Medium, motors of all prices can be operated at their highest efficiency with equal ease and profit. And the better they perform, the less they cost to run.

Quaker State Medium is refined on an ideal scientific formula which makes it the safe and economical oil for engines of all types and prices. It is the only oil every " run " of which is tested by an independent chemist who *certifies* to its uniformly high qualities.

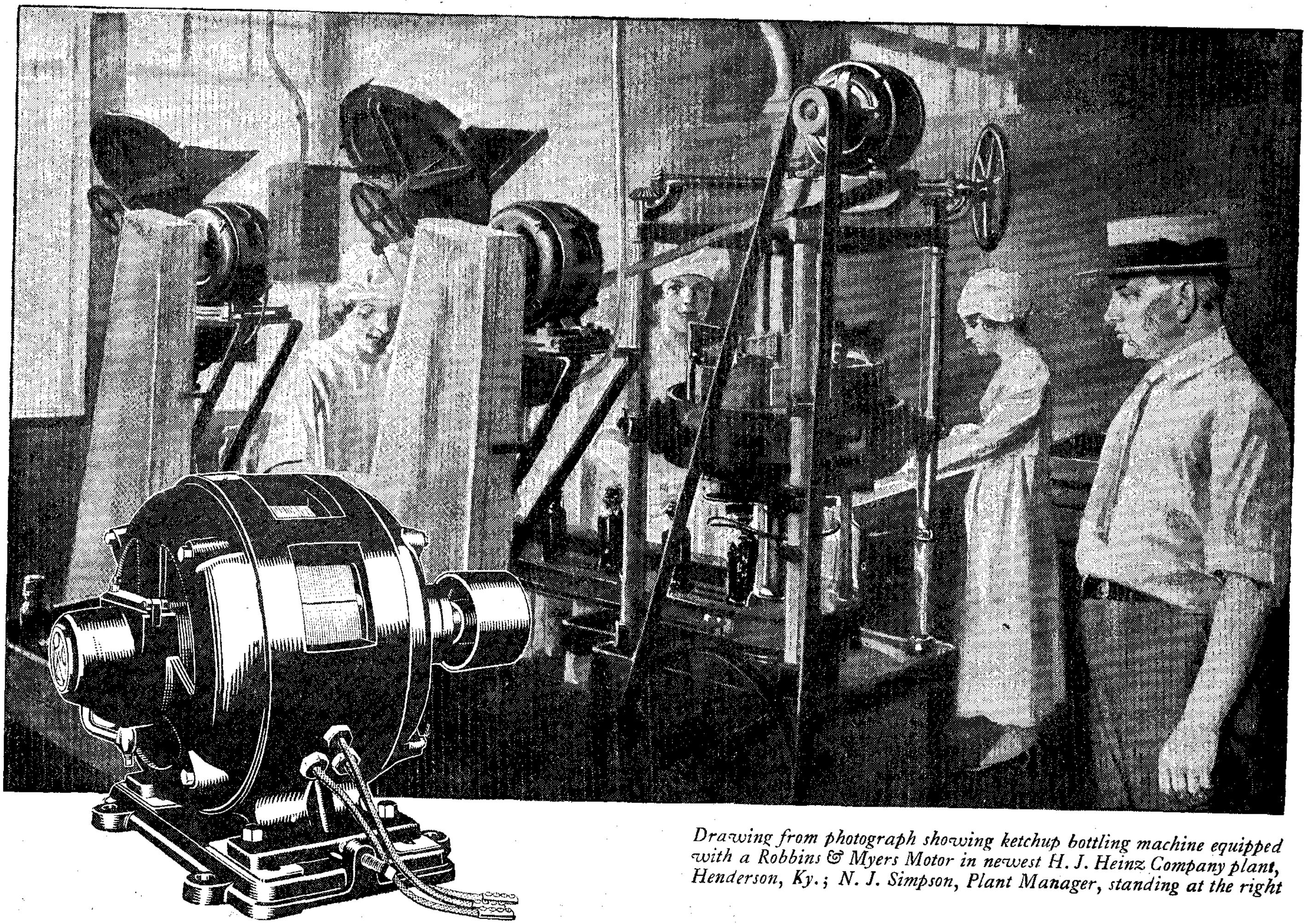
Send for 20-page booklet on " The Importance of Correct Lubrication."

*Saves the Motor, Checks Repairs*

PHINNY BROTHERS COMPANY
Oil City, Pa.

Certified Quaker State Qualities

1. The most correct viscosity maintained the most evenly throughout the wide range of working temperatures
2. Greatest resistance to evaporation and burning: "flashes" at 445° F. "Fires" at 500° F.
3. Free flowing in cool weather: cold test at 25° F.
4. Least carbon deposited in the cylinders: has coke content of 30-100 of 1% (Conradson test), and almost no carbon residue.
5. Slowest breaking down or "sedimentation": absolute purity from acids and adulterations.



*Drawing from photograph showing ketchup bottling machine equipped with a Robbins & Myers Motor in newest H. J. Heinz Company plant, Henderson, Ky.; N. J. Simpson, Plant Manager, standing at the right*

# *Heinz "57 Varieties" and R & M Motors*

It is a significant fact that, in so many places where absolute infallibility of power is an essential, Robbins & Myers Motors are found delivering an even, steady, dependable flow of power.

An example of this kind is found in the newest plant of the H. J. Heinz Company, famous as originators of the "57 Varieties," at Henderson, Kentucky.

Here, where such perishable products as tomatoes must be handled with dispatch, every possible process is motorized, from unloading conveyors through to final bottling of the product, with Robbins & Myers Motors exclusively.

As N. J. Simpson, manager of the plant, says: "During the rush season, when we handle up to 8,000 bushels of produce a day, the failure of one of the power motors would seriously cripple the plant and cause severe losses in perishable goods. Robbins & Myers Motors, known for their dependability, were installed to insure us against this possibility."

And so it is that, wherever constant, reliable, economical power is required, whether in plants using motor-driven machines or on motor-equipped appliances for store, office and home, Robbins & Myers Motors are setting high standards of performance.

Look for the R&M name plate when you buy a motor or a motor-equipped appliance. It is all you need know about a motor.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio
*For Twenty-three Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors*
Branches in All Principal Cities

# Robbins & Myers Motors

Speeding Production
Insuring Comfort
Simplifying Housework

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

going for pleasure. We drove to Duluth and shipped the car to Buffalo via the lakes and then drove from Buffalo through New York State to western Massachusetts to my old home. I was born in the Berkshire Hills of poor but Irish parents.

I drove this car through the Berkshire Hills down to Boston, then to Plymouth, and from Plymouth we went back to Boston, followed the ride of Paul Revere, and visited the beaches along the coast to Portland, thence from Portland to Poland Springs. After filling up with that splendid water we went to Bartlett, N. H., on the Ideal tour route and through the Green Mountains and White Mountains, back by a different road to Buffalo.

After visiting Niagara Falls we reshipped from Buffalo to Duluth and took in the iron mines and the new Steel City, reaching home after weeks of enjoyment, with the girls learning more than they had learned in the year they had spent in school and coming back filled with energy.

Mr. Jessup's article emphasizes the value of the automobile to men who have lost one or more of their limbs. Incidentally, however, he furnishes a series of stories of wonderful grit and the ability of a human being to overcome seemingly insurmountable physical disability when the mind is intact and "made up." The story of Michael J. Dowling is paralleled by that of Quentin D. Corley:

Fifteen years ago the spirit of adventure started Corley from his home in Texas toward New York. All went well until he reached Utica, New York, and there he met with a dreadful accident. He fell under a train while attempting to board it. The physicians placed his chances of recovery at about one in ten thousand. His entire right arm, shoulder blade, and collarbone were taken off and also his left arm between elbow and wrist.

Corley did recover, however, and that in a marvelously short time. On leaving the hospital he told the doctors that he would invent an apparatus that would make him as serviceable to the community as anybody else. With little or no money he went back to Dallas, where he managed to get a job of some sort at a dollar and a half a day. Then he began to study law and at the same time worked out an apparatus that would take the place of his missing arms.

Quentin Corley got ahead in the world. When only twenty-eight years old he was elected county judge of Dallas County, the youngest judge the county ever had. Judge Corley is now serving his second term.

Handless, but aided by devices of his own invention, he writes a very legible hand, dresses himself, spades the garden, bowls; in fact, does about everything that a man with two hands can do. And you may be interested to know that one of his favorite activities is that of owning and driving his own motor-car.

The device which Judge Corley uses in lieu of a hand is an attachment upon the left arm. A leather cuff fits on the arm below the elbow and another above the elbow. They are hinged together at the elbow and the lower one has a flat steel end, into which is secured the hook which he uses. This hook is shaped something like an anchor or double hook.

Judge Corley has been all over Texas with his car. He has driven more than fifteen thousand miles altogether and in all this distance has had but one accident, this a very slight one. He cranks his car either with his foot or his arm with no trouble at all. He turns on the light tank by means of a square hole in the hand device.

One time a doubting Thomas who had heard about Judge Corley traveled to Dallas to find out if all he had heard was true. This is the way he describes the meeting at the hotel:

"Soon the hallboy announced that the judge was waiting below. I went down and he was sitting in his automobile with the door open. As he saw me he alighted, went in front of the car, and cranked it with his foot. The engine buzzed and the judge and I climbed in.

"In and out of the vehicles of Commerce Street he drove the car. Across the Oak Cliff Viaduct and along the residence streets we sped until we arrived at the Corley residence. The judge stopt his car, got out, opened the door of the car for me, opened the gate, opened the door of the residence, and, bowing, invited me in."

In the mountains of Tennessee, where the rough, uneven country necessitates the frequent changing of gears and steady nerves on the part of the driver, lives A. R. Carp, county clerk of Polk County, who drives a car with such skill and ease that nobody would believe he has only one leg and one arm. Other examples follow:

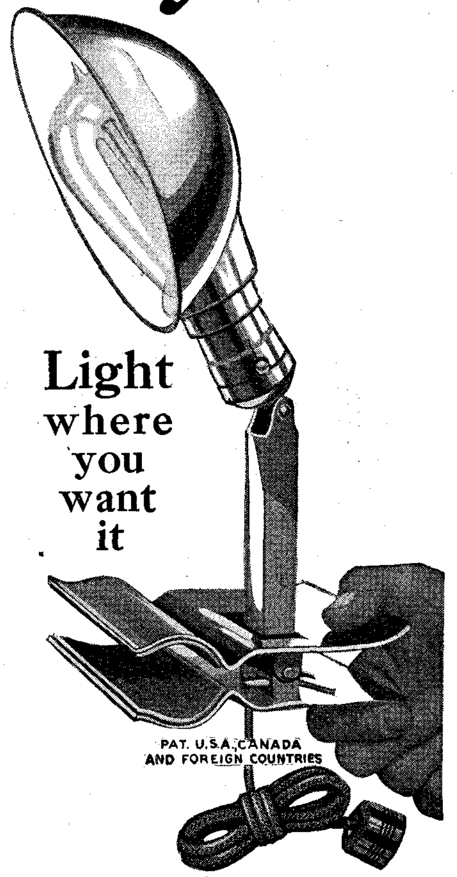
Jump out to San Francisco, the city of hills, and we find W. H. Thomas, a motorist who lost his left arm some years ago. The fact remains, however, that he finds no difficulty in piloting his car wherever he wants to go. It is recorded that Thomas, just by way of showing his independence, rolls a cigaret with his one hand while driving through the heaviest traffic in the city. That is, when the traffic cop's back is turned he does. Recently Thomas took it into his head that he would like to drive his car up a flight of steps—just why I can not say. At any rate, he accomplished the stunt without anything unforeseen happening.

Elmer G. Sweeney of Malden, Mass., is another man to whom physical handicaps mean nothing. Eleven years ago Sweeney was caught in a railroad accident. Both his legs were cut off half-way between the knees and hips. He owns a motor-car, which he operates with perfect ease. On his car-brake, clutch, and reverse pedals are bolted steel-plates. These are manipulated without difficulty by his artificial limbs.

Another man who lost both legs in a railroad accident is Guy F. Lytle, of Birmingham, Ala. He has artificial limbs and he runs a touring car and has not let the accident interfere with his business and pleasure as a motorist.

T. S. Ross, of Cambridge, Mass., suffered an accident which deprived him of the use of both feet. He drives his car entirely by hand, this by means of special attachments he has had provided. The lever on the side connects with the clutch, and the hand-brake being readily accessible in ordinary driving, Ross has no difficulty in operating the clutch and applying the brakes. A special rack has been built on the rear of the car for carrying the owner's wheel-chair.

"It Clamps Everywhere"


Light where you want it
PAT. U.S.A. CANADA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**Adjusts to any position**

ADJUSTO-LITE, a lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Throws the light exactly where you need it most. Prevents eye strain. Cuts lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact. Durable. Solid brass. Guaranteed for five years.

Ask at the store where you usually trade for Adjusto-Lite. If they don't carry it, order direct.

**S. W. FARBER**
**141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

*Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finish, $5.75; Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $6.25. Pacific Coast prices, 25c per lamp higher.*

FARBERWARE BROOKLYN NEW YORK TRADE MARK

**Adjusto-Lite**
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

Ask Your Grocer to send you a package of

POST TOASTIES

Notice how different these flakes are in appearance from other corn flakes and you will begin to understand why most people prefer them.

And with your first taste you will recognize a difference in substance as well as flavor.

**Post Toasties** do not easily crumble in the package, and they do not mush down when cream or milk is added.

This delicious all-round food is full of meaty goodness and always ready to serve—an ideal breakfast food. Particularly handy when the children call for lunch or a between-meal bite.

Post Toasties are Superior Corn Flakes

*Made by*
*Postum Cereal Co. Inc. Battle Creek, Mich.*

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

There are a dozen other cases I could mention of these cripples who are not cripples; of physically handicapped men whose handicaps vanish into thin air the moment they are seated in the driving seat of a motor-car. There is Paul L. Bolin, 167th Infantry, who lost a leg in the fighting at Château-Thierry. Recently he drove a car across the continent to San Francisco. Or there is the instance of Capt. F. A. Sutton, of the Royal Engineers, who took part in the Gallipoli campaign and had a hand blown off in action. Captain Sutton finds this handicap no especial disadvantage in driving a motor-car. He simply had the gear shift and front brake lever moved from the center of the car to the left. He now shifts gears with his left hand and holds the wheel with his right arm.

One of the most remarkable stories of what a man may accomplish under great physical handicap is that of Andrew W. Crumshaw, of Alliance, Ohio:

Crumshaw has no legs and only one arm—his left. Yet he has driven his car more than 150,000 miles, and that without an accident of any kind. He can take off and put on a tire in three minutes; he can with equal ease guide his car through crowded traffic, and on a race-track hit up a speed of sixty miles an hour. Recently he won first prize in a forty-mile race at Ebensburg, Pa.

Crumshaw is a good deal of a mechanical genius and has made most of the necessary adjustments on the car himself. Here is his story in his own words:

"I use my right arm stump to steer, and I do it easily. The starting also I do with the right arm stump; I get the crank so far and then shove it. But I have a self-starter as well and often use this. My car is mostly of my own design and built for myself except for a few things machinists made. I assemble all parts, put on and take off tires, and mend my own blowouts. I make all repairs and add the latest things in improvements."

Crumshaw has assembled his car in such a way that the emergency brake is on the outside of the car body and within easy reach of his left hand. The clutch is an extended rod which he manipulates with his left hand. The brake has a rod extension, so that the stub of his right leg can be used when necessary to put on the brakes. The reverse is also handled by means of an extension rod within easy reach of his left hand.

Altho Crumshaw is only twenty-one years old, his present car is the third he has owned. The history of those two former cars is an interesting story. The first was a hand-car. Here is the way Crumshaw tells it:

"I built my first car with a boy's express wagon-wheels and the sprockets and chain of a bicycle. It had two speeds, one high and one low. I made about eight miles an hour on high.

"I made my second car with a little gasoline motor of one horse-power connected by belt to my main driving shaft. On level streets it developed about twenty miles per hour."

MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

### SOME EXPLANATIONS FOR THE INCREASED COST OF GASOLINE

THERE has been some natural grumbling among motorists over the latest rise in "gas," admits one financial authority, "altho much less nowadays over two-cent advances than used to be manifested at cent advances when the price was half as high." A good many people must have wondered why the price should go up during the winter, when motor travel was minimized by inclement weather. The cause is more fundamental than climatic vagaries, says the Boston *News Bureau*, and there is some slight compensation, of which the average car-owner is ignorant. According to this authority,

> It is not generally known that the so-called low-grade gasoline now on the market has more fuel-value than the high-gravity gasoline. The factor which determines the power produced from gasoline is the number of calories or heat-units which it contains. It is a scientific fact that low-grade, low-gravity gasoline contains more heat-units than high-grade, high-gravity gasoline; and kerosene contains more heat-units than low-grade gasoline.
>
> So that there is more actual power in present-day gasoline than in the more volatile gasoline of, say, ten years ago. Any difficulty with the modern fuel is not due to its lower power content, but to the mechanical difficulties of carburetion and combustion—it is more difficult to vaporize and to burn up completely than the more volatile gasoline we used to have. As the mechanical design of motor-cars improves, we should see better mileage on the present fuel.
>
> When this is borne in mind, the rise in gasoline prices is even less on an absolute basis than on a straight-price comparison. Gasoline which sold around twenty-one cents a gallon, tank-wagon basis, in New England when the war began is now at twenty-nine and one-half cents, an increase of 40 per cent. In the same period, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, commodity prices have risen on an average of 148 per cent.
>
> The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) explains that this rise is due to increased operating costs, an increasing demand, and a supply which has failed to keep step. Wells are now drilled to an average depth of 2,400 feet, or 700 feet deeper than the average a few years ago. Some Texas, Wyoming, and Oklahoma wells go to 3,300 feet or deeper; and it must be recalled that drilling rigs cost $180 a day to operate. In addition, longer strings of expensive casing, drills, etc., must be furnished.
>
> All stimulation to oil-production has failed to create any substantial surplus of crude above requirements. The Texas fields which promised this last year have proved disappointing, and salt water has shown in the newer Homer pool. Oil-wells exhaust rapidly; over 213,000 new wells have been drilled in the past ten years in the United States. In the same period, 120,000 wells have ceased to produce, and there are but 240,000 wells in operation now.
>
> American supply last year was 376,-

WETTERAU
Welch's
"The National Drink"
Grape Juice
NET MEASURE ONE PINT
From Choicest Concord Grapes
Pure & Unfermented
The WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.
WESTFIELD, N.Y. U.S.A.

Welch's
"THE NATIONAL DRINK"

THINK of the stored-up richness in purple Concord grapes. Sun and rain and dew and elements of Mother Earth, combined by the miracle of Nature into a joyous, wholesome refreshing drink.

How much better than "concocted" drinks of unknown ingredients.

Welch's is just the pure juice of selected Concord grapes—nothing added, nothing taken away. For fifty years Welch's has been the highest standard in grape juice, its purity unquestioned, its quality unapproached. Always prepared in the careful Welch way and sealed in clean new bottles.

Order Welch's by the bottle or case from your grocer. Serve it freely to family and guests. It is healthful and strength-building.

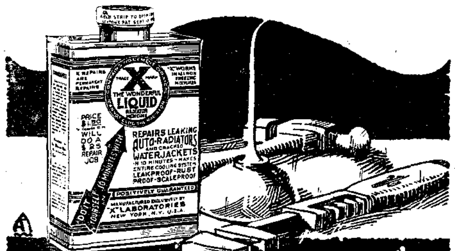
Always serve Welch's cold. It may be used "straight" or diluted with plain or charged water, or blended with lemonade and other beverages. Write for the attractive booklet "Welch Ways" which contains 99 recipes for serving Welch's.

Welch's
Grapelade

Welch's Grapelade
**the pure grape spread**

*A delightful spread made from selected whole grapes and pure sugar. No seeds, skins nor acid crystals. Other Welch Quality Pure Fruit Spreads are Peachlade, Plumlade, Cherrilade and Fruitlade with strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and black currants. At grocers everywhere in 15 oz. glass jars.*

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.



**Make your motoring FREE from cooling system troubles**

SOME car-owners *neglect* the cooling system as if they *welcome* trouble—instead of wanting to *duck it.* When they are touring miles from anywhere and the radiator starts leaking badly and the engine heating up rapidly they get sore because they didn't have the foresight to keep a can of "X" Liquid handy.

The next best thing to keeping "X" always in the water is to keep a can of "X" in the tool kit. Then if a leak develops at any time—anywhere in the cooling system—"X" is simply poured into the water and the repair is made while the car is running.

"X" Liquid kept constantly *in the water* means *no more leaks—no more Rust or Scale*—proper engine cooling and *better* engine performance.

*ELIMINATES RUST AND SCALE!*

If you realize the dangers of a rust-choked, scale-clogged cooling system, use "X" today to *loosen* all Rust and Scale. And keep "X" always in the water to prevent *new* Rust and Scale from forming.

*NOT A RADIATOR CEMENT!*

Don't class "X" Liquid with radiator cements, meals, or "dopes". "X" is a Scientific Liquid repair process. It cannot clog the fine water passages. Be safe. Get the genuine "X" Liquid.

LARGE SIZE $1.50
*Will do a $25 repair job!*
FORD SIZE . . 75c
*At your dealer's*

"X" LABORATORIES, 25 W. 45th St., N.Y. City

"X" TRADE MARK Liquid
makes all water cooling systems
LEAKPROOF • RUSTPROOF • SCALEPROOF

X

**Moth Balls are only SCARECROWS**

**They don't kill moths**

Enoz does—kills them instantly—positively—destroys moths, eggs, larvae. Ends moth ravages forever. Why waste money on expensive makeshifts? If your druggist hasn't it, send $2.00 (Canada $2.50) today for complete spray outfit.

**ENOZ Moth Liquid**

Use Enoz as directed—you'll never be troubled by moths. Spray clothing, upholstery, drapes, feathers, carpets, rugs, etc. Stainless, harmless. Guard against moth destruction. If ENOZ fails, say so. We'll refund every penny of your money. Don't take a chance of losing expensive garments—mail your order, with name of your druggist today.

ENOZ CHEMICAL CO.
707 N. Wells St.
Chicago Illinois

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

000,000 barrels; this, with 55,000,000 barrels of imported crude, was consumed, leaving our reserves at 130,000,000 barrels, or a five-months' supply for American refiners. The September production, last year, was at the rate of 1,122,000 barrels a day, and this had fallen by the end of the year to a rate of 1,060,000 barrels a day, despite rising prices.

While oil-producers have managed to double their production in the last ten years, the number of oil-burning vehicles has increased fifteen times; the use of fuel-oil has developed enormously; the demand for lubricants has increased heavily, and new uses for petroleum products are found daily.

The Standard Oil Company concludes that gasoline is thus relatively one of the cheapest things the public must buy.

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## THE CLASS OF CITIZENS WHO BUY MOTOR-CARS "ON TICK"

NEARLY eight thousand persons bought cars between April 1 and September 1 last year on deferred-payment plans, according to figures made public by the General Notes Acceptance Corporation. The average purchaser had a monthly income of $275, owned $6,000 of real estate, and gave notes for 56 per cent. of the price of his car. *The Wall Street Journal* quotes these further figures:

The 7,891 purchasers under review bought $8,038,551 of cars, for which they paid $3,291,451 in cash and gave notes for $4,747,100 payable in ten to twelve months.

Purchasers between the ages of thirty to thirty-nine years took the greatest number, 2,571 cars, and the average deferred payment was $586. Only forty-five cars went to purchasers under twenty-one years, and the average note given was $519 under joint guaranty by some party of legal age. Among the trades, building- and construction-contractors took the greatest number, or 225 cars, averaging $1,090. The 2,138 individuals or firms engaged in some recognized trade line who purchased motors averaging $1,084 gave their notes for an average of 61.1 per cent. of the selling price. Their income was $338 per month, and real estate held on the average amounted to over $8,500.

Farmers to the number of 729, with incomes of $263 per month and real-estate holdings averaging over $11,000, bought cars of an average value of $1,035 and paid 40 per cent. in cash.

Only fifty-three bankers and stock-brokers, with average monthly incomes of $371, bought cars of an average price of $1,114, and gave their notes for $641 of this price. In the non-professional class 3,341 purchasers paid an average of $964 for their motors and gave notes for $535. The average income of these purchasers was in excess of $230 per month. In the professional class, 192 dentists and doctors, with average income of $385 per month, bought the highest-priced cars averaging $1,155, and gave their notes for an average of $647. With only $210 average monthly income, sixty-two teachers bought cars averaging $934, and gave their notes for an average of $537. Cars averaging $1,060 were bought by 477 purchasers in

**BIXLER**
STAPLE JEWELRY
*Guaranteed*

**Graduation Soon**

People are giving more Bixler Jewelry for graduation gifts than ever before. It's because of its fine quality and newest designs, or possibly the popular prices may appeal to those of "average income."

Dealers who used to think it "out of their line" will sell you Bixler Jewelry—beautiful articles, such as rings, brooches, lavallieres, bracelets, stick pins, watch chains, scarf pins, watch fobs, etc.

You know someone near and dear to you who is going to graduate. Why not remember her?

MILES F. BIXLER CO.
1924-1932 Euclid Ave.
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*Dealers*—Let us tell you how to start a profitable Jewelry Department in your store.

*Salesmen*—Some territory left for capable men.

*"The Bixler Girl"*

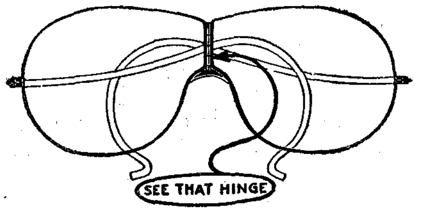
**Cuticura Soap —Is Ideal for— The Complexion**

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

**FLORIDA**

Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

The AUTOGLAS



PATENTED MAY 2, 1911

Is an Eye protector for Out-of-Doors people. Made so that it gives full protection from wind, dust and flying particles without causing the slightest discomfort or detracting from the appearance of the wearer.

Motorists, Golfers, Hunters, Trap-shooters, Tourists and Fishermen find it adds materially to the pleasures of their outings. Obtainable from Opticians, Motor Supply and Sporting Goods Establishments. We will gladly furnish the address of your nearest Autoglas Dealer.

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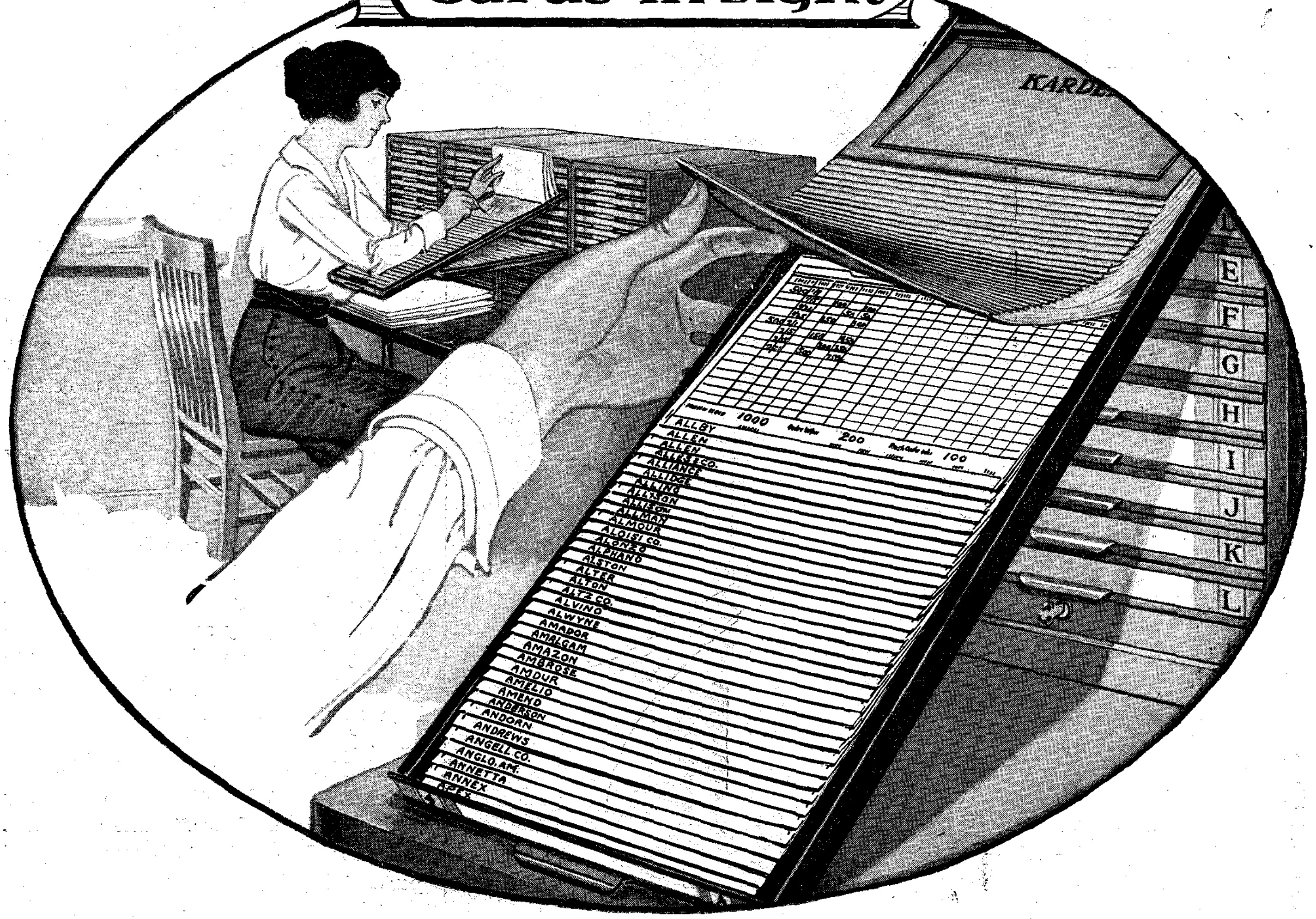
# KARDEX

## Cards in Sight



# The Final Word in Record Keeping

MODERN business demands more than complete records of activities and transactions. It has come to recognize that records must be *readily accessible and absolutely accurate* if they are to be of value in planning and deciding—if they are to be the basis for control in business. And so, over 40,000 business concerns, representing over 300 different lines of business, have accepted Kardex as the final word in record keeping.

Kardex makes records instantly accessible. It puts the important data on each and every record card in plain sight. It eliminates the time-wasting, "hunt and search" card-in-box method that requires the handling of many cards to find the one you want.

With records in Kardex you can locate the card you want at a glance. A flip of a finger brings the entire card in full view. Entry on or reference to either front or back of the card is made without removing it. That feature eliminates the possibility of mis-filed and lost cards.

The experiences of the thousands of Kardex users has served to show that Kardex saves from 50% to 75% of time in the maintenance of records—that it makes records from 200% to 300% more efficient—that it enforces accuracy—that it encourages the use of recorded facts and figures in planning and deciding.

In justice to yourself and your business, write for complete information about Kardex. Send some of the record cards you are now using.

Branch Offices:
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BOSTON DENVER
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CHICAGO HOUSTON
CLEVELAND KANSAS CITY

AMERICAN KARDEX COMPANY
Main Offices and Factory: Tonawanda, N. Y.
*Kardex has no connection whatever with any so called "visible" card system*

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MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY
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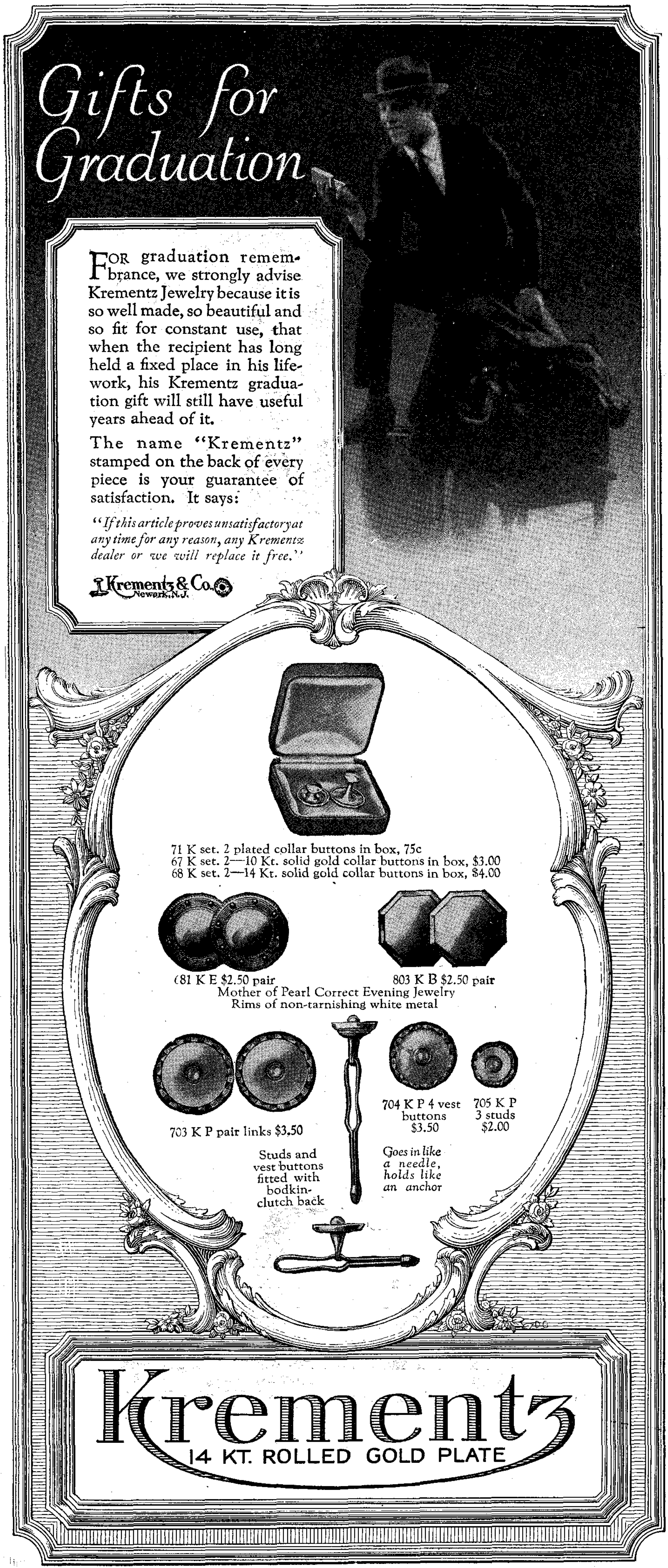


Gifts for Graduation

FOR graduation remembrance, we strongly advise Krementz Jewelry because it is so well made, so beautiful and so fit for constant use, that when the recipient has long held a fixed place in his life-work, his Krementz graduation gift will still have useful years ahead of it.

The name "Krementz" stamped on the back of every piece is your guarantee of satisfaction. It says:

*"If this article proves unsatisfactory at any time for any reason, any Krementz dealer or we will replace it free."*

Krementz & Co.
Newark, N.J.

71 K set. 2 plated collar buttons in box, 75c
67 K set. 2—10 Kt. solid gold collar buttons in box, $3.00
68 K set. 2—14 Kt. solid gold collar buttons in box, $4.00

681 K E $2.50 pair

803 K B $2.50 pair

Mother of Pearl Correct Evening Jewelry
Rims of non-tarnishing white metal

703 K P pair links $3.50

704 K P 4 vest buttons $3.50

705 K P 3 studs $2.00

Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin-clutch back

*Goes in like a needle, holds like an anchor*

Krementz
14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

the professional class, with monthly income of over $375, who gave notes for about 57.5 per cent. of the sale price of the cars.

A recapitulation of the statistics follows:

| *Business* | *Number of Purchasers* | *Average Value of Car* | *Average Deferred Payment* | *Monthly Average Income* | *Amount Real Estate Owned* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individuals and firms.......... | 3,122 | $1,066 | $629 | $299 | $9,952 |
| Professional men and women.... | 477 | 1,060 | 609 | 323 | 8,735 |
| Non - professional men and women | 3,341 | 964 | 535 | 234 | 4,793 |
| Not specified..... | 336 | 1,635 | 640 | 263 | 2,456 |

In a number of cases the average monthly income and amount of real estate held were not ascertainable, but the above table is made up of sufficient information to give a fair average. The average note, it will be seen by the above table, was for 56.2 per cent. of the sale price of the car.

## AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES AT A NEW HIGH MARK IN 1919

THE Census Bureau mortality report for 1919 has not yet been published for the country at large, but, according to figures collected by the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company among insured wage-earners, there was a slight increase in the death-rate even as compared with the very high record set in 1918. Between the years 1906 and 1918 the death-rate for automobile accidents increased in a way which a recent bulletin of the company speaks of as "ominous." The death-rate for automobile accidents is now nearly 50 per cent. higher than for typhoid fever, we are told, and is about 60 per cent. higher than for either suicide or homicide.

In the industrial experience of the company, it appears that the largest number of fatalities occurred among children. Over one-half the deaths were among those under fifteen years of age. The very high fatality-rate among wage-earners' children may be coupled with the fact that they are not often automobile passengers. Accidents occur among them largely while they are at play on the streets. An important element in this mortality of children is the automobile-truck, which looms large as a cause of fatal accidents in the reports of cities. The conditions are not so bad for children in the general population; only 28 per cent. of the deaths were those of children under fifteen. This difference is credited to the fact that the general population is practically half rural, and automobile accidents are heavily concentrated in cities where the insurance experience is centered.

Regarding general mortality figures, the bulletin says:

> The importance of automobile accidents as a cause of death is shown by the fact that in 1919 there were 1,332 fatalities among the nearly thirteen million policy-holders of this company. In 1911 there were only 178 such fatalities. This means that out of every 100,000 insured in 1919,

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

10.6 persons were killed by automobiles as against 2.3 deaths among each 100,000 in 1911. The number of fatal automobile accidents in 1906 was only 183 in the registration area of the United States, whereas, in 1918, the last year for which figures are available, the number had increased to 7,525.

It is, therefore, encouraging to find only a slight increase in the insurance figures for 1919, if that is to be interpreted as an indication that we are approaching the peak in the rising mortality from this cause. It is possible that, in the country as a whole, there is now less careless driving or that the police regulations for the control of the ever-increasing automobile traffic are beginning to be effective. Perhaps both causes are at work. We shall have to wait until the figures for the country at large are available to see how significant the insurance figures really are.

### AMERICA'S AIRCRAFT OPPORTUNITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

CENTRAL and South America, lands of great distances, of difficult travel, and poor means of communication, offer perhaps the most fertile field in the world for the use of aircraft, but American aircraft manufacturers, says John F. Barry, are losing their opportunities. Mr. Barry, who is a well-known business investigator, has just returned from the eight-thousand-mile survey of the Latin-American countries. In the course of a general review in the New York *Commercial*, he takes up the subject of aeronautics to this effect:

> The air is an excellent field for "commercial propaganda" to-day. Each successful flight made from one country to another is telegraphed around the world, and is excellent "advertising" for the country to which the flier belongs. Europe is turning the air to commercial news at an amazing speed; each week we hear of new record-breaking flights, of commercial lines being opened up in France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and other countries. The United States lags behind. Why does not some patriotic and enterprising American manufacturer offer a large prize for the first air flight from the United States to Brazil? It would be hard to find a more peculiarly suitable method of disseminating a little favorable "commercial propaganda"; it would show our southern friends that there are airplanes and aviators in the United States—something which many people down there have reasons to doubt. Santos Dumont, the famous Brazilian pioneer flying-man, returned to Rio recently from the United States, and exprest unbounded surprize at the lack of interest being shown by Americans in the commercial possibilities of the air. He had expected the reverse.
>
> European airplane manufacturers are establishing regular commercial air-lines in many South-American countries; I have heard of such activities in Peru, Chile, southern Brazil, Argentina. In French Guiana a French company has initiated services for passengers, mails, and valuable freight on the great rivers of that out-of-the-way section, with hydroairplanes supplied by the French Government.

GILBERT CLOCKS

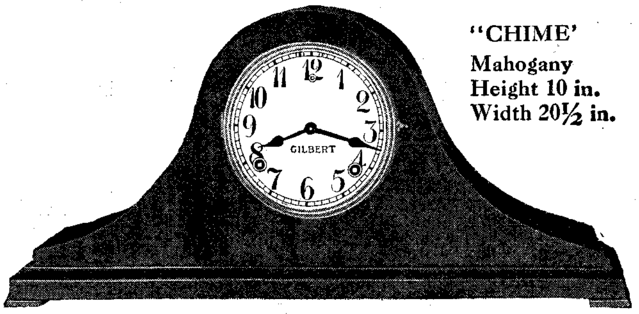
The clock on the mantel — the first thing to catch the eye.

A fine Gilbert Clock rightly chosen from the exceptionally complete Gilbert line blends with the atmosphere of your parlor, dining room, library. "It belongs."

A gift suggestion for June weddings and graduations.

Some with mellow-toned Normandy Chimes, striking hour and half hour.

Others with the famous Gilbert Radium Dial readable in the dark.



"CHIME'
Mahogany
Height 10 in.
Width 20½ in.

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*Makers of Good Clocks for over one hundred years*

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Include:
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*Welding broken casting with Imperial Oxy-Acetylene torch*

Industrial Preparedness

ACCIDENTS will happen, castings sometimes break and machinery parts wear out! But these delays can be minimized and production kept at the peak, if your machine shop is equipped with Imperial Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Equipment.

For repair work and manufacturing—wherever metal is to be joined to metal—Imperial Equipment is quicker, surer and stronger than all former methods. Welds anything in metal, cuts everything in wrought iron and steel. Safe, speedy, efficient, economical and portable. Ideal for mills, factories, mines, railways or shipyards.

Imperial Lead Burning Outfits are furnished for all combinations of gases, and are suitable for storage battery work, light welding and brazing, melting platinum, jewelry manufacturing, etc. Free illustrated catalog on any of the products mentioned on this page, sent on request.

Imperial Products are of highest quality and workmanship, and are backed by nearly half a century of manufacturing experience.

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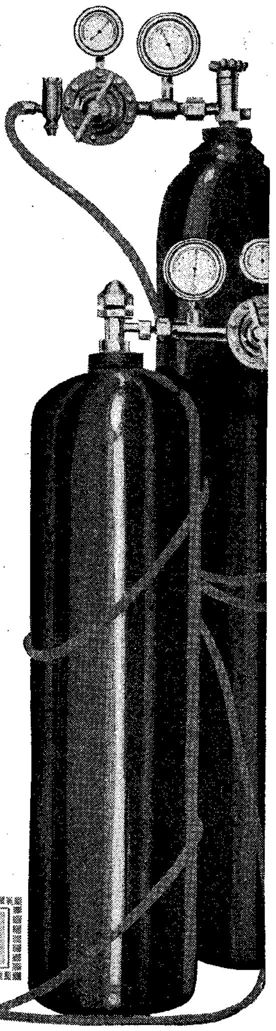


MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

There are immense possibilities for the use of hydroairplanes on the Amazon. Probably no region in the world offers greater opportunities, more especially to-day, when the entire valley is on the eve of an era of industrial activity. The great rivers, with many miles of water surface, offer safe places everywhere for making landings or take-offs. There are no great storms or fogs, and aviators would not have to wait at any time, as every day is "good flying weather" on the Amazon, except perhaps for about three months each year during the rainy season, when the afternoons have heavy tropical downpours of rain.

The towns and cities are hundreds, often thousands, of miles apart; it would be of incalculable benefit to cities like Para and Manaos, for instance, if a fast mail and passenger service were available; it would greatly help business development, as instead of the merchants being compelled to wait for weeks for a reply to an important business letter, they could get a reply back in a few days. Such a service could be conducted with a minimum of risk or danger; the rivers are broad, stations could be established at strategic points, there is a submarine telegraph between Para and Manaos, with telegraphic stations at many points along the bank of the river, and there are wireless stations at half a dozen points in the valley.

---

## ADDITIONS TO THE MOTHER TONGUE DEVELOPED BY THE AUTOMOBILE

TIME was when the unsuccessful man merely failed, but these days, in a world scurrying about in motor-cars and breathing gasoline, he is said to "skid." This is but one example of innumerable words and phrases that have been added to the language as a result of the coming of the automobile. The era of motors brought in a vocabulary all its own, to-day used not only in its own specific field but in the general run of every-day speech, and applied to all sorts of situations, adding considerably, if not to the elegance, at least to the terseness and expressiveness of the mother tongue. This wide-spread use of these terms of a once entirely technical significance furnishes an interesting study in the growth of language, and, incidentally, shows what an important place in the general scheme of things is occupied by the motor-car. For instance, suggest of a noisy citizen, say in Oshkosh, that he is "using his cut-out," and the expression will be understood at once in every nook and corner of this broad land. "Even children are filled with motor-lore and motor-language," says Strickland Gillilan in an article in *Motor Life* (New York), entitled "Gasoline Cocktails for Old Noah Webster." And in substantiation of this statement, Mr. Gillilan tells of his little boy, aged five:

I bought him one of those raveled-out window-washer poodles. Wishing to be sociable to the little dogoid animal, he

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

took it to the kitchen and offered it a saucer of water. The new pet smelled at the water, and turned disdainfully away without indulging.

"Huh!" said the five-year-old, "I guess he's a Franklin."

How long had he known what car was air cooled? I don't know. So far as he knew, he had been born with that knowledge.

Mr. Gillilan furnishes a number of examples of how motor-terms are used in various connections, from which we quote the following:

The man who was going strong, in the old and premotor days, was said to be doing everything that was in him; exerting himself to the top of his bent; making himself 100 per cent. effective, etc. Now we dismiss his case with, "He's sure hittin' on all six." Tells it, doesn't it? Anybody ever stop and ask you what you mean by that? No, indeed. The language has come, and it is known. It has come naturally, preceded by an understanding of it—unlike Esperanto, whose understanding tried to follow it and failed to connect.

The man who sputters and splutters and stutters in his attempts to talk; who seems "het up" in his manner, struggling for adequate means to express an undue pressure of emotion, is said to have "too rich a mixture," and everybody gets the idea intended to be conveyed.

The individual who is foggy in his thought and expression, vague to the point of incoherence, is aptly and sufficiently described by saying that he has a miss or a knock in his engine.

If a man have a tremendous mind and a frail body—as in the case of President Wilson as described by Ray Stannard Baker in *Collier's*—he is said to have an engine too powerfuul for his chassis. Everybody comprehends; everybody sees a hundred horse-power motor tearing away under the hood of a car with a frail chassis, the joints vibrating and slowly disintegrating under the influence of the motor's jarring piston-strokes.

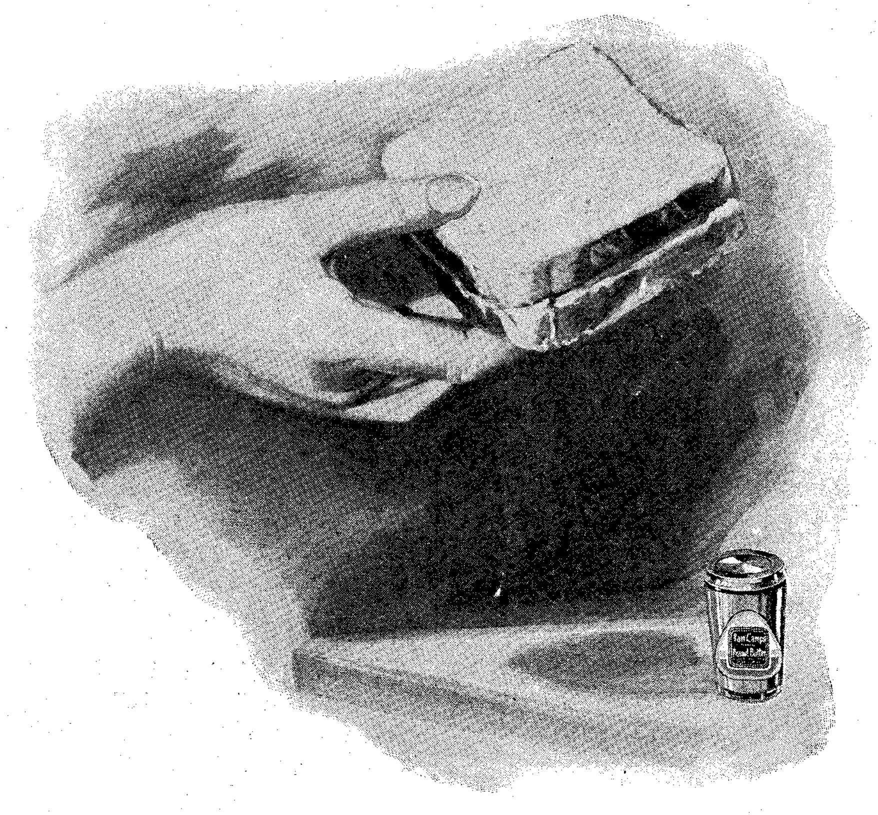
Early in the automobile's day when they called the hood a bonnet and when "sealed-bonnet" runs were considered the crucial test of the motor's efficiency, baseball-players and others who wished to employ picturesque and expressive slang that at the same time showed their own eruditions in the aristocratic world of motordom, would describe an erratic confrère as "hearing funny noises under his bonnet," suggesting mental engine trouble.

A man of a great mind is called a twelve-cylinder man, and the lack of directing power is made clear by the statement that "he has a powerful engine but a bum steering gear." If he is a big fellow with not much mind, he is said to be "under-engined—in proportion to his chassis."

The dachshund is described best and most clearly as "a dog with long wheel-base and low road clearance."

The underling who accompanies a great man as flunky and to prevent the petty annoyances of travel and contact with the public is known as the shock-absorber. The dulled person who has lost his enthusiasm is said to have a dead battery.

In the old days of wagons and baby-



# Peanut butter

## Made twice as delightful

The Van Camp experts, college trained, decided to create a new-grade peanut butter. They had made many delights for men and women — this was for boys and girls.

### It took two years

They studied peanuts. One variety yields the richest butter, but others excel in flavor. After many tests they made a blend which was both rich and delicious. And that blend is always followed.

By other tests they learned when roasting brought the flavor to its peak. And they stop the roasting at that point by a sudden draft.

They found that the nut hearts gave a bitter tinge. So these germs are all removed. They found that the skins only muddied the butter, so they are taken off.

They found that air affected the flavor, so the jars are now sealed in a vacuum.

### Now it is ready

Now your grocer has it—this supreme grade—Van Camp's Peanut Butter. It costs no more than many lesser grades.

One jar will convince you that you should always get it.

Then remember, please, that every Van Camp product is perfected in a like way. We make nothing in the ordinary qualities. Highly trained experts have spent years on each Van Camp creation.

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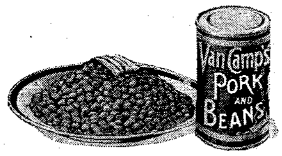
**Peanut Butter**

*Other Van Camp Products Include*

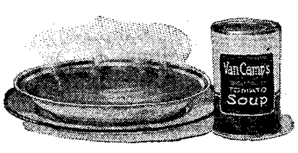
Soups Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Pork and Beans
Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.

*Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis*



**Van Camp's**
**Pork and Beans**

Baked to easily digest, yet whole and mealy, uncrisped and unbroken.



**Van Camp's**
**Tomato Soup**

Based on a famous French recipe, but perfected by countless tests.

**Van Camp's**
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A famous Italian recipe made with the finest ingredients.

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**Men's Green Gold Diamond Ring**
**$485**
Fine blue white perfectly cut diamond, embedded in solid platinum. Ring is handsomely hand-carved in Grecian design.

**Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring**
**$365**
Six blue white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue-white color, perfectly cut and of exceptional brilliancy. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced.

**Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring**
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Perfectly cut, blue white diamond in center and sixteen small diamonds embedded in solid platinum ring in a rich lace work design—exquisitely carved and pierced.

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Perfectly cut, blue white diamond, mounted in richly carved and pierced white gold ring; 4 small perfectly cut diamonds on sides.

A Few Weights and Prices of Other Diamond Rings

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| 3/8 carat | $50.00 | 1 1/2 carats | $455.00 |
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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

carriages and sleds and democrats and wherries and carryalls and shays and buggies and sulkies and road-carts and surreys, we express the admonition to hurry by using some such terms as "Hurry up!" "Get a move on!" But now what do we say? You know—"Step on 'er!" Nothing else is necessary.

Of course, no article dealing with motor-linguistics would be complete without reference to a large body of terms that have come into being in consequence of the existence of a certain machine, probably more common than any other form of vehicular contrivance ever designed by man. Mr. Gillilan reminds us of this popular car when he shows how our vocabularies have been enriched by such words as "lizzie," and "flivver," and "Henry," and "tin lizzie." In his discussion of the terms "sparking" and "spark-plug" he shows that they were in existence and had a somewhat specialized meaning even before the advent of the motor-car:

> The young man who is waiting on a young lady with the usual quivering and timorous intentions, and who seems to be slow in coming to the properly inquisitive point, may be said to have something wrong with his ignition—"he isn't sparking right." He needs to have his batteries renewed, his magneto recharged, his brushes renewed, his commutator cleaned, his platinum points ground, or some other such attention.
>
> I have heard perfectly sedate people who when called upon to sneeze frequently in succession explained that they "must have water in the gasoline."
>
> The real spark-plug, of course, was the horse the young man used to ride when he went to "see his girl" in the country. I remember two or three of those worthy animals myself. No spark-plug to-day ever is so thoroughly cleaned as were those animals before we ventured forth younglochinvaring. The young man was judged more by his mount than by the clothes he wore. So spark-plugs in those days never accumulated the amount of carbon they now accumulate. Neither did they get their porcelains cracked and cease to be effective. Neither did their contacts need to be adjusted to a thin dime's width. They were much more effective than the most powerful and indestructible spark-plugs of to-day, and lasted longer, tho good for not more than a very small fraction of the mileage obtainable from the frailest of the little modern articles.

Aside from this body of language whose terms are familiar to everybody between the ages of four and eighty, Mr. Gillilan says the auto is responsible for another but more technical variety of speech known only to the somewhat soiled but expert gentlemen who earn a livelihood mainly by lying prone under motor-cars and tinkering with their vitals. The writer suggests that the method of communication employed by these men isn't really a language but

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An inexpensive Economy "Drop Out" Renewal Link, applied in a few minutes, makes a blown Economy Fuse as good as new. Nothing is discarded but the broken fuse strip which has operated. This makes possible the 80% cut in the cost of fusing.

Insist on Economy Fuses—approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories in all capacities—from 0 to 600 amperes in both 250 and 600 volts.

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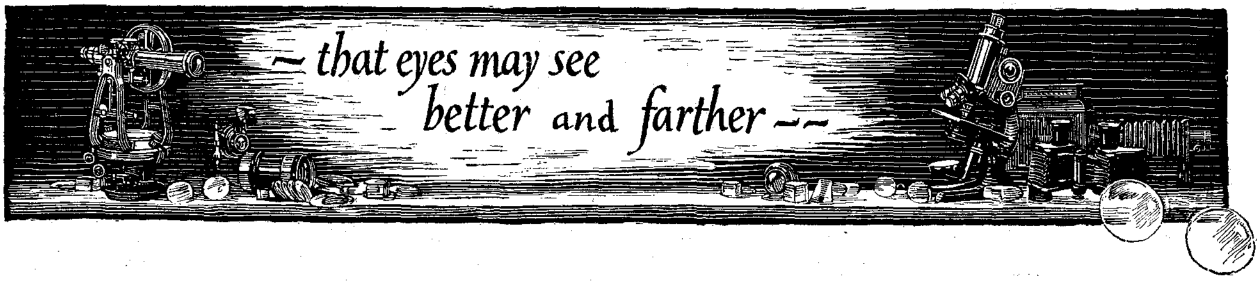
—that eyes may see
better and farther—

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

rather a jargon, a *patois*, a dialect, or a code of signals. He goes on:

> I often stand aghast and non-understanding, uncomprehending, not to say *non compos mentis*, in the presence of a flow of language from a garageur or his assistants. The only words I understand in all he says are the cuss words. Sometimes I understand quite a lot of the talk, at that. When somebody comes in with a hurry-up job just about closing time, or when an idler gear has been battered by a clumsy gear-shifter who went from first into neutral so enthusiastically as to shove it into reverse in one fell swoop, there is much that any one born in a Christian land, where profanity was invented can understand readily. The poor vituperative attempts my childhood-known ox-team drivers used to make when snaking logs from swamps seem like Little Rollo talk compared with what some of these stilson-wrench artists can handle with one hand behind their backs.
>
> But in the calm and non-profane moments, when expletives are discarded for real business, the language becomes unintelligible to any except the *cognoscenti*. The proletariat, the neophyte, or whatever a person may be called who no-savveys, is lost in a linguistic fog and begins groping his way out.
>
> They talk flippantly of cam-shafts—to my dying day I shall wonder what a cam-shaft is!—of rheostats, of goodness knows what all, that I can not vision and could not even find; or if I did find it I should not be able properly to label it.

That the language of the experts is unintelligible to the uninitiated is not to be wondered at when one learns of the vast stores of mysterious knowledge they possess, as set out by Mr. Gillilan. We read:

> These men understand what makes the carbureter float do so; they know why the vacuum system sucks; they know why the engine runs; they know why the exploding gasoline vapor in that little star chamber makes the piston dodge so earnestly as to start a wheel to turning somewhere—a work taken up rhythmically by the other pistons in exactly the right order to make perfect team-work; they know how the work of all these little metal taborets fitting just tight enough and not too tight in their little hard steel prison-cells makes the gears turn around; they know just what, by the shifting of a lever in the hands of a plain boob in the driver's seat, makes the whirling gears take hold of something that makes the shaft turn around in its turn, and how this phenomenon leads almost unavoidably to the grip of meshed gears in the rear axle, thereby making the hind wheel of the car turn and start the machine forward; they know why another wiggle of that same upright lever that stands like a sprout on a stump in the center of the car's front engages another gear that makes less power and more speed, and why still another mysterious manipulation connects the works up with a cog-wheel whirling wisely and persistently in an opposite direction, thus causing the car to assume a retrograde motion such as a United States Marine doesn't know how to make; they actually know why the rheostat, whatever that is, does the thing it does, whatever that is; they know why what-

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

ever it does is necessary to produce whatever results it produces, and how to make it do so if it doesn't; they know how the starter operates to "turn over" the engine and get the gasoline started to vaporizing and compressing and igniting—they actually know that, my boy—know it! not just guess at it and "know" it as they know grass grows in the spring, the way you and I "know" about the starting device; they know about the different kinds of transmission—dry-plate, multiple disk (I bet that dry-plate stuff belongs in photography, but I'll let it ride, just to illustrate more clearly the utter ignorance and innocence of the driving and non-repairing, non-assembling proletariat), selective type, everything; they know very clearly that the word is "type," that goes with selective, and not "tripe," as one aspiring garage student once called it because he knew it had something to do with the car's viscera; they know how to repair a timer that doesn't time properly; they know the difference between the habits of one breed of magneto and those of another branch of the same family; they know how to tighten up a steering knuckle and take the play out of the wheel—steering wheels are inclined to be very playful, evidently knowing that old adage that referred to the deleterious effect upon Jack of all work and no play; they know how to bring wheels back to alinement when they have become cross-eyed or pigeon-toed or knock-kneed and are dragging the life out of the front-wheel casings; they know where the wires are that have to do with the promulgation of light-juice, starting-juice, ignition-juice, and juice in general.

That isn't half they know. If I knew all they know I should be working profitably in a garage instead of sitting pretty and talking about those wiser persons, those smeared Solomons, those player-artists one is so desperately, pathetically glad to see when trouble overtakes one and one's car. I do not even find myself able to catalog the list of their accomplishments and wisdoms, let alone explain any of it to you.

And not only do they know these things I have barely hinted at and started to index; they know the language that goes with all that lore. They converse intelligently in monosyllabic grunts. The merest helper crawls under, wipes his face on his hand that has just been caressing the oil-baptized cement floor, looks into something, takes off a nut, peers closer, taps something with his finger-nail, says "Gimme that light," and looks a minute longer. He is silent. Everything is silent. The sudden sound of the car a man just started up near the door makes you jump. And in about half a minute more the man underneath, the submerged nine-tenths of the picture in the matter of vital importance, emits a monosyllable. You have no idea what he says, but the garage man beside you knows. He says: "All right, that's what I thought."

Then he says to you as the helper all-fours out from under: "Can you leave 'er here to-night? I think I can let you have 'er to-morrow."

And you, who thought you knew something about current American—nay, even motor—language, bow meekly in assent, and go away chastened. You have stood in the presence of the real linguists in motordom.

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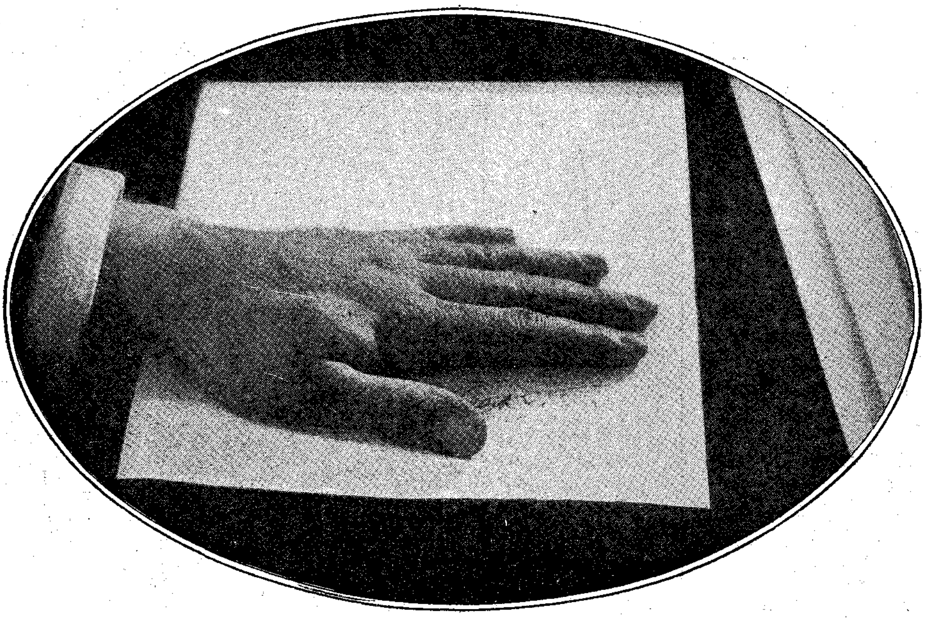

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## SHODDY AND THE SHEEPMAN

THE wool-manufacturers' plea for "reworked wool" has been given space recently in these columns. The opposite view—that of the sheepmen who are working for the passage of what they term an "honest fabric law" by Congress—is given in a statement recently sent out over the signature of Fred L. Porter, president of the New York State Federation of County Sheep-Breeders' Associations. Mr. Porter quotes from a "recent issue of an agricultural paper" to the effect that "if sheepmen succeed in establishing a Federal honest fabric law they will have the fight of their lives." He asserts that this was written not to discourage the sheepmen, but to prepare them for the fray. Every one who wears real or alleged woolen clothes, Mr. Porter thinks, should be vitally interested in the passage of such a law. Unfortunately, he says, consumers do not generally understand that the price paid the producer of raw wool has comparatively small influence on the price of clothing. He goes on:

"A large part of New York State wool is classed as three-eighths blood. Two pounds of good three-eighths blood-wool in the grease, as it is taken from the sheep's back, will make one yard of cloth fifty-six inches wide and weighing twelve to sixteen ounces to the yard. Manufacturers of ready-made men's suits, by their efficient system of laying patterns so there is only slight waste of cloth, and allowing for practically no outlet, will get an average man's suit out of about three and one-eighth to three and one-quarter yards of cloth. However, some of the wool of each fleece is short staple, especially the wool taken from legs, head, and belly, and is not suitable for making a good grade of cloth for men's suits, but is valuable for other purposes.

"If we figure eight pounds of wool as it is taken from the sheep at seventy-five cents per pound (which is about ten cents per pound above the present market to the farmer) and deduct one dollar for value of trimmings (short wool from legs, head, and belly), it leaves five dollars, which is a liberal cost at the present time for enough virgin wool to make a man's good, serviceable, medium-weight, all-virgin wool suit that will stand hard service. In fact, it will stand abuse, and retain its appearance to a remarkable degree, providing, of course, it is honestly made and trimmed. On the other hand, if the raw material for that suit is half shoddy, or half cotton, or even 25 per cent. shoddy or cotton, it can not possibly reduce the cost more than from $1.50 to $3, even if the shoddy and cotton used cost nothing, but, after deducting the market value of the shoddy or cotton, the actual saving from the adulteration would probably be not more than from seventy-five cents to three dollars, but the reduced service and appearance value of the suit would be very great.

"Woolen cloth adulterated with shoddy when subject to hard service usually becomes mussy, lifeless, rough, and does not hold its shape well. Woolen cloth, adulterated with cotton, will usually give good service, but lacks life, wrinkles badly, and does not hold color well.

"The term 'shoddy' is often misunderstood, and by many is thought of as material of practically no value. Shoddy is the trade-name for reworked wool. If it is manufactured from woolen rags or clothing that has seen much hard service, it probably has very little wearing value if made into clothing. On the other hand, cloth made from high-class tailors' clippings might give better service than if made from some of the low-grade virgin wools.

"Surely all fair-minded people agree that a law compelling fabric manufacturers to stamp their product so that consumers may know what they are buying is what is wanted. No fair-minded person would object to cloth being made out of shoddy, cotton, paper, wool, or any combination of the above materials, providing they are not misrepresented when offered for sale.

"An honest fabric law, honestly enforced, would doubtless increase the demand for virgin wool, and perhaps temporarily increase the price. It seems reasonable to suppose, if it doubles the present price of wool, it would be justified from the standpoint of consumer, in increased wear, more satisfactory service, and better appearance of the clothing they buy.

"An honest fabric law is not class legislation, as interests opposed have attempted to show, unless it is legislation against the comparatively few who dishonestly sell adulterated fabrics as pure virgin wool."

The argument that there is not virgin wool enough to clothe the people Mr. Porter considers unsound. The law of supply and demand he believes competent to take care of the situation. Cotton and shoddy mixtures would still be sold, but for what they are, and not for virgin wool. He goes on:

"Sheep-breeding requires much less labor during the summer than many other lines of farming, and men past the peak of life's usefulness are often most successful shepherds. For above reasons, if for no other, the number of sheep in the United States will increase as rapidly as the demand for wool and mutton shows a substantial profit. Sheep increase very rapidly, but they will decrease more rapidly if the price of wool and mutton does not show a fair profit over cost of production.

"Farmers are not profiteers, but the thinking class are using efficient methods and are entitled to a fair profit. Until recently, practically all wool produced in the East was sold through local dealers who paid practically one price for all grades, and there was but little incentive to produce a high grade of wool.

"The cooperative plan of selling through County Sheep-Breeders' Associations, each breeder's wool being graded at receiving station and paid for according to grade and quality, benefits the consumer as well as the producer. Farmers are using better rams and take better care of their sheep and wool. Each year, fewer rejected fleeces and more uniform and better staple of wool is being produced. A better grade of wool means better service and appearance in clothing, therefore better and more economically drest Americans. . . . . .

"As an illustration of what a combina-

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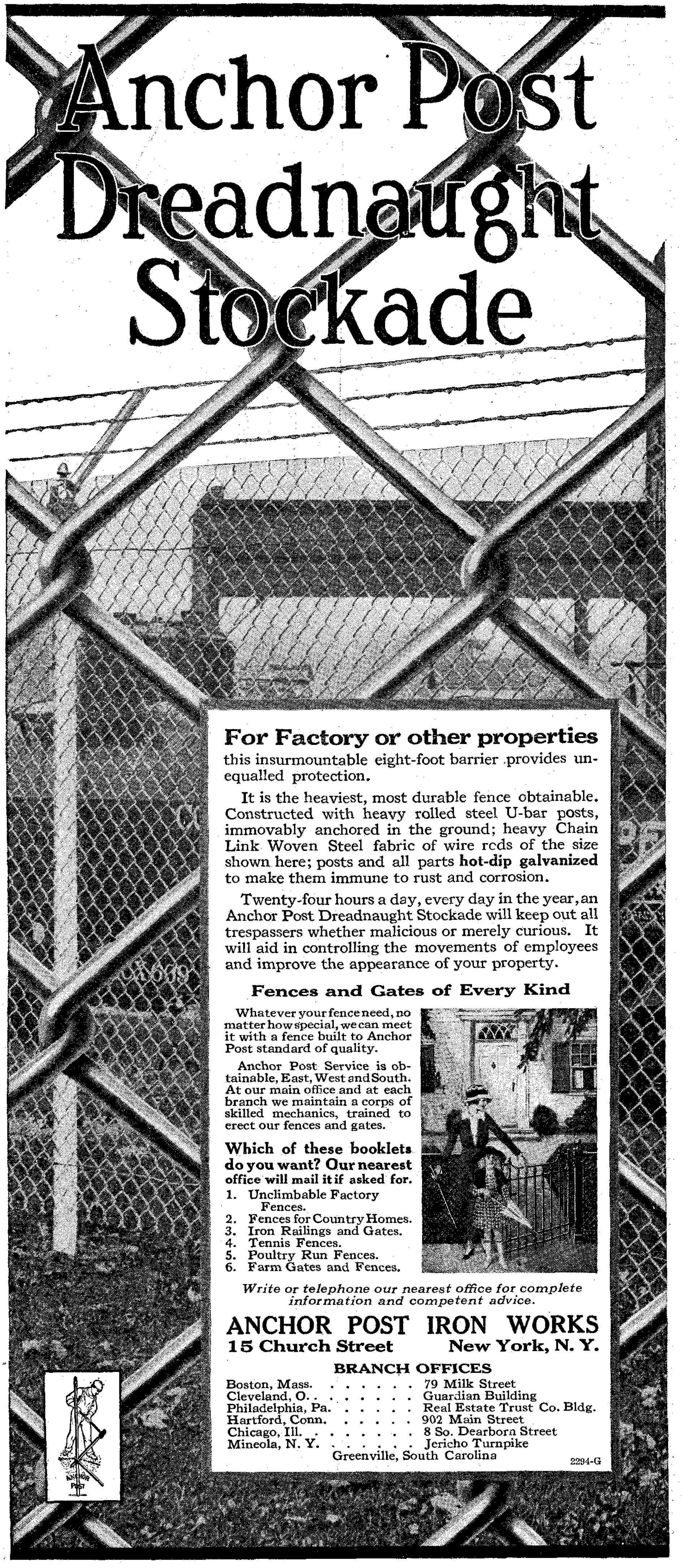

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

tion of circumstances will do for the sheep industry, it is interesting to note that only about fifteen thousand sheep are owned in Essex County, N. Y., my home county, at the present time, where formerly there were over seventy thousand. The dishonest, un-American way of adulterating wool and selling it for the real article is one of the causes for the downfall of the sheep industry. Consumers are not interested in sheep, but every one, whether rich or poor, is interested in the appearance, warmth, and serviceability of the clothing they buy for all pure virgin wool, over 70 per cent. of which, it is conservatively estimated, is adulterated with shoddy or cotton, while the purchaser is led to believe he is getting garments made from pure virgin wool. This practise is a great hardship to consumers in moderate circumstances who need to make their clothing-money purchase utmost value and is a disgrace to American intelligence."

---

### NEW FACTOR IN SPACE VISION

THE image of outside objects formed on the retina of the eye is two-dimensional, like a picture on a sheet of paper. We get the idea of depth in space, and the "relief" of objects, by inference, chiefly from the different images formed in the two eyes. There are, however, other minor factors, and a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) says that distortion at the edges of the field of vision is one of them. We read:

"When a group of objects occupies the whole of the visual field the contours of the objects situated at the periphery produce on the retina slightly distorted images, and the image of a straight line in these circumstances forms a segment of a hyperbola. . . . The marginal distortion is due to the fact that the refractive media of the human eye do not constitute a perfectly rectilinear objective. . . . If an object is gradually approaching the observer's eye it occupies a portion of the visual field all the greater as it comes closer, and the image formed on the retina similarly increases, but, at the same time, the distortion of the image will increase in inverse ratio to the distance of the object. Pech holds that, owing to the progressive visual education we undergo from birth, this distortion of images is used by us to locate an object in space and that it constitutes a factor in relief vision not hitherto appreciated. He founds this opinion on the fact that a photographic image viewed with a certain distortion gives the impression of actual relief, and he cites two experiments to support this. A photograph examined by reflection in a concave mirror of two to three feet focus is seen in relief, and the eye of the observer does not notice that the peripheral portions are distorted. Again, when a photograph is projected on to a properly calculated concave screen, which can be prepared by stretching the cloth over a framework the sides of which are segments of hyperbolæ instead of being rectilinear, we are able to appreciate the third dimension, a thing which is not possible with a flat screen. Further, in the previous experiment the observer is not conscious

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

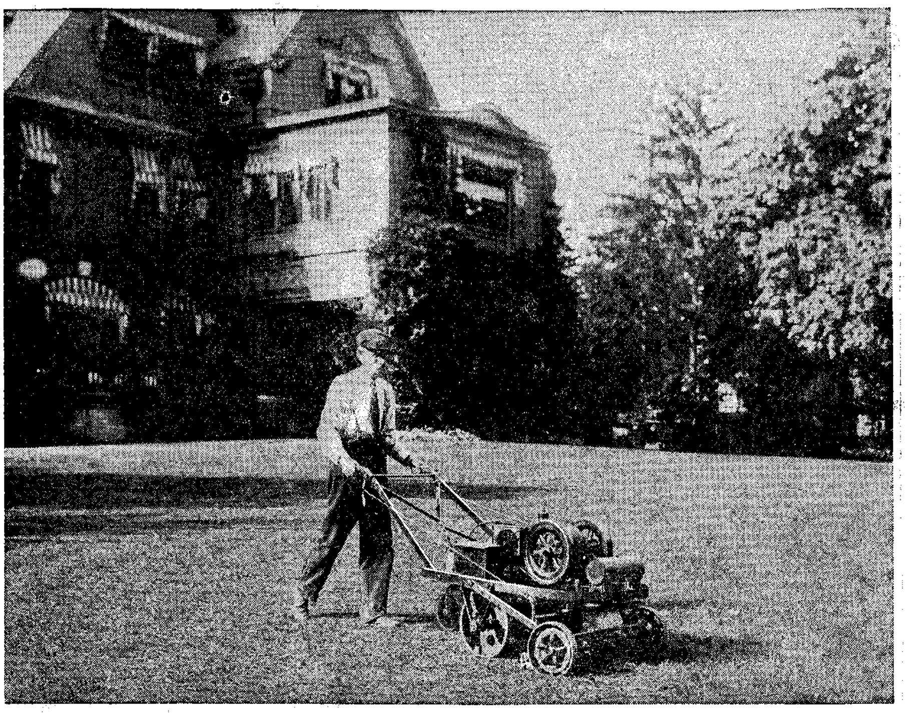
of the disturbing distortion. Pech believes that these facts are sufficient to allow of the conclusion that the retinal distortion of images is a factor in relief vision. The sense of relief experienced in these experiments is a real relief, and it is not so evident as stereoscopic relief. The latter is particularly vivid because it surprizes us, seeing that in ordinary life we are not accustomed to see a series of flat objects totally distinct from one another as the stereoscope shows us. With the stereoscope the appreciation of relief fails when the objects are not in the foremost planes, but this is not experienced in normal vision."

### SPRAY PAINTING

WILL the painter of to-morrow always spray his paint on the surface to be covered? The spray method had already found favor for certain special purposes when the exigencies of the war increased its use enormously. Is it to have a large permanent place among our industrial methods? Dr. H. A. Gardner recently read before the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators at New York a description of tests made by him at Washington, on government buildings, of the practicability of the spray or paint-blowing method for general purposes, and his general conclusions were favorable. Spraying requires more paint, but less labor, than application with the brush, and the saving in labor will probably more than offset the greater use of paint, while the increased thickness of the coat is desirable. The spray plan is better for outside than for inside work, as it produces a floating cloud or mist of fine paint drops. We read in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York):

"The war placed such great demands upon the painting industry that it was found necessary to utilize every means to accomplish the huge painting program that developed. As a result, the steel hulls of many vessels, the rough siding of many temporary buildings, and the surfaces of thousands of guns, tractors, and other military equipment were coated by the spray machine. Because of the speed obtained through the use of this device for preserving or camouflaging materials of warfare, attempts have been made to develop it for peace-time painting purposes. To many observers the question has come as to whether the machine is of sufficient practical value to merit a permanent place in the art of painting and whether it will to any extent replace the old-time hand-paint brush.

"Some observers have stated that hand-brush manufacturers can not produce sufficient brushes to apply the paint for which such great demands exist, and that the brush industry could not therefore be injured through the development of the spray-painting machine. Similarly it has been advanced that the occupation of the journeyman painter could not in any way be injured by the adoption of spray-painting for certain special classes of work, since it



This man can cut from four to five acres of grass per day

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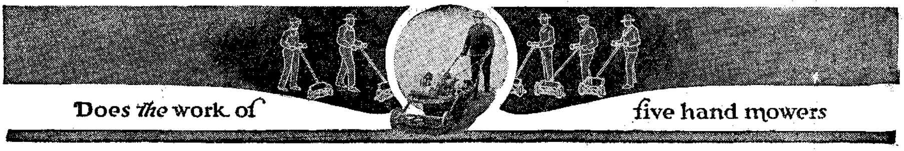

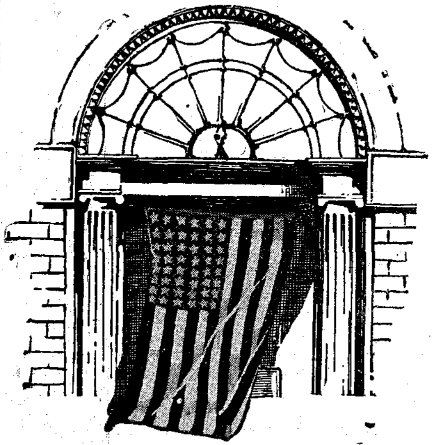

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

is often impossible to obtain sufficient labor to apply the paint, for which such enormously increased demands exist. Furthermore, it has been claimed that unless some means is provided for at least partially relieving the situation, millions of dollars of loss may result from the surface decay that will take place on unpainted structures.

"It has been suggested that a comparison of the situation be drawn with the effect of the sewing-machine upon the tailoring industry. The journeyman tailor undoubtedly at first looked askance at the development of such a machine. It was soon found, however, that this machine created an almost entirely new industry in the production of ready-made clothing.

"It is believed, therefore, that any device that creates new business in new fields is to be given the hearty support of all, if found to be of a practical nature. Whether or not the machine will prove useful will depend upon the results obtained by the painter during the coming period of great activity in his trade. He may, for instance, find it well suited for certain classes of work and unsatisfactory for other kinds.

"Some observations made by the writer on tests with the spray-painting machine may be of interest to the members of this association in judging of its possible usefulness in their work. The tests were made on large surfaces with both hand-brushes and spray machines.

"It has previously been assumed that the average journeyman painter, working on wall surfaces and using a hand-paint brush would do about two hundred square feet an hour, or about two hundred and fifty square feet an hour on roof work. In these tests, however, a much greater speed was attained in the hand-brush work. It is assumed that this was due to the great interest of the painters in the test.

"Observation of the completed work showed that practically no difference in the appearance of the spray and the hand-brush work existed, with the exception that the spray work was slightly more opaque. The painters in applying the paint by hand with four-and-one-half-inch brushes used drop-cloths at the base of their work, whereas no drop-cloths were used by the spray workmen. There was apparently little paint falling to the ground, the only loss being in the form of a fine mist. On a damp day this mist, of course, would be greatly intensified due to the presence of the volatile constituents of the thinner. This mist would lead an observer to believe that considerable paint was being lost, whereas, as a matter of fact, only a very little quantity of paint was being dissipated as mist. The mist was of a somewhat colloidal character and the effect was largely optical. On the interior work, however, a noticeable difference was shown. The mist in the room where the paint was being applied by spray-guns was very noticeable. Drop-cloths were required on the floors in order to prevent staining. Painters employed for continuous periods on interior spray work might to advantage wear a simple form of respirator. The roof work was, of course, subjected to strong currents of air, but there was apparently no very large loss of paint. It was observed, however, that the overalls of the painters using the spray-guns become somewhat more soiled than where hand-brush work was being done.

"On the interior tests one room was

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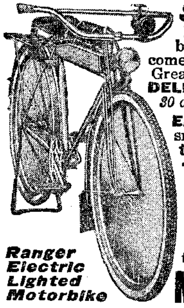

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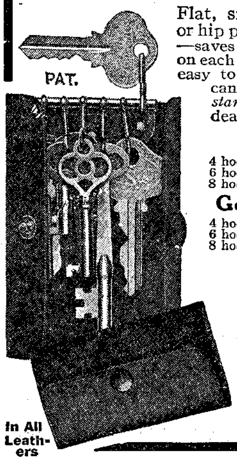

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In All Leathers

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

done by two painters with hand-brushes and two rooms with the spray-gun by one operator. The ceilings of the rooms were arched, four arches meeting in the center of each. This made the painting rather difficult by hand, but very much easier for spray work. The side-walls had four projecting columns, one at each corner, and between the tops of these columns and the arched ceilings there was a heavy scroll cornice. Each room also had a fireplace and chimney breast and large recessed combination windows. The hand-work was somewhat marred by streaks and the covering was poor. The spray work was greatly superior. A very much heavier coating of paint was apparently applied. It was necessary to put on two coats of paint by the hand-brush in some instances in order to get satisfactory covering."

### PATENTED RIGHTS FOR PUBLIC USE

PATENTS are usually thought of at giving an inventor the exclusive rights to use his invention for a term of years. Yet a law has been enacted in England legalizing a form of patent under which any one who chooses is free to use the patented device by applying for a license and paying a rental fixt by the Government. The Patent Office, in other words, acts as the owner's agent in placing the patent on the market. *The Iron Age* (New York), which describes this innovation in British patent practise, tells us that legislation of a similar character is now before the Congress of the United States. He is of opinion that the passage of such a bill might be of very great value to inventors, especially those without the wealth to develop their inventions, who would find open to them an easy way of marketing their devices. The plan is particularly applicable, he thinks, to devices not usable by themselves, but only in combination with other inventions. We read:

"American inventors are discussing the radical innovation in patent practise known as 'licenses of right,' which is contained in the new British patent act. . . . Briefly, the inventor may apply to the controller of patents to have his patent indorsed 'licenses of right,' and if the application be granted—the controller having discretionary power—any person is at any time entitled to a license to manufacture under the patent, and if the parties to the license can not agree upon terms they shall be fixt by the controller. In other words, the inventor places his invention on the market through the agency of the Patent Office, which is presumed to see that he is properly recompensed. Others will work his invention, or, at any rate, others are given the right to work it; hence the patent is presumed to have complied with the compulsory working clause, after the period of four years, beyond which the patentee's rights would otherwise be in jeopardy. It is further provided that in an action for infringement of a patent indorsed 'licenses of right,' if the defendant is ready and willing to take a license the plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction, and the amount of damages recoverable is limited; also, that the licen-

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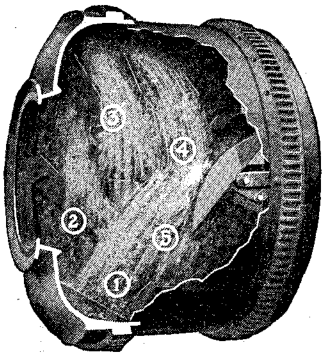

The distinctive *re-mixing* principle of the Koehring drum produces *dominant strength* concrete—concrete that is uniform to the last shovelful of every batch—every fragment of stone, every grain of sand, thoroughly coated with cement. Koehring *re-mixed* concrete is stronger by official test than the same aggregate mixed by other mixers.

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Contractors who own Koehring Mixers deserve recognition *for* Dominant Strength Concrete

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

see may call upon the patentee to take proceedings to prevent infringement of the patent, and if the patentee refuses may institute proceedings himself, making the patentee a defendant, which does not, however, render the patentee liable to any expense unless he actually takes part in the proceedings.

"The effect of a similar proviso in the American patent law might be of very great importance, it is argued. The inventor would have opened to him an easy means of marketing his invention, if it were worth marketing, and especially would this mean a great deal to the inventor having small financial resources. Let us suppose that an inventor had a radical improvement on a quick-change gear mechanism used in machine-tools. Instead of personally soliciting the builders in the hope that some one concern would take up his idea and develop it on a large scale, on a royalty basis, or would pay a large sum outright for an exclusive assignment of the patent, the inventor could have the 'licenses of right' indorsement affixt to his patent papers. This would call the attention of all interested to the fact that any one or all of them might have the privilege of securing the use of the invention. In this way the inventor's market would be broadened and the money reward of his genius might be greater than if he had dealt with a single corporation. The invention might be a process or an appliance used in making steel, or applicable to one of a hundred other uses so broad in scope that it could be taken up profitably by all manufacturers in the particular field. In this way, it is argued, the world would be the better served."

The writer next calls attention to the application of the principle to devices complete within themselves, each practically worthless by itself but valuable in conjunction with similar articles. Examples of this class, he says, frequently occur in the hardware industry. To place wide open for use an invention of this character might give it a value which could be secured for it in no other way. He continues:

"The administration of such a patent, especially in its possible adoption in this country, suggests the bill now before Congress, providing that the Federal Trade Commission 'be empowered to accept assignments of, or license under, to develop or to encourage the industrial use of patents and patent rights tendered it by employees of the various departments or other establishments of the Government, or by other individuals or agencies.' This bill is intended to unify the practise of the various departments of the Government in the matter of inventions made in the government service. The intention is very much along the line of 'licenses of right,' in that the Government would issue licenses for inventions for the benefit of the inventors. Probably, should it ever be decided to accept the new British practise here, in case it works out as practical and valuable, the machinery for operating it would not be difficult to establish.

"There remains the question as to the effect the new British act will have on American holders of British patents. The first impression is favorable; no hardship is suspected, and in some cases tangible advantages are seen. 'Licenses of right'

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

seem to be a fair alternative to compulsory working. The inventor does not lose his chance to profit by his idea, if his patent is indorsed for the offering of licenses to work the invention. It is even possible that 'licenses of right' will prove an inducement to American inventors to take out British patents, since in this way the problem of marketing the invention in the United Kingdom might become less difficult and less expensive."

---

### SHALL WE STORE COAL?

AS an insurance measure alone, coal-storage is well worth any one's while, concludes a writer in *The Black Diamond* (Chicago). Coal, he says, is cheapest generally about April 1, and it is in the period immediately following this date that a reserve stock should be laid in. This is good advice for both the wise user, who will save by it, and for the dealer, who will make a profit by selling to the unwise. Until there is a revolution in the production, transportation, and selling of coal, concludes our mentor, it should be bought and stored in quantity when it is cheapest. We read:

"Every year, at this season, the average coal-buyer—particularly the purchaser of steam sizes—asks this question, 'Does the situation warrant me in storing coal?' If he takes a gambler's chance and refrains from laying in a reserve supply, at the end of the season, usually, he knows he has made a mistake. And yet, the next year he is still in doubt.

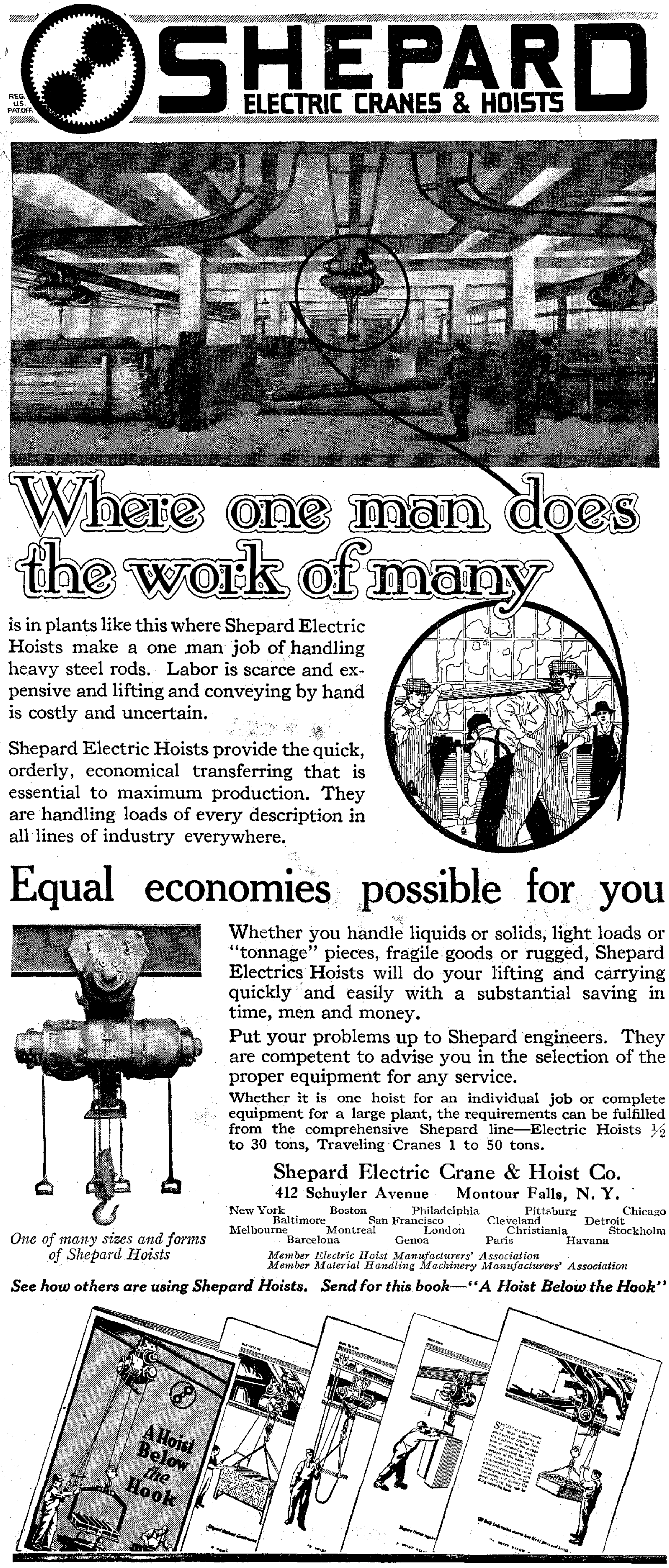
"The user of coal in quantities, who has a regular and a consistent requirement, seldom makes a mistake by not insuring himself against coal famines, rising prices, and other factors which jeopardize his fuel supplies.

"In looking over the history of the market for many years one will find that with but few exceptions the price of coal is at its lowest ebb in the early portion of the year—taking April 1 as the starting-point. The exceptions are so few in number it would not seem that any one would take the 'one-hundred-to-one shot' which the gambler, who follows the bait consistently, does to his grief.

"So, on the price factor alone, it would seem best to play safe and get in as much coal as a reserve stock, if nothing else, when the prices are the lowest, which means in the early spring and summer months, and hold it against a rising market. On this basis alone, storage is a good bet, because the odds are with you ninety times out of a hundred.

"Then, too, there are the other factors, not so frequent, but which do come occasionally—some quite frequently. One of these is the labor trouble. Coal strikes are not annual affairs, of course, that is, of a national scope. They do occur, locally, however, frequently, and quite often affect the supply of coal of the quality and price which a buyer may be accustomed to obtaining.

"But coal strikes alone do not affect the coal market. A railroad tie-up, a shortage of cars, unusually severe weather, and similar factors have an important



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Where one man does the work of many

is in plants like this where Shepard Electric Hoists make a one man job of handling heavy steel rods. Labor is scarce and expensive and lifting and conveying by hand is costly and uncertain.

Shepard Electric Hoists provide the quick, orderly, economical transferring that is essential to maximum production. They are handling loads of every description in all lines of industry everywhere.

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Whether you handle liquids or solids, light loads or "tonnage" pieces, fragile goods or rugged, Shepard Electrics Hoists will do your lifting and carrying quickly and easily with a substantial saving in time, men and money.

Put your problems up to Shepard engineers. They are competent to advise you in the selection of the proper equipment for any service.

Whether it is one hoist for an individual job or complete equipment for a large plant, the requirements can be fulfilled from the comprehensive Shepard line—Electric Hoists ½ to 30 tons, Traveling Cranes 1 to 50 tons.

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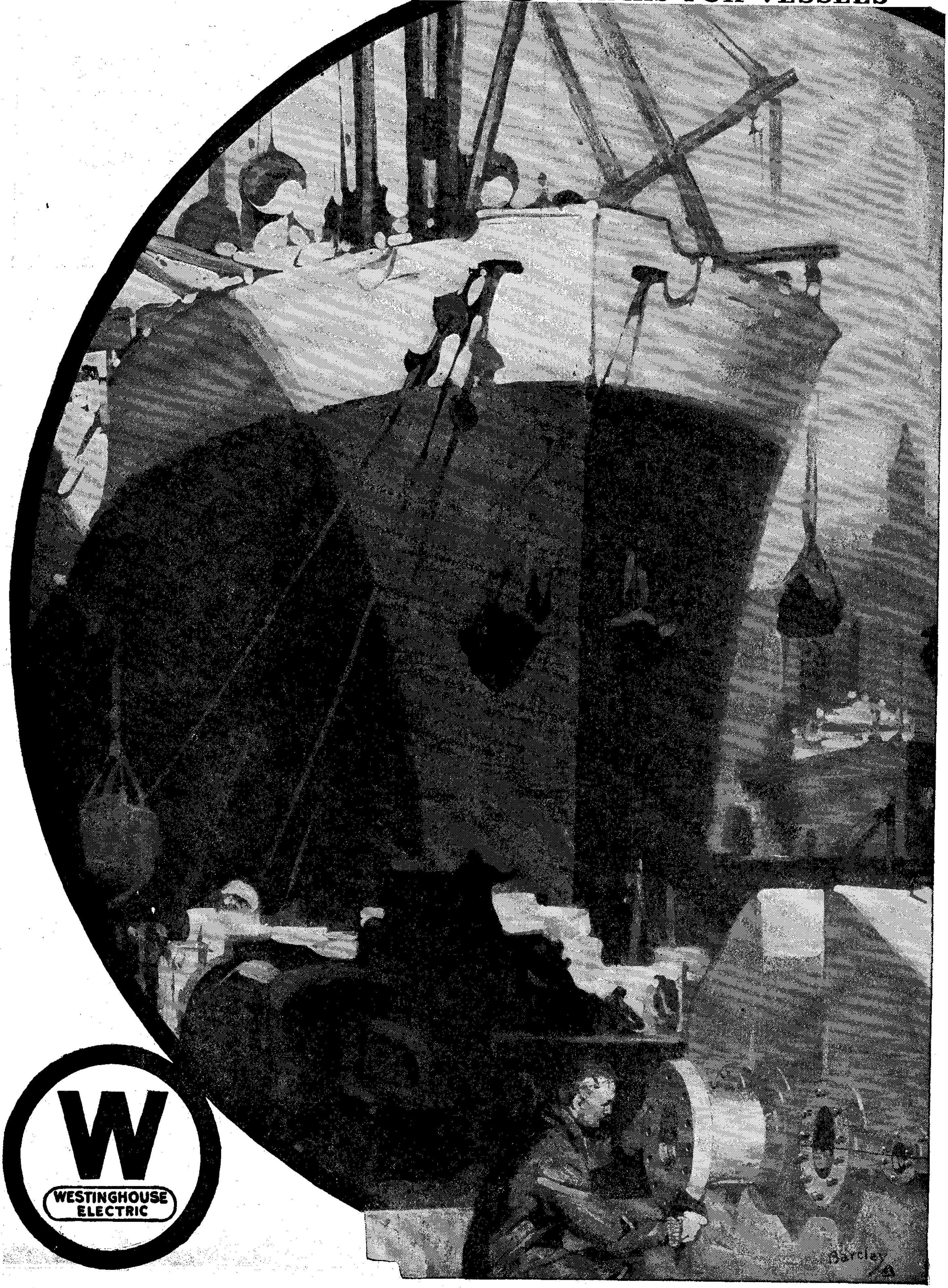

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America, however, is doing more than build ships—by making more efficient carriers of those ships, she is rapidly putting sea-borne commerce on an entirely new and better basis.

To a nation that imports four billion dollars worth of goods a year and competes in foreign marts to the extent of eight billions, the importance of such a step is evident.

Already 304 vessels of various size and kind have been or are being equipped with Westinghouse Marine Turbines and Floating-Frame Reduction Gears instead of reciprocating engines or other forms of drive, with incalculable savings not only to ship-owners, but to you who sell, perhaps, machinery to South America or cotton to the Orient, and you who buy, whether coffee from Brazil, sugar from Cuba or brocades from Japan.

Westinghouse Turbines and Floating-Frame Reduction Gears are rapidly displacing other forms of marine drive because they cut down the weight of machinery 25 to 50 per cent, effecting great economies in first costs and power costs—

Because they require less coal space and make possible more cargo space, or permit longer steaming without re-coaling—

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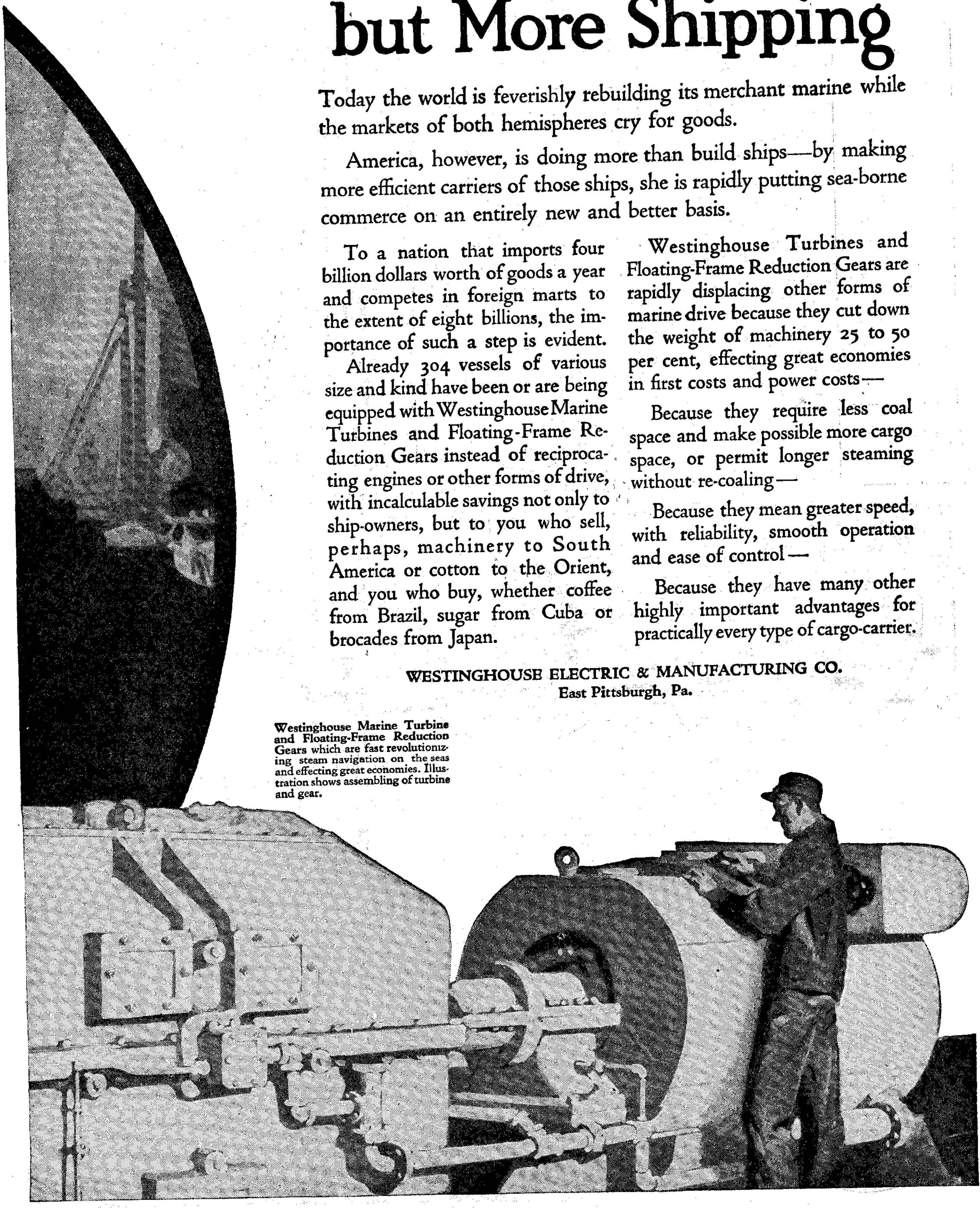
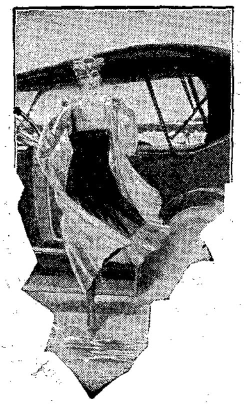


**Westinghouse Marine Turbine and Floating-Frame Reduction Gears which are fast revolutionizing steam navigation on the seas and effecting great economies. Illustration shows assembling of turbine and gear.**



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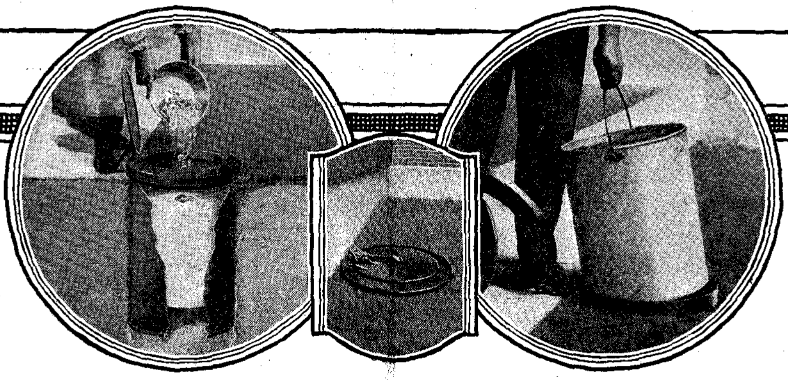


Your Garbage Can—Underground

THE MAJESTIC Underground Garbage Receiver does away forever with the ordinary, unsanitary, unsightly garbage can, and provides a more sanitary method of garbage disposal.

The Majestic Garbage Receiver is likewise more convenient. Garbage is more easily deposited, for a slight pressure on the handy foot trip raises the lid. When closed, the lid fits tightly and no odor is emitted. Dogs can't upset it, hence no refuse is scattered about the yard to attract flies. The can and shell of the Majestic Garbage Receiver is buried underground, with only the lid showing. Thus protected, the Majestic Can lasts longer—making it more economical.

When the garbage collector calls he has only to remove the top, lift out the can, empty and return it to the shell.

Write for our catalogue showing this essential convenience, also Built-in Garbage Receivers for houses and apartments, Majestic Coal Chutes and Package Receivers for old and new houses.

1001 Erie St. THE MAJESTIC COMPANY Huntington, Ind.

Majestic Underground Garbage Receiver

bearing on both distribution and prices. All of these factors are possibilities of each year's experience. Added to these perennial factors, we have with us this year some new possibilities. For instance, there is the exceptional demand for coal at the beginning of the new season. Usually the producer of coal has a 'no-market' situation to face from April to June or July and quite often even later. The steam-buyer, under this condition, can be more leisurely in his buying habits, and usually is.

"There is no such situation this year. The strike of last fall, the increasing shortage in cars, and the abnormal production of all industry has upset tradition. Coal is going to be scarce all the while. It will be, as it always is, more so as the year approaches the winter season.

"Based on the law of averages, if nothing else, coal should be stored, as an insurance against the future, every year. None of the great industrial plants refrain from this insurance; neither do the railroads. Both classes of steam-users see to it that ample reserve stocks, from three to four months' supply, are maintained. What is good for the big fellow must be good for the small fellow.

"Based upon the new condition of the coal industry of 1920, it is doubly important to seek protection. Should coal be stored? Yes, not only this year, but every year, until there is a revolution in the production, transportation, and merchandising methods of coal. When that time comes, if ever, it will be time enough to give consideration to a question of doubt."

## DO FORESTS GROW?

TREES grow, of course; but they also decay, and are destroyed by fires and felled by wind. Is the net result, over a long period of years, an increase or a decrease in forests as we know them to-day in the United States and Canada? In other words, if we should take no lumber for commercial and industrial purposes, would our forests grow in size and extent? Such growth has generally been assumed by writers on the subject, but Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, asserts the contrary. Writing on "The Delusion of a Net Annual Growth in Our Forests," in the Boston *Post*, an article that has now been reprinted in pamphlet form, Mr. Barnjum says that, even aside from the woodcutter's ax, our forests are diminishing, instead of growing; that is, if we take into account a period long enough to smooth out minor irregularities in the record. Writes Mr. Barnjum:

"In considering this question of growth in our natural, or rather unnatural, forests, as they exist on this continent to-day, we have to figure not on some individual stand or township, where conditions may be abnormal or unusually favorable, but on a State or the country as a whole, and in cycles of one hundred years, as the average spruce-tree as harvested will run but little short of the century mark. I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that there is a growth to every living

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

tree that has not passed maturity, has not blown down, or has not been killed by fire or some species of the hundred and one different bugs. I also admit that there is a combined net growth in some sections of a township and, in rare instances, in possibly a whole township. But to offset this growth, as there must be a debit as well as a credit side, we must charge off the wastage.

"We will take the State of Maine, for one example, as it is the most important wood-producing section in the eastern United States. Now, if you will refer to the cruiser's map of almost any township, you will find a dotted path, in many instances running clear across the town, of varying widths up to a mile or more, marked with the significant and familiar words 'Blow-down' or 'Wind-fall,' which means that the timber in that designated section has been destroyed by wind.

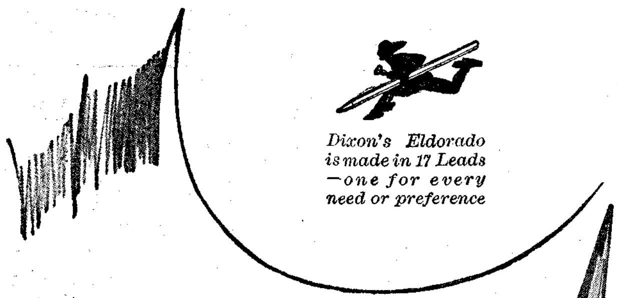
"The next most familiar word is 'Burn,' and quite often there may be two or three or more sections of a township that have been burned, running in size all the way from fifty acres up to four thousand or five thousand, and, in some cases, half or three-quarters of the township, to even, in the case of the Miramichi fire which swept across Maine, a burned area of more than three million acres. I can think of at least one fire in Maine, which occurred about 1903, which burned one hundred thousand acres, while another fire, in 1909, in the same State, burned over forty-five thousand acres, and these are merely two examples.

"In addition to the large, well-defined areas of fire and wind destruction, there is a continual dropping by wind of a tree here and a tree there. This is going on all the time, and when you realize that it is only necessary to lose one tree per acre per year, varying in size from five inches to twelve inches in diameter, according to location and consequent rate of growth, to wipe out the entire growth by this one source of loss alone, and then when you add to this the heavy losses from the large wind-falls, fire, and bugs, you do not have to stretch the imagination very much to realize that not only is your growth increment wiped out, but also quite a little of your principal as well. For this reason, the thought uppermost in my mind is to try to arrive at a figure that will approximate what this net loss really is.

"When I attempt to estimate the wastage caused by the spruce budworm, I am somewhat staggered. The most conservative figure I have heard for Maine is that 25 per cent., with a high figure of 60 per cent., of all the fir growth in the State has been killed, with considerable spruce destruction as well, and New Brunswick's loss runs up to 75 per cent., and Quebec's up to 40 per cent. And when we realize that this is at least the third attack within the past century that we have had by this one pest, we can form some slight idea of what the wastage from this source must be.

"In British Columbia, 665,000,000,000 feet of timber have been burned, and this amount very nearly equals the total stand of saw timber remaining in Canada to-day.

"In Maine, in the gale of 1883, a billion feet of soft wood were blown down, in addition to a very large amount of hardwood, in the two counties of Oxford and Franklin alone, and the loss in the whole State was incalculable. I know of one


Dixon's Eldorado is made in 17 Leads —one for every need or preference

QUICKLY, almost anxiously, he searched his pockets. They thought at first that he had lost his watch, his eye-glasses, some private letters.

Then his face brightened. From his inside pocket he drew—his—

DIXON'S ELDORADO
*"the master drawing pencil"*

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Select DIXON'S ELDORADO the next time you buy pencils. Meantime—write for pencil book, "FINDING YOUR PENCIL." It will help you choose *exactly* the right lead for your particular work.

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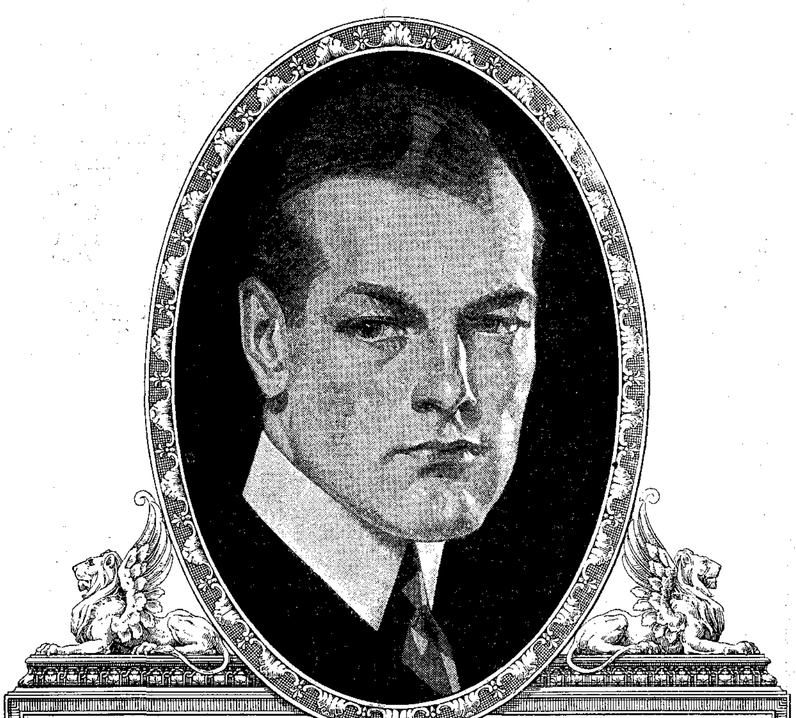

ARROW COLLARS
The quality that put ARROW COLLARS in the premier place in public confidence is the quality that you are getting today
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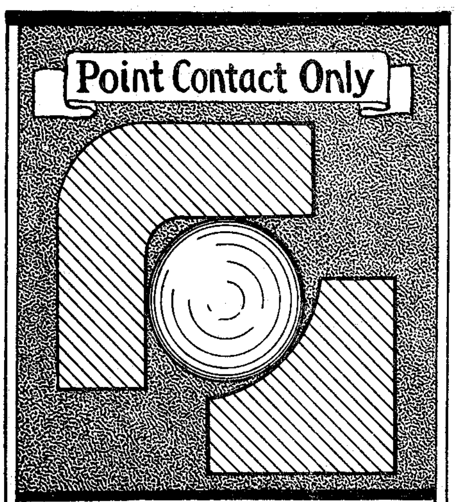

**Front Wheel Trouble**

Point contact bearings like the cup and cone type illustrated above do not offer as much resistance to end thrust as concave roller bearings with full length contact under all conditions.

"End thrust" caused by ruts, rocks, curbs, car tracks, quick turns is the most destructive form of bearing wear. Actual road driving is where you need the superiority of

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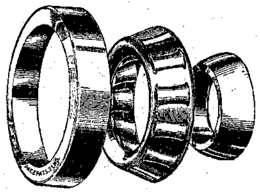
SHAFER Roller Bearing
100% Load Capacity From Any Angle

Shafers with their concave rollers (see illustration below) meet all loads, radial or thrust upon full and entire roller surface and therefore are not damaged by continuous side blows or thrust. Shafers are also self-aligning—they follow spindle deflection and do not bind, grip or freeze.

Easily installed without any mechanical change in hub or spindle, Shafers are exact replacement for "cup and cone" or roller bearings in the front wheels of the following cars: Oakland, Roamer, Maxwell, Chevrolet, Overland, Dort, Buick, Dodge, Ford, Allen, Auburn, Vim Truck, Scripps-Booth, Briscoe, Haynes and Nash.

If you drive one of the above cars ask your repairman to install Shafers or

Write for Literature



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*Shafer Service Division*
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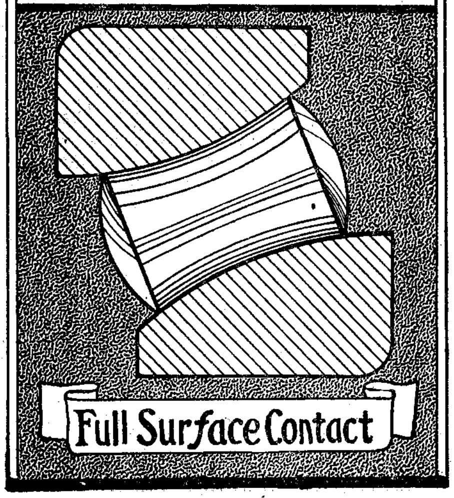

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

township, which I afterward bought, where one-third of the entire stand of timber was destroyed in this same gale.

"I have in mind a windfall in Wisconsin, between Prentice Junction and Ladysmith, that covers a strip five miles wide and fifty miles long, where the timber was laid as flat as if traversed by a steam-roller. All of this timber, the result of more than two hundred years' accretion, was destroyed in an hour. I can not help thinking of an experience of my own in my earlier days, in this connection. I had been planting ten thousand trees per year for two or three years, when a fire came in on an adjoining lot and burned up more trees in two hours than I had planted in the three years, which discouraged any more planting by me at that time."

But the final and most convincing figures, Mr. Barnjum thinks, are contained in a report of the Society of American Foresters, which says that of all the total forest area in the United States (500,000,000 acres) one hundred million acres and more are so devastated as to be almost wholly non-productive: over 250,000,000 acres have been cut and more or less damaged by fire, but are producing new timber in small amounts, and 150,000,000 acres are in standing timber where growth merely balances decay. On a large part of this area the virgin timber is of poor quality and very inaccessible. He continues:

"In Canada, the Canadian Forestry Association states, one-half of the forested area has been burned over within the past one hundred years. That this enormous wastage by fire is still with us is in evidence by the loss of 1,000,000,000 feet of timber in Montana and the 540,000 acres destroyed in Alberta, which are only two of the larger burns of last summer.

"Now, with all this wastage above enumerated, it does not take a forester or a woodsman, but any man of ordinary intelligence to figure out that there is not only no annual growth to be counted on in the country or a State as a whole, but that there must be quite a net annual loss in addition. We have been simply fooling ourselves with regard to this question of annual accretion. I was myself a victim of this delusion up to three years ago, when I found a very large area which we had made preparations to log had all been logged for us by the wind overnight. This so imprest me that I began figuring up this forest wastage, and the deeper I go into it the bigger it grows.

"The vast amount of money that has been made and will be made in timberlands is not because of the growth of timber, but because of the great enhancement in values

"Now, when you come to the destruction caused by the ax, and take figures compiled from the United States forest service statistics, which amount to 244,000,000 cords of wood of all kinds, including fuel wood, harvested in the United States per annum, if this were piled in a solid pile four feet high and four feet wide it would reach a distance of 369,000 miles, or 123 times across this continent, or more than fifteen times around the globe.

"In considering these appalling figures it would seem to me that it is now time to cease imitating the ostrich, and to

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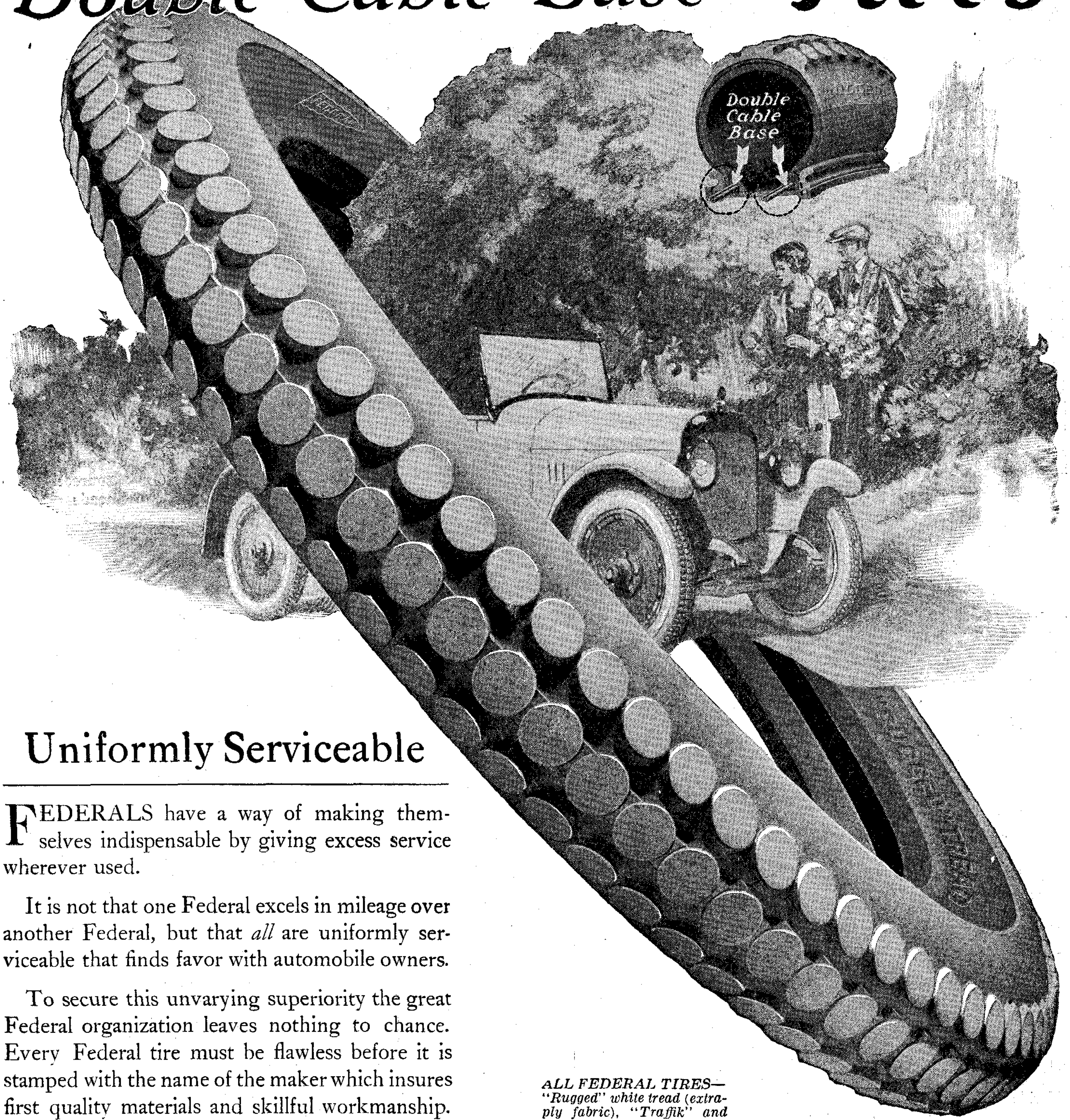

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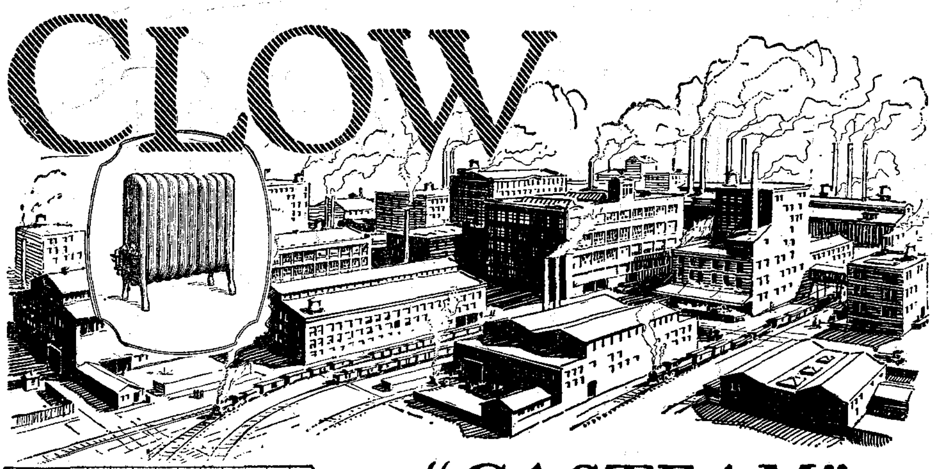
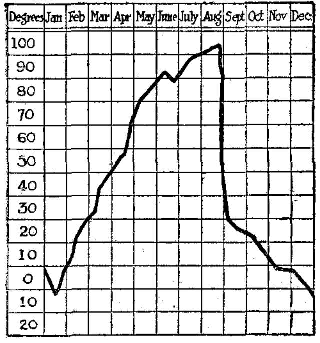
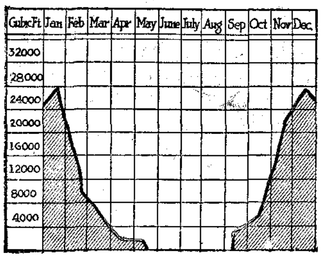




*Typical Temperature Record*



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**"Overnight Installation"**

**Gasteam**

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

begin to look this question of a rapidly vanishing timber supply on both sides of the line squarely in the face, and see where we are heading before it is too late; for a treeless continent is unthinkable."

### PURE SCIENCE AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

A BALANCE between the call of pure scientific research and the industrial problem was struck by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in a recent address before the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Commenting on this address, *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) says editorially:

"We always object to the charge, sometimes made by narrow-minded scientists, that the engineer is only a craftsman who commercializes science and who sees in a truth only the prospect of monetary gain. On the other hand, we equally regret to hear the 'practical' man give vent to unsympathetic criticism of the scientific investigator.

"In his address . . . [Mr. Smith] refers to applying the known truths of science for human benefit as 'the hallmark of true value'; but he hastens to add the comment: 'In a way I suppose we may regard science as an expendible resource; those who apply science to the needs of man seem to require fresh supplies from which to draw for their use. At least it is true that each new advance in the engineering arts calls for a corresponding reenforcement by scientific truth.'

"It is always a difficult matter to tell when the results of technical investigation will be of value in their application. It is a long step from the test-tube to a satisfactory balance-sheet on a year's plant operations. But the test-tube stage is important none the less. The executive who plans for an extensive chemical industry (and which of our industries is not in some measure chemical?) without including in his calculations an appropriate allowance for research is likely to find himself left far behind in the industrial race. It is proper that the executive expect this research department to show convincingly that it pays good dividends; but in this department there will always be some problems under study that 'we know will never pay,' as one director of research put it.

"It is fortunate that we have those who love the labors of pure research and who stick to their work despite the charge that they are 'impractical academic theorists.' By their explorations they constantly push back the boundaries of technical ignorance, and thus leave more territory for settlement and cultivation by those who follow. Such pioneers perhaps never grow rich; but what pioneer ever does? However, they derive a wonderful store of new experiences which in themselves are a real reward; and they also deserve our cordial support and respect.

"There is no ground for contest between the investigator and the one who will apply his discoveries in the useful arts. There is room and need for both. And above all there is need for mutual respect and cooperation."

## LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
*Continued*

government; but the one view is, so far as I can see, as constitutional as the other."

MR. TAFT'S PROPOSAL—Ex-President Taft favors a change in our existing system, by which the importance and influence of Cabinet officers shall be increased, and he explains in his book, "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers" (Columbia University Press), that "without any change in the Constitution, Congress might well provide that heads of departments, members of the President's Cabinet, should be given access to the floor of each House to introduce measures, to advocate their passage, to answer questions, and to enter into the debate as if they were members, without, of course, the right to vote. Without any express constitutional authority, Congress has done this in the case of delegates from the territories. Why may it not, therefore, do it with respect to the heads of departments?

"This would impose on the President greater difficulty in selecting his Cabinet, and would lead him to prefer men of legislative experience who have shown their power to take care of themselves in legislative debate. It would stimulate the head of each department by the fear of public and direct inquiry into a more thorough familiarity with the actual operations of his department and into a closer supervision of its business. On the other hand, it would give the President what he ought to have, some direct initiative in legislation and an opportunity through the presence of his competent representatives in Congress to keep each House advised of the facts in the actual operation of the government. The time lost in Congress over useless discussion of issues that might be disposed of by a single statement from the head of a department no one can appreciate unless he has filled such a place. In my annual message, December 19, 1912, I urged this proposal upon Congress, as follows:

"This is not a new proposition. In the House of Representatives, in the Thirty-eighth Congress, the proposition was referred to a select committee of seven members. The committee made an extensive report, and urged the adoption of the reform. The report showed that our history had not been without illustration of the necessity and the examples of the practise by pointing out that in early days secretaries were repeatedly called to the presence of either House for consultation, advice, and information.

"Again, on February 4, 1881, a select Committee of the Senate recommended the passage of a similar bill, and made a report in which, while approving the separation of the three branches, the executive, legislative, and judicial, they point out as reason for the proposed change that, altho having a separate existence, the branches are 'to cooperate each with the other, as the different members of the human body must cooperate with each other, in order to form the figure and perform the duties of a perfect man.'"

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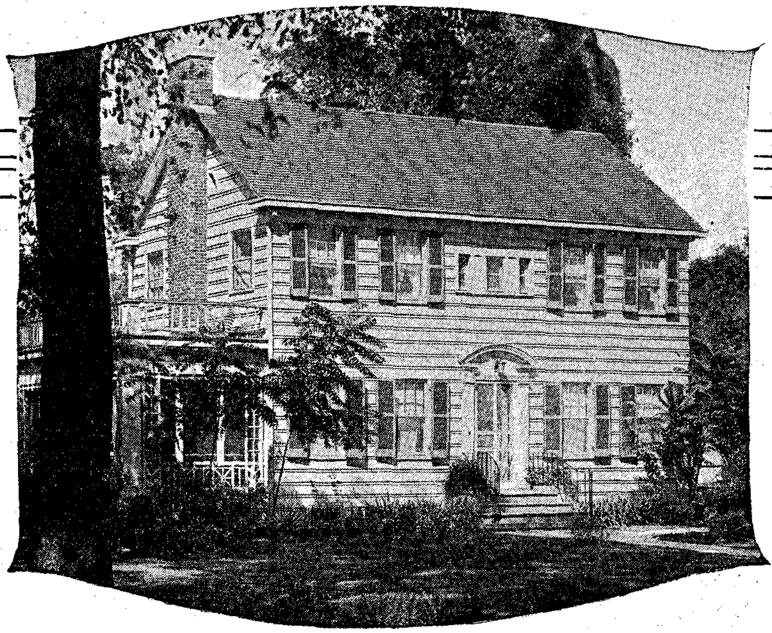

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For the Conservation of the Eye

# INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

## HOW A SALES TAX WOULD WORK OUT

A definite, collectible tax, so light that it would not be burdensome either to rich or poor, of such scientific and uniformly equable character that, while it thrives on the activities of the nation, it would assure five billions of dollars annually; a tax that would make it possible for the Government to repeal the excess-profits tax, reduce all income taxes, and exempt incomes of five thousand dollars or less—such would closely approximate an ideal tax for the United States Government to levy. A 1 per cent. tax on all sales—not a consumption tax—would do all this, is the claim of its sponsors. That both the excess-profits and income taxes are unpopular goes without saying, but a serious charge that the excess-profits tax is throttling business and delaying progress comes from several sources. That taxes must remain high for several years is generally accepted as a fact; and if it is a fact, then it follows that there is need for a general revenue reform, say experts. Since the views of Mr. Otto H. Kahn regarding a sales tax were printed in THE DIGEST for April 17, other bankers, Senators, and financial publications have had something to say about this vital matter. The search for additional revenue with which to pay a bonus of some sort to our returned soldiers also brought forth dozens of proposals by which the respective sponsor would raise millions or billions, but in the main a 1 per cent. tax on all sales gained in popularity when it was shown by Mr. Kahn and other bankers and tax experts that the bulk of the excess-profits tax, and practically all taxes finally, is passed on to the consumer, their argument being that the consumer might as well pay as he goes and have the ordeal over with. Says Senator Reed Smoot (Utah), on the subject of a sales tax, in *The Sun and New York Herald:*

> A sales tax is simple in its workings and definite in its application. Its collection would require little expense, no complicated processes of bookkeeping, no maintenance of attorneys and experts at the elbow of everybody, and, above all else, it would require no great army of government employees.
>
> The rate would be so low that no attempt would be made to abuse or defraud the consumer. Indeed, in most cases, experience would prove, it would be paid, through the operations of competition by the distributers. . . . . .
>
> Uncertainty in the business man's mind will be ended if we have a sales tax. That is why I would, if there is to be a soldiers' bonus, provide the sales tax and a flat normal rate on all business profits. Then there will be no uncertainties about how much tax may require to be paid; anybody will be able without trouble or misgivings to make out the returns, and there will be a great saving in collection costs.

Farther along in the same article Mr. Jules Bache, a New York banker, explains how a sales tax would "work out." We read:

> This tax can only be consistently levied and collected if paid by the seller, and should be evidenced in the working out of the tax by stamps on receipts where books are not kept, or by charges against turnover as shown by merchants' books, less any allowance for stamps given on receipts. It would be the simplest tax that could be collected, and there need never be any dispute as to the amounts of individual taxes, as now arise in a multitude of cases under the present tax laws. It will require a very much smaller staff to collect, and practically no expert service. It will materially reduce the expenses of the Government in collecting taxes, and the yield can be very closely figured, and can not materially shrink or increase by temporary developments in values or the volume of trade, since the turnover in the volume of the country's business rarely fluctuates more than 10 per cent. in a year.

In Mr. Bache's *Review* the advantages of a sales tax are set forth in detail, and the application of the tax and the manner in which it would affect the consumer are shown in several instances, such as bread and meats. A sales tax of approximately ten cents would be levied on a bushel of wheat, or one-sixth of a cent on each of the sixty loaves of bread which a bushel of wheat produces. The total tax paid on beef, we are told by Mr. Bache, would be less than 1 per cent. per pound. Continues this expert:

> The analyses that follow show the tax of 1 per cent. on sales worked out for two of the most important products of the country; and, while this shows that the tax is duplicated several times during the progress of these commodities through business channels, the tax falls only once upon the same class of business men.
>
> In the case of the loaf of bread, the ultimate purchasers do not have to pay more for their loaf, and the tax would be absorbed by the seller in the various movements which the wheat makes until it reaches the ultimate consumer. On beef the maximum would be one cent per pound.
>
> The advantages of this tax would be that it would be equally paid by everybody in the country, and might lead, perhaps, to thrift, since those who wish to avoid paying taxes would only have to decrease their expenditures.
>
> ### APPLICATION OF THIS TAX
>
> #### *On Bread*
>
> In estimating the effect on the price of a loaf of bread the tax would be levied, first, when the wheat leaves the producer; secondly, when it leaves the miller; and, thirdly, when it leaves the retail grocer or the baker. Prices and taxes would be as follows:

# UNDERSTANDING

LIFE'S great objective, the pinnacle of hope, the ultimate of desire, the goal toward which all endeavor leads, is understanding.

Understanding became a part of life with the first yearning of the first man. It is the reason for his being—the answer to his soul's demand. It has no completion.

Understanding is the harvest of the human life made full through the union of the intellect and the emotions.

Understanding receives all things at their true value. Its increase is the one accurate measure of man's improvement. It is the very essence of success.

Where understanding is, there all conflict passes and endeavor knows no barrier. Its vision encompasses the earth. It is the bond between time and eternity. It is the common need of all, at all times.

Our daily development in understanding comes through our daily activities. The great men of the earth have put their understanding to the material and spiritual service of the majority of people.

The humblest device of commerce, the greatest creation of science, the vast initiative of industry, all enlist in the cause of the advancement of understanding. To multiply this advancement, industry first created and then developed advertising.

The need for advertising has increased with the enlargement of industry. The two have gathered strength from each other, until, for its economic value, advertising has become one of the most vital forces in the upbuilding of understanding—in the development and stabilization of modern business.

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

WHEN IT LEAVES THE FARM

| | Price | Tax |
|---|---|---|
| 1 bushel of wheat would be sold for, say..... | $2.00 | $0.02 |

WHEN IT LEAVES THE MILLER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4½ bushels of wheat to the barrel, with flour averaging $12 per barrel, would make 1 bushel of wheat in flour worth.................... | 2.67 | .0267 |

WHEN IT LEAVES THE BAKER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A barrel of flour makes from 260 to 270 loaves of bread. One bushel of wheat is two-thirds of a barrel of flour. This would make 60 loaves to a bushel of wheat. Figuring these 60 loaves at an average of 8 cents to 9 cents per loaf, the price would be........................ | 5.10 | .0510 |
| This would make the total tax on all sales of a bushel of wheat from wheat to flour to bread.. | .... | .0977 |

This tax thus far, approximately ten cents, is the total price to be added to the sixty loaves of bread on account of the 1 per cent. tax on sales progressively from the farm to the consumer.

This total tax, if passed along, is so small, amounting to less than one-sixth of a cent per loaf, that it could not be added to the price per loaf to the consumer. It would probably be passed on by the miller and be paid by the baker, but would be such an infinitesimal reduction from his profits that he would be almost totally unaffected.

These calculations are based on only three sales, from farmer to consumer; but if one or two more sales of the wheat take place it would still leave the tax at a small fraction of a cent to the loaf.

Further than this, it is stated that bakers do not bake half the bread used. Many domestic users buy flour from grocers and make their own bread. This further reduces the individual tax.

### CALCULATIONS OF THE TAX ON BEEF

In the same way the tax result on beef may be estimated as follows:

Result on steer killed July 17, 1919.

COST OF LIVE ANIMAL AND EXPENSE IN KILLING AND DISPOSING OF RESULTING PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Live weight, 1,202 pounds, at $16.34 per hundredweight........................................ | $196.41 |
| Expense and labor, buying, killing, driving, yarding, feeding, refrigeration, etc...................... | 8.85 |
| Cost of selling (branch-house expense), 86 cents per 100 pounds.................................. | 6.10 |
| Freight to branch house, 710 pounds, at 69 cents.... | 4.90 |
| Total cost.................................. | $216.26 |

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR PRODUCTS SOLD

| | |
|---|---|
| Fats—85.8 pounds at 13.81 per 100 pounds.......... | $16.14 |
| Hide—78 pounds at 32.71 per 100 pounds.......... | 25.51 |
| Offal—Edible and inedible at 41 cents per hundredweight; live weight........................... | 4.93 |
| Drest beef—720 pounds less shrink 10 pounds—net 710 at 23.99 per hundredweight .................. | 170.33 |
| Total selling price.......................... | $216.91 |

HOW THE TAX WOULD AFFECT THE CONSUMER

| | Price | Tax |
|---|---|---|
| If we analyze these figures, we find that the cost to the packer of one steer would be.. | $196.41 | .... |
| The tax of 1 per cent., to be paid by the farmer or the seller, would accordingly be | ...... | $1.96 |
| Following up the 720 pounds (net 710 pounds) of drest beef, the selling price of this would be..................... | 170.33 | .... |
| On which the tax paid by the packer would be............................ | ...... | 1.70 |
| The total tax which might be added to the beef, first by the farmer and then by the packer, would thus be, when the beef reached the retailing butcher........... | ...... | 3.66 |
| Dividing this tax up among the net 710 pounds of drest beef, we find that the tax on each pound would be........... | ...... | 0.005+ |
| If the butcher sold the beef at, say, an average, all cuts, of 40 cents per pound, his tax would be four-tenths of a cent per pound, or two-fifths of a cent.......... | ...... | .004 |
| The total tax thus far, if added to the price to be paid by the consumer, would thus amount to......................... | ...... | 0.009 |

which is a little less than 1 cent a pound on beef. This includes all taxes from the farm, to the packer, to the butcher, and to the consumer.

The sales tax should not be confounded

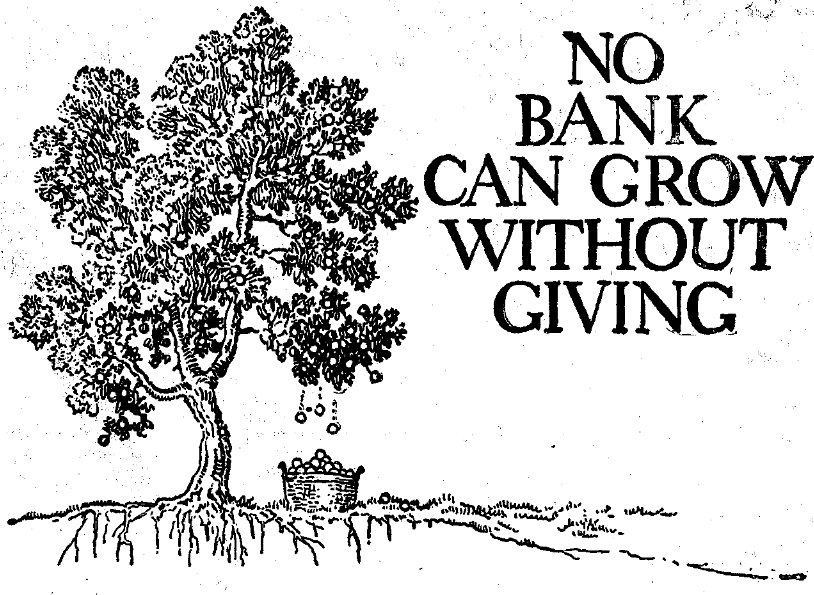
## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

with the tax to the ultimate consumer, such as is now levied on theater tickets, for instance, *The Bache Review* reminds us. The sales tax would be levied on every sale of any kind, we are told, and would be paid by the seller. Continues this financial paper:

> It should be clearly understood that the tax on gross sales is an entirely different matter from the consumption tax, which it is proposed to put in force to raise a soldier bonus.
>
> This last-mentioned tax falls directly upon the consumer, is, in fact, collected of him in minute sums each time he buys anything. It thus becomes obnoxious and vexatious, and should never be put in force. It would be a means of introducing widespread inconvenience, would foster universal resentment, and would become a public nuisance.
>
> In the tax on gross sales, which we advocate, the tax is paid by the seller, and the consumer is never confronted with it obnoxiously. Under certain circumstances, it is true that it, or a part of it, would be paid by the consumer. But that would happen mainly only when production was low and demand heavy. This condition of underproduction, now existing, is an abnormal one and is bound not to prevail long, as every effort is being made in the world to bring about increased production.
>
> Under conditions where the supply of things equals, or nearly equals or exceeds, the demand, the seller can not, in competition with other sellers, add the tax to his product any more than he can arbitrarily add any other sum. Competition with other sellers makes it necessary for him to cut his profits to a point where his goods will sell, and in this process the tax he pays on sales becomes a part of his general expense. The amount of his profit, which he adds, is regulated by the keenness of competition and has no relation to his expenses.
>
> The French Government has decided to place a tax of 1 per cent. on every business transaction, from a small purchase by a housewife to deals involving millions. A rough estimate from the figures of the budget seems to indicate that the amount to be thus raised will be around two billion dollars.
>
> That the French Government is to adopt this plan is impressive. It is practically the tax measure being urged upon our own Congress. France is availing herself of this sensible method in order to avoid a direct tax on capital. No country can safely afford to absorb the capital which keeps its industries going. But that is exactly what the American Congress is doing in keeping the destructive excess-profits tax on the statute-books, resulting in paralysis of new operations, because new capital is being steadily swallowed up by the tax collector.

"The sales tax has many distinct advantages," we are told in *The American Banker* (New York). For instance:

> From the point of view of American business, the tax on gross sales is by far the simplest because it automatically eliminates the extra burdens of record keeping. Every business concern has always available the figures of its gross sales, while to segregate sales under a dollar or sales of



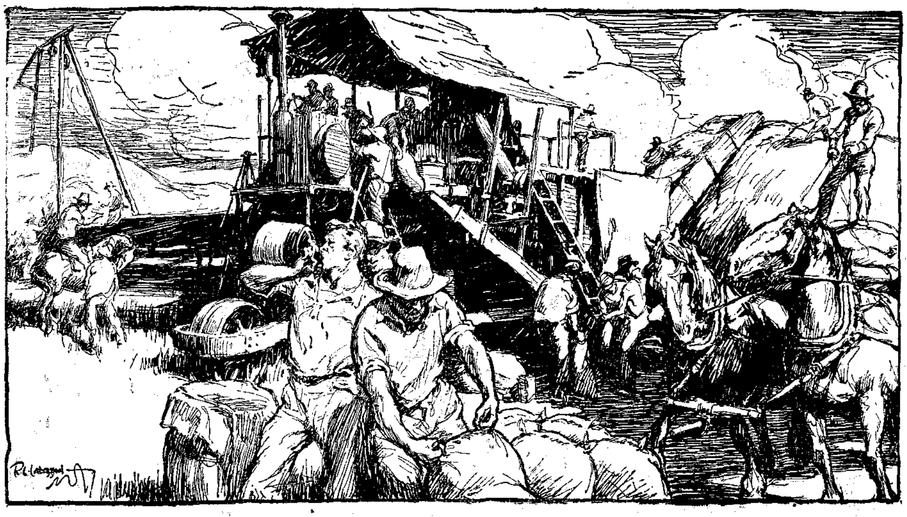
NO BANK CAN GROW WITHOUT GIVING

THE growth of The Philadelphia National Bank has not been accidental. Steadily, for 116 years, it has been building up on a solid foundation of service rendered, keeping pace with the financial requirements of its clientele. Consequently its growth has been sound and normal and its position in the banking world has been established on the basis of achievement.

COURTESY, co-operation and vision, controlled and directed by knowledge born of long experience, have enabled this bank, year after year, to become increasingly valuable to the business public upon whose patronage its growth depends.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



# Harvesting *for* Humanity

The world's granary lies in the Middle West. Every year on the far-reaching fields of this fruitful land is harvested a large share of the world's food. Corn, wheat and other grains flow into Chicago on their way to pour strength and vitality into the veins of nations. Upon the results of the labor of the grain-growers of the Mid-Western Empire, and upon the aid of the agricultural machinery manufactured here, both our own people and peoples in many distant lands depend largely for their daily bread.

Chicago, the natural market for the world's great grain reserve, is also an important financial center. From Chicago institutions, conspicuous among them the Continental & Commercial Banks, springs a great part of the financial energy necessary to grow and transport the vital crops of this section.

**The CONTINENTAL and COMMERCIAL BANKS**
**CHICAGO**

INVESTED CAPITAL MORE THAN 50 MILLION DOLLARS
RESOURCES MORE THAN 500 MILLION DOLLARS

## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

certain classes of goods means additional bookkeeping that in most cases is quite as burdensome as the tax and is always expensive.

Moreover, a tax on all sales would so distribute the tax burden and the rate would be so low that it would not even be a temptation to the seller to raise prices to cover the tax. Finally, from the viewpoint of the Government, a simple, single tax upon gross sales, collected from business houses of the country, would be easier and would entail less fraud than collection of the tax from buyers of certain goods, through the agency of the distributers of these goods.

But another financial paper, *Financial America* (New York), also points out what it considers serious disadvantages. The "flour figures" of this paper do not agree with those of Mr. Bache on the same staple. "What of the speculator in various foodstuffs?" asks *Financial America*, in effect. And it intimates that there is somebody in the woodpile. We are told:

> There are quite a few hidden Indians in this so-called "1 per cent." tax on gross sales proposed in the Ways and Means Committee of the House. One cent on the dollar looks small. Paid on purchases of three thousand dollars a year, it would amount to thirty dollars. But the plan proposed is not on sales to the ultimate consumer; it is on all sales. That means an example in multiplication of the tax for the consumer. It means an addition of a tax to the selling price of the producer of raw material, the selling prices of the jobber and wholesale dealer in raw materials. It means another addition to price by the manufacturer of the finished product, another by the jobber, the wholesale dealer, and, finally, another 1 per cent. in passing the goods from the retailer to the consumer.
>
> In between these transactions the speculator interposes several times in many lines of trade. Textile dealers complain that in the present period of scarcity cotton-gray goods have changed hands many times before reaching the man who bleaches them and prepares them for the market. Each seller added a profit to the price. Under the proposed gross-sales tax each of these transactions would pay a tax of 1 per cent. Of course, the amount would be added by each of the sellers to the price he obtains. It would thus be passed along with the goods to the man who finally buys for the use of himself or his family.
>
> The gross-sales tax would begin with the farmer. Cash wheat has sold lately at Chicago at $3 a bushel. There are four and a half bushels to the barrel, worth $13.50. The farmer pays 13½ cents tax, and this price becomes $13.63½. The miller will pay another 1 per cent. sales tax. He will add this and about $2 a barrel for transportation, storage, milling, sacking, interest, and profit. He also deducts from flour price $1.50, the value of about seventy-four pounds of bran. The flour price is then $14.13, plus a sales tax of fourteen cents, or $14.27. A wholesale dealer may add 10 per cent. profit and another 1 per cent. tax, or 15.6 cents. His price is $15.85. There is at least one more tax to pay—the retailer's, of nineteen cents. He also adds 20 per cent. expense and

## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

profit. The price to the housewife is then $19.21.

In this retail price of $19.21 for a barrel of flour would be included four taxes, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Farmer's tax | 13.5 cents |
| Miller's tax | 14.0 " |
| Wholesaler's tax | 15.6 " |
| Retailer's tax | 19.0 " |
| Total | 62.1 cents |

This amount is 3.2 per cent. of $19.21. Instead of a 1 per cent. sales tax, or 19.2 cents, then, we would have on flour actually a 3.2 per cent. tax, or 62.1 cents a barrel, on every man, woman, and child of our 106,000,000, except unweaned infants.

This amount of 3.2 per cent., however, will be exceeded largely in the sales of many commodities.

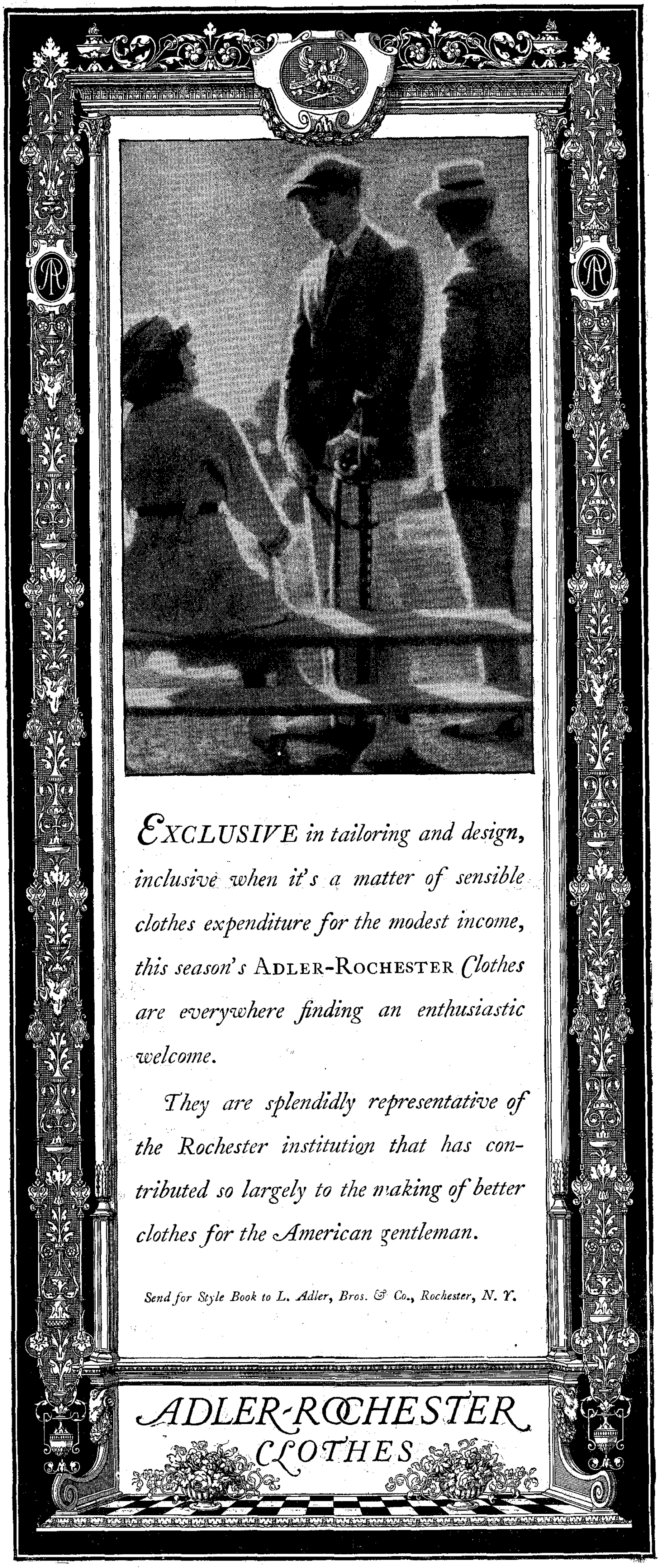
If our Federal Government is in need of a 3.2 per cent. tax on every barrel of flour sold in America it should face the need frankly and tell us about it. If it requires 3.2 per cent. on every purchase, that will exact from each one spending $40 a week $1.28, or $66.56 a year. The man or woman who spends the money is entitled to know just how much of it he pays to support the Federal Government.

The proposal to conceal the amount of this gross-sales tax as a "1 per cent. tax" is foolish.

### WALL STREET'S "COURTESY BUSINESS"

PERHAPS with the object of trying to lessen the prejudice against Wall Street so prevalent in some sections of the country, *The Wall Street Journal* insists that nowhere in the country is so much "courtesy business" done as in the famous haunt of the money-changers. This authority tells us that "there is hardly a brokerage house in the Street that does not transact a great deal of business which not only does not produce a reasonable profit, but is a loss to the concern." And it continues:

> Even with the higher rate of $1.25 per thousand-dollar Liberty bond, the commission produces little profit, particularly in the matter of smaller units of the issues. When it is realized that up to a short time ago the commission charge on Liberty bonds was thirty cents a thousand, and that billions changed hands, it is not difficult to understand that the business was strictly of a courtesy variety. A broker pointed out that he had in the last couple of years sent out thousands of packages of Liberty bonds to customers throughout the country. While he received but thirty cents commission a thousand, he had to supply linen envelops at seven cents each, sealing-wax, and stamps covering registry, to say nothing of stamps notifying clients of the purchase, stationery, and office-work. He estimated that he actually lost twenty-five cents on every $1,000 bond he so operated.
>
> Furthermore, there are a lot of accounts in the Street where clients buy and sell less than five shares of stock. These demand the same attention, bookkeeping, stationery, stamps, and work as one-hundred-share units, and in practically every instance represent a loss to houses that don't make a specialty in dealing in odd lots and have peculiar facilities therefor.



*Exclusive in tailoring and design, inclusive when it's a matter of sensible clothes expenditure for the modest income, this season's* ADLER-ROCHESTER *Clothes are everywhere finding an enthusiastic welcome.*

*They are splendidly representative of the Rochester institution that has contributed so largely to the making of better clothes for the American gentleman.*

*Send for Style Book to L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.*

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COUNTRY ROAD FABRIC
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EXTRA TESTED
TIRES
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2-411
RACINE Absorbing Shock Strip
Extra Tested for Extra Miles

## For Country Rides

Racine Country Road Fabric Tires are especially built for hard usage on country roads. They are heavy-duty tires, burly and strong, well able to battle and carry you thru any kind of going. Every step in the manufacture of Racine Country Road Fabric Tires is safeguarded by the famous Racine Extra Tests.

### Racine Absorbing Shock Strip

This remarkable Racine development, an extra strip of blended rubber, graduated in resiliency, welding tread and carcass perfectly, adds many miles of extra service to Racine Country Road Fabric and Multi-Mile Cord Tires. Racine Tires, supreme in quality, are nationally popular on proved performance.

Racine Inner Tubes—Supreme Tire Sundries—All Extra Tested.

*For your protection look on every tire for name*

**Racine Rubber Company**
**Racine**
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## CURRENT EVENTS

### AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

May 5.—A flotilla of six destroyers and a tender is dispatched to Southern waters to protect American interests in case necessity arises as a result of the Mexican situation.

May 6.—President Carranza issues a manifesto refusing to abandon the Presidency in face of the menace of rebellion. He announces that he will fight to the finish, and will not turn over the Presidency to any one but a legally elected successor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Obregon issues a manifesto in the State of Guerrero calling upon the Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt against President Carranza.

May 7.—News received through official channels says that the garrison at Vera Cruz joins in the Mexican revolt. The town is immediately evacuated by the rebels, presumably because of the presence in the harbor of Mexican gunboats loyal to Carranza.

A dispatch from Juarez says 1,000 revolutionary troops start on a march to Mexico City and 500 more will follow at once.

The National Railway of Mexico, the most important line connecting Mexico City with the American border, is cut by Mexican rebels at Lampasos, sixty miles south of the border.

May 8.—An unconfirmed report reaching El Paso says revolutionary forces under Gen. Benjamin Hill have captured Mexico City. The message reiterated the report that President Carranza had left the capital for Vera Cruz.

A force of approximately 1,200 marines is ordered to proceed to Key West, Florida, to be held for possible service in Mexico.

May 9.—President Carranza has been overthrown and is a fugitive, according to reports reaching the State Department at Washington. Revolutionists under General Gonzales, acting with General Obregon, are in control of Mexico City, while troops under other rebel leaders have captured Vera Cruz.

Francisco Villa, the bandit and revolutionary leader, has laid down his arms and turned his forces over to the revolutionists at Chihuahua City, says a report from Juarez.

May 10.—An official bulletin received at Vera Cruz from Mexico City, announces that President Carranza's train is on the Mexican railway between Apizaco and Esperanza. It adds that a commission has been dispatched from the capital to approach Carranza and offer him guaranties.

According to a bulletin given out by the local consulate of the Liberal Constitutional party at El Paso, all of Mexico, except the states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Chipas and the northern part of Lower California, is in the hands of the revolutionists.

Anxiety for the safety of the nearly 7,000 Americans in Mexico induces Secretary Daniels to dispatch the battle-ship *Oklahoma* and three additional destroyers to Key West for immediate service in Mexican waters.

May 11.—It is reported from Vera Cruz that President Carranza is standing at bay, with 4,000 men, at San Marcos, a railroad junction northeast of Puebla. Rebel troops are said to be closing in on him.

For FORD and CHEVROLET 490 Cars
DAYTON
Quick Detachable
Wire Wheels

Better Light Cars

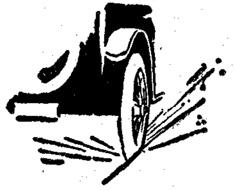
Spin Along on Daytons

DAYTONS give what light cars need most--riding comfort, better appearance and greater strength.

Note the touch of trim attractiveness these wheels lend. You have pride in their possession--pride in the appearance of your car as well as in the performance.

Here is the surest way for buoyant, small-car comfort. Here is added convenience--and even added economy.

Daytons insure exceptional riding ease. They smooth out bumpy, rutty roads. They offer a spare wheel with tire ready-inflated for quick change. They save, both on tires and gasoline.



**They Resist all Shocks** Where ordinary wheels break, Daytons protect you with their braced construction. They are the wheels of greater strength.

And for side-thrust--a skid against a curb, a quick turn, a collision--the braced construction of Dayton interlacing steel spokes safeguards both passengers and car.

You should have these large-car features along with your small-car cost. And with Dayton Wire Wheels, you can. Accessory dealers and garages have Daytons in leading colors, ready to install.

The Dayton Wire Wheel Co.
Dayton, Ohio

MADE UNDER LICENSE
Dayton
Wire Wheels
QUICK DETACHABLE

## *Preserve Health and Beauty*

THE preservation of health and beauty should be begun while health and beauty still are yours.

If past your twenties, watch closely for Pyorrhea. Its effect upon the body is strangely like that of age.

Pyorrhea begins with nothing more alarming than tender and bleeding gums, but it ends in toothlessness or ruined health. As the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of Pyorrhea germs which lodge in little pockets around them.

It is to these infecting germs that medical science has traced a host of ills.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress, if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy—the teeth white and clean.

### How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

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FORMULA OF R.J. Forhan D.D.S.
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Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
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**Forhan's**
**FOR THE GUMS**
*Checks Pyorrhea*

## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

May 5.—A Warsaw dispatch says that Russian Bolshevik soldiers are reported to be looting houses and stores at Kief preparatory to abandoning the city.

May 6.—Fighting between the Poles and Bolsheviki for the possession of Kief, capital of the Ukraine, continues day and night, says a report from Warsaw. The Poles are slowly pushing back the enemy in the face of machine-gun and artillery resistance.

All American women workers with the American Committee for Relief in the Near East have been ordered into Tiflis by Col. W. N. Haskell, in charge of operations, as a result of the capture of Baku by the Russian Bolsheviki.

May 7.—Polish troops advancing on Kief are repulsed by the Bolsheviki on the line of the Irpen River, according to an announcement made by the Soviet Government.

May 8.—A report from Budapest to Copenhagen says that feverish military preparations are proceeding in Roumania. Berlin newspapers say that the Roumanian Premier has gone to Warsaw to negotiate with General Pilsudsky, head of the Polish state, for an alliance against Russia.

Polish cavalry enters Kief on the heels of the retreating Bolsheviki, says a Warsaw dispatch. The city has been evacuated by the Bolsheviki.

A peace treaty has been concluded between Soviet Russia and the Republic of Georgia, says a wireless message reaching London from Moscow. It provides that Russia recognize the independence of Georgia.

May 11.—The Russian Embassy at Constantinople receives a report that the Poles and Ukrainians have captured Odessa, the principal port on the Black Sea.

### FOREIGN

May 5.—Danish troops occupy northern Schleswig, whose people voted, on February 10, to return to Denmark. The Germans had been in control there since 1866.

A new cabinet is formed in Spain, headed by Eduardo Dato, to succeed that of Premier Salazar, which resigned on April 28.

The Allied reply to the objections of the Hungarian peace delegation to the Peace terms is delivered to the Hungarian mission in Paris. The Hungarians are given ten days in which to accept or reject the Treaty.

May 7.—A mutiny breaks out in Fiume among the d'Annunzio troops, in which twelve men are killed and fifty wounded.

Japan withdraws all objections to the Chinese consortium and accepts the terms as agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain, and France for financing China. The amount of money to be loaned under the consortium has not been estimated, but an advance soon of $50,000,000 for railroad and other construction and betterment is expected.

The International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce at its closing session in Paris adopts a series of resolutions. One requests international legislation to control responsibility in sea transportation; another asks the

## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

formation of an international commission on the debts of the Allies and former enemy countries; and a third requests the various nations to take steps immediately to curtail expenses.

May 8.—The Canadian Parliament approves an additional appropriation to continue the work of aiding former Canadian soldiers.

A summary of the treaty which will be handed to the Turkish delegation in Paris on May 11 is received in Washington. It contains fourteen articles devoted to protection of the Armenians, Greeks, and other minority populations, which under the pact will remain within the new boundaries of Turkey.

May 10.—An amendment to the Government's Irish Home Rule bill, offered by former Premier Asquith and providing one Parliament instead of two for Ireland, is defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 259 to 55.

A Canadian Minister to the United States will soon be appointed, according to a formal announcement, made in the Canadian Parliament, of the purpose of the British Government to place her Canadian relations with the United States completely in the hands of Canada.

May 11.—The French Government orders the dissolution of the General Federation of Labor, which precipitated the general strike now on, following which the police raid the organization's headquarters and seize many documents and papers.

The Turkish Peace delegation receives the Peace Treaty at Paris. The treaty, among other things, provides for permanent occupation of Constantinople by Allied troops, awards Thrace to Greece, and stipulates that the Turks shall recognize Armenia's independence and accept the arbitration of the President of the United States as to the frontier.

The Italian Ministry, of which Premier Nitti was the head, resigns, following an adverse vote taken in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion by the Socialists regarding posts and telegraphs.

Information reaching Honolulu says radicals are spreading Bolshevism in the Japanese army posts, and the Government has arrested leaders in the movement at Takata.

### ELECTION PRELIMINARIES

May 5.—Michigan's thirty delegates to the Republican National Convention are pledged by the State convention at Kalamazoo to use every effort to obtain the nomination of Senator Johnson for President.

Louisiana and Mississippi will send contesting delegations to the Republican National Convention.

May 6.—Senator Johnson announces that he will not take second place on the Republican ticket under any possible circumstances.

The Democratic State convention at Providence, Rhode Island, passes a resolution disapproving Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations as submitted by President Wilson to the Senate, but approving a League of Nations that would conform to the principle of self-determination.

Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, formally enters the race for the Democratic nomination for President, following

# Shave With Comfort

## This New Way Saves Time and Bother

### *How Shavaid Helps The Lather*

**Men who for years have used the old ways of softening the beard, find Shavaid a positive revelation. They have abandoned hot towels and rubbing-in methods. They prefer this easy, quick, comfortable procedure. It is yours to try—free of charge. Send for your Free Trial Tube today.**

THE first essential of a satisfactory shave is a thorough softening of the beard. Every man knows that.

But hot towels and rubbing in of lather do not soften the beard as thoroughly as Shavaid softens it. They are positively injurious to the tender skin. They draw the blood to the surface at the wrong time. They open the pores. They remove the natural oiliness of the skin, making it dry and drawn.

## Harsh Ways Unnecessary

These harsh methods are unnecessary. Shavaid, the new scientific preparation which so many men are using today, has shown that. It is working a revolution in shaving methods.

Shavaid keeps the skin in a normal condition. It coats it with a beneficial preparation which softens the beard while it protects the skin. The razor glides over the face without any "pull" and removes the beard without injurious scraping.

## A Simple Operation

A Shavaid shave is simplicity itself. It saves time—no hot towels, no rubbing. Just apply Shavaid to the dry beard. Then apply your favorite lather. Shavaid works **best** if the lather is *not* rubbed in. Then shave. That is all there is to it.

You will feel the cooling, soothing effect of Shavaid at once. It keeps the lather moist and creamy. The blade "takes hold" of perfectly softened hairs. There is no "pull."

And afterward, no need for lotions, creams or hot towels. When harsh methods have not been used, medicaments are unnecessary. After a close shave, your face will feel cool and comfortable—no smarting, no "drawn" sensation.

## Send for Your Tube

If Shavaid will do these things for you, you want it. A Trial Tube will convince you. Thousands of men have found it the way to real shaving comfort. But you must find out for yourself.

Mail the coupon now. It will bring you your trial tube, free of all charge. When you have used it up, your druggist can keep you supplied, at 50c a tube. If he hasn't it, we will be pleased to fill your order.

## Shavaid

***Softens the beard instantly***
—apply to dry face before the lather.

***Saves time and trouble***
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

***Protects the face***
—skin remains firm and smooth.

***Removes the razor "pull"***
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

***Replaces after-lotions***
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

B&B

# Shavaid

**At Druggists—50c a Tube**

**BAUER & BLACK Chicago New York Toronto**

***Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products***

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Name..........................................

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# BUY WITH KNOWLEDGE

So you may buy with knowledge, we mention below some of the important facts that have helped to make Lastlong Feather-weight, Flat-knit Union Suits so popular throughout the country.

**Note These Lastlong Features**

**Absorbent**

The knitted soft fabric absorbs perspiration, eliminates that clammy feeling, lets in air, keeps body dry and cool.

**Feather-weight**

Made of the finest quality durable yarns that give satisfactory wear. A size 40 athletic style weighs only 6 ozs.

**Flat-knit**

The knitting process makes the fabric flat and not in ribs or similar patterns. Knitted fabric is elastic.

**Loose-fitting**

Roomy all over, cut and shaped for comfort, doesn't "cling" in warm weather.

**V-Shaped Belt**

A patented elastic V-shaped belt in the back of each suit that gives easily when you bend over, affording comfort at the crotch when needed.

**Styles**

Made in three-quarter-length leg with short sleeves; athletic knee length with no sleeves; short sleeve, knee length and ankle length with long sleeves; boys' athletic.

**Price**

Popular priced — yet they rival in quality expensive, imported underwear.

**Booklet and Sample**

If your dealer cannot supply you, advise us. We will gladly send our booklet, "Buy with Knowledge," and sample of the Lastlong feather-weight fabric.

We believe Lastlong Union Suits are made of the best feather-weight, flat-knit cotton fabric produced in the U. S. A. A comparison will prove this.

**Lastlong Underwear Co.**
349 Broadway, Dept. D, New York

**LASTLONG**
TRADE MARK
FEATHER-WEIGHT · FLAT-KNIT
**Union Suits**
**For Men and Boys**

## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

his indorsement by the New Jersey delegates.

Governor Lowden received a majority of 80,083 votes over General Wood at the Illinois primary, according to the official totals.

Eight delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, each with a half vote, uninstructed as to Presidential preference, are elected by the Republican State Convention at Kansas City, Missouri.

General Wood carried Indiana with a plurality of 5,729 over Senator Johnson, according to the revised returns.

May 7.—The National Convention of the Socialist party of America begins at the Finnish Workers' Educational Association Hall in New York City. Besides the 200 delegates present, there are also fraternal delegates elected by labor organizations regarded as sympathetic to the Socialist cause.

May 10.—The committee on arrangements select Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago on June 8.

May 11.—The Socialist Convention in session in New York, after several hours of debate, rejects a plank sought to be inserted in the party platform by the radical wing, demanding that the convention and the party take their stand squarely behind the doctrines and policies of Lenine and Trotzky. The answer of the convention was that this is not Russia, but the United States.

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 5.—Consideration of the Republican resolution to establish peace is begun in the Senate. Senator Knox, in an address opening the fight for the passage of the measure, declares that President Wilson is arbitrarily maintaining a state of war in order to force the Senate to ratify the Treaty.

May 6.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduces a resolution in the Senate providing for an investigation by that body into the campaign expenditures of Presidential candidates and the promise or use of patronage.

Representative Steenerson, Chairman of the House Post-office Committee, introduces a bill designed to prevent profiteering in newsprint paper.

### DOMESTIC

May 5.—The Senate of Delaware passes a resolution ratifying the Woman Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 11 to 6.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, surrenders to a United States marshal in Indianapolis on a Federal indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Lever Act, and is released on $10,000 bond.

Secretary of Labor Wilson rules that membership in the Communist Labor party does not of itself constitute sufficient ground for deportation of aliens. The Secretary declares that while the organization's platform indicates a radical objective, there is no evidence of intention to use force to overthrow organized government.

May 6.—The War Finance Corporation will discontinue making loans to support foreign commerce about May 15, according to an official announcement

# There's Money In Waste

if you *bale* it and *sell* it. Baled paper brings good prices and helps relieve paper shortage.

Throwing waste paper away is throwing *money* away.

A FAMOUS Baler provides a fire-proof receptacle for your waste paper, then bales it ready for sale. Takes up no more room than a large waste paper basket.

**Thousands of firms in every line of business are saving money by using FAMOUS Balers. We have a baler to salvage every form of waste, scrap or shavings. Write for our book, *"Like Finding Money"*—it will be worth your while.**

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**Your Legs will appear Straight if you wear**
**Straightleg Garters**

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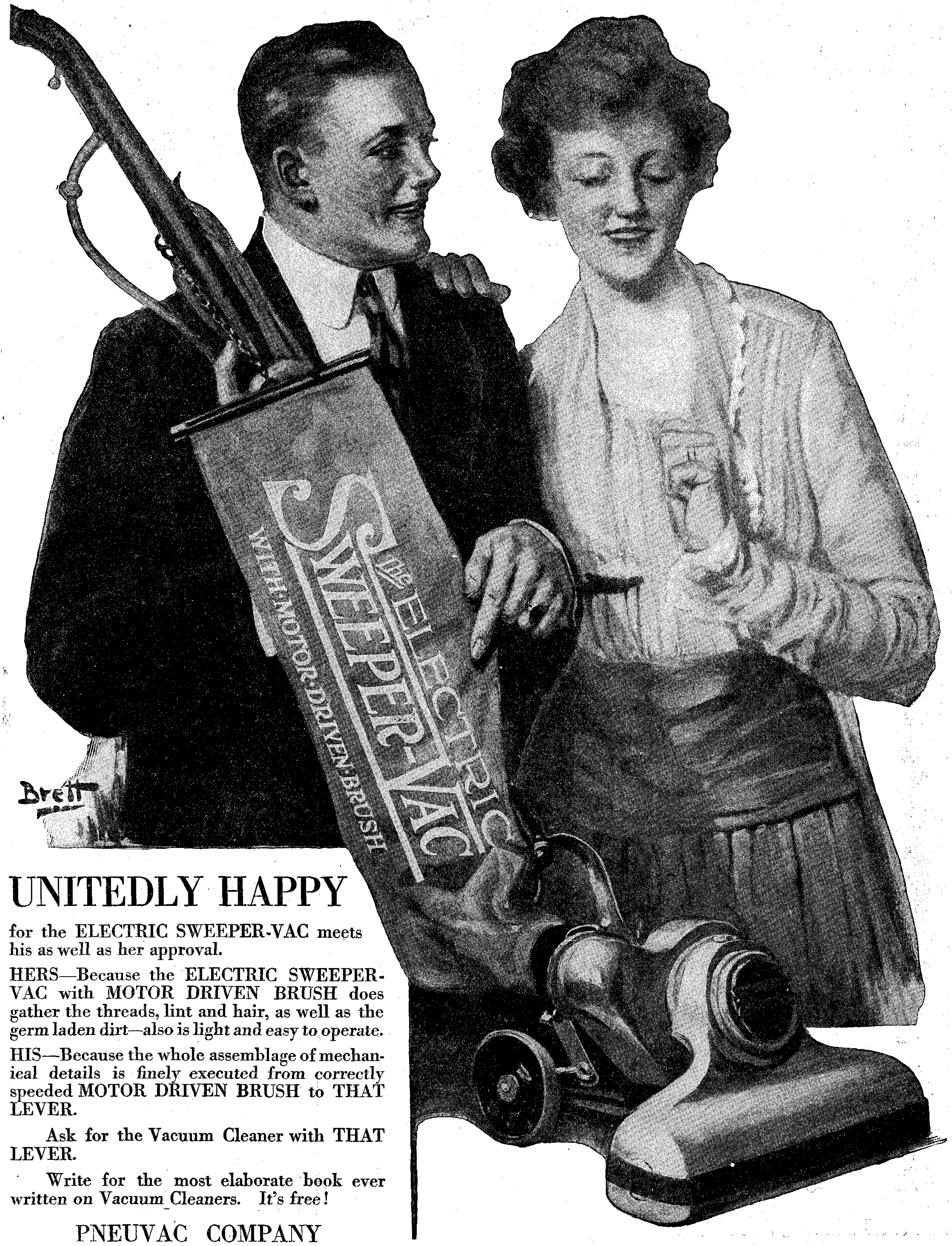

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for the ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC meets his as well as her approval.

HERS—Because the ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC with MOTOR DRIVEN BRUSH does gather the threads, lint and hair, as well as the germ laden dirt—also is light and easy to operate.

HIS—Because the whole assemblage of mechanical details is finely executed from correctly speeded MOTOR DRIVEN BRUSH to THAT LEVER.

Ask for the Vacuum Cleaner with THAT LEVER.

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# The Art of Keeping Well

## By MARY ROBERTS

HE was that type of benevolent, middle-aged family physician, a force and personality in his community, that was a picturesque figure in many smaller places twenty years or so ago. He was a good deal of a philosopher, with a love of his profession that he placed above all else.

“ It saddens me,” he used to say often, “ to see how little people know about living—how they abuse themselves, heeding little the laws of nature, ignoring the rules of health. And as soon as they have an ache, or suspect something is wrong with them, they rush to me and want to be well in a hurry.”

“ What should they do? ” I asked.

“ Why, most sickness is due to carelessness and wrong ways of living. Most sickness is unnecessary, and the right kind of a physician will show people how to keep well, rather than let them neglect themselves until they have to come to the physician to be cured. There is a real art in keeping well, and most of us physicians, I believe, would like to spread that fine art.

“ One of these days,” he added, “ there will be some great business institution that will widely spread the propaganda of keeping well.”

The last thought impressed me little then, but I thought of it years later when I was visiting a business organization that has very successfully during its long career fulfilled such a function as the old physician described. Probably he had this very house in mind when he spoke.

I was sitting in one of the salesrooms of McKesson & Robbins talking with one of their department heads when the words of the physician came back to me.

“ We have done much to teach the nation how to keep well—there's an art in that, you know,” said the McKesson & Robbins man.

“ Why, that's just what an old physician told me years ago,” I exclaimed, and then narrated the story to him.

“ Your physician friend was quite right,” continued the official of the great drug-manufacturing house, “ and he probably knew of our work along these lines, for we were already active in such fields of endeavor during his day.”

Then I heard the story of the Health Helps manufactured by McKesson & Robbins—simple, wholesome household remedies for everyday ailments to be used to keep people in good condition, to prevent illness and to make folks realize the *Art of Keeping Well.*

Near us as we talked hung a sign. It is a legend dear to every member of the McKesson & Robbins organization, for it states a fundamental fact that is the very heart of this vital and public-serving industry. This sign read:

> Back of every product bearing the McKesson & Robbins oval trade mark are 86 years of experience. This mark is our pledge of excellence of formulæ, process of manufacture and quality of ingredient.

“ All these years,” said the drug man, “ this house has been developing through scientific research and through constant study of medical science these health helps which really teach people the Art of Keeping Well.

“ We do not employ a hit-or-miss method. We achieve our results scientifically. Constant experiment has gone on for years in our laboratories, and goes on every day up to the present time. We keep in touch with medical science in all its phases and developments; we keep in touch with physicians, and we are familiar with human ills.”

The McKesson & Robbins man then explained to me the system his house has for keeping fully informed of all important developments in the medical field and how the remarkable scientific value of the preparations of this noted house has been developed by the expert chemists employed in the vast laboratories.

Special medicinal preparations to meet many needs have been brought out, and the McKesson & Robbins Health Helps have come into general use in all parts of the country because of their value in helping people to realize the Art of Keeping Well.

McK&R

ESTABLISHED 1833 NEW YORK

McKESSON & ROBBINS INC

## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

from Washington. The corporat was authorized by Congress to lend to $1,000,000,000 in connection w the Victory Loan Act, but scarce more than $50,000,000, according banking estimates, has actually bee made available.

Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts vetoes the bill intended to legaliz beverages containing not more tha 2.75 per cent. alcohol in that State.

Mrs. Samuel Gompers, wife of th president of the American Federatio of Labor, dies in her home at Washington after a long illness.

Leading railroad executives inform th Senate Committee on Interstate Com merce that the financial necessities o the railroads demand an advance o $500,000,000 from the Governmen this year, in addition to the $300,000,000 provided by the railroad legislation

May 8.—According to estimates by th Department of Agriculture, this year prospective wheat crop has been re duced 33.8 per cent. as compared wit last year's crop.

Representatives of the 2,000,000 railwa workers of the country, appearing before the War Labor Board, deman a minimum living wage of $2,500 year for unskilled railroad workers with differentials above that for skil hazard, and responsibility.

May 9.—President Wilson in a message t an Oregon Democratic leader cal on the Democratic party to indors the Peace Treaty without the Lodg reservations, asking that the latter b condemned as “utterly inconsiste with the nation's honor.”

Bishop John Heyl Vincent, organizer ar founder of the Chautauqua education system, dies at his home in New Yor He was born in 1832.

May 11.—Census returns give the popul tion of Newark, N. J., as 415,00 that of Paterson, N. J., as 135,86 and that of Hartford, Conn., as 138,03

William Dean Howells dies in New Yor at the age of eighty-three.

**Potatoes at Twenty Cents per Pound.**–The potato of other days, while respectabl and highly esteemed in its place, never gav evidence of being aspiring. It was, in fac groveling and gave the impression of ha ing made rather a hash of its life. Boile with the jacket on, it had a boarding-hous air that was a good deal of a handicap to a career. Baked, it rose somewhat in the scale and was deemed worthy to associate with codfish and cream gravy. Fried in the French fashion, it had some pretensions to position in the world. But never until now, we believe, has the potato boldly asserted its claim to be classed as a hothouse fruit.

This is a species of Bolshevism that can not be tolerated. This is a social upheaval that threatens the entire fabric, structure, and framework of civilization itself. If this thing spreads the turnip, the parsnip, ay, the carrot even, may rise up and pass themselves off as oranges, pears, and grapes. The potato must be put down. It has become a malefactor of great wealth, a combination in restraint of dinner, a trust, a merger, and an octopus. It ought to be mashed.—*Kansas City Star.*

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Too Much Agreement.**—EDITH—" I ink Jack is simply wonderful."

ELLA—" Yes; the trouble is he thinks o, too."—*Poughkeepsie Evening Star.*

**Where Suits Are Furnished.**—We noticed in the papers the styles and prices for men's suits and we smiled—only smiled and nothing more.—*Sing Sing Bulletin.*

**Sign of a Superior Hat.**—" Choose the hat that is most becoming to you," says a fashion hint. Why not: " Choose the hat that will make your husband maddest when he gets the bill."—*Syracuse Herald.*

**Precocious Lamp.**—KID—" How old is that lamp, ma? "

MA—" Oh, about three years."

KID—" Turn it down. It's too young o smoke." — *Philadelphia Watchman-Examiner.*

**The Lucky Eskimo.**—" An Eskimo will stay in his house for months at a stretch."

" That's his luck," replied Mr. Growcher. " It's too cold up there for the landlord to travel around and serve notice that the rent has been raised."—*Boston Christian Register.*

**One Advantage.**—" Why do you feed every tramp who comes along? They never do any work for you."

" No," said his wife, " but it is quite a satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."—*Philadelphia Watchman-Examiner.*

**Favorites Tabued.** — MASTER — " My mother-in-law is coming for a long visit -morrow. Here is a list of her favorite ishes."

COOK—" Yes, sir."

MASTER—" Well, the first time you give us one of these you'll get a week's notice."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

**Helped Some.**—YEAST—" Did you buy that bonnet for your wife? "

CRIMSONBEAK—" I did."

YEAST—" Well, believe me, it makes her look fierce."

CRIMSONBEAK—" Well, take it from me, she would have looked a good deal fiercer I hadn't."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**No Wasted Tears for Him.**—MOTHER—" Poor boy, how did you hurt your finger so? "

LITTLE SON—" With a hammer."

MOTHER—" When? "

LITTLE SON—" A good while ago."

MOTHER—" I didn't hear you cry."

LITTLE SON—"I thought you were out." —*Pearson's Weekly.*

**Thirty-nine Still Threatened.** — The meeting was interrupted by the entrance of one who made his way to the platform and whispered excitedly to the chairman.

" Is Mr. Smith in the audience? " broke forth the presiding officer. " I am informed that his house is afire."

Forty men sprang to their feet.

" It is the house of Mr. John Smith," added the chairman.

" Thank goodness ! " fervently exclaimed one man, resuming his seat.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Air You Breathe Should Be As Pure As The Water You Drink
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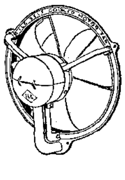
SHOPPING
AT THE THEATRE
RESTAURANT
AT HOME

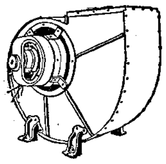
BEWARE of the evils that lurk in foul air. Shun the illy ventilated room or building, which eventually becomes a nursery of disease and contagion. Insist upon correct ventilation wherever you work, play, shop or gather.

The air you breathe, should be as pure as the water you drink—it is Nature's tonic for health and strength—the life force of muscle, mind and body—essential in business efficiency, shop production and public welfare.

At a very small initial cost and a few cents a day for operation, you can enjoy ideal air conditions by installing one or more ILG Self-Cooled Motor Propeller Fans. Let us fully explain how ILG Ventilating Equipment can permanently banish the dangers of stagnant atmosphere, excessive heat, smoke, moisture, fumes, gases, etc.



The ILG Self-Cooled Motor Propeller Fan is the only one made with a fully enclosed self-cooled motor—scientifically cooled by a patented vent pipe which connects with the heart of motor. The guarantee covers the complete unit.



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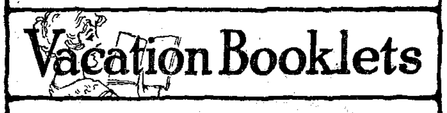

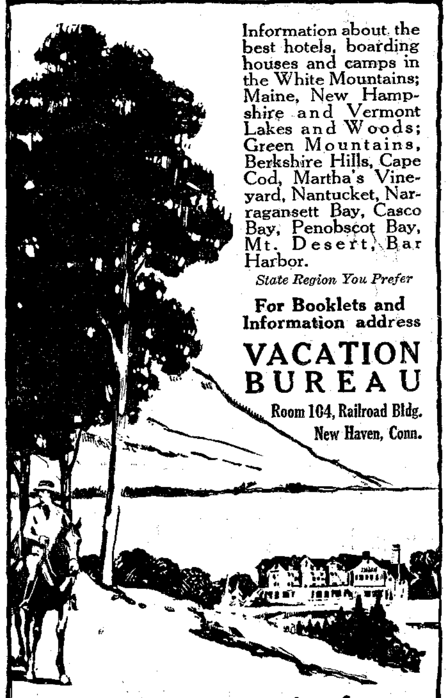

Information about the best hotels, boarding houses and camps in the White Mountains; Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Lakes and Woods; Green Mountains, Berkshire Hills, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Narragansett Bay, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert, Bar Harbor.

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**Live Men's Graves Neglected.**—SOULFUL PARTY—"Ah, yes, the world is always so—we never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."—*London Punch.*

**Discretion, the Better Part of Veracity.**—"Do you always tell the truth in your speeches?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but not in excess. I'm a fearless orator, but I'm no gossip."—*Washington Star.*

**Deep Dilemma.**—VISITOR—"Whatever is the matter?"

THE OTHER—"I don't know what to do! If I buy new things, I sha'n't have any money left to go away with, and if I don't buy new things, what's the good of going away?"—*London Bystander.*

### The Present Battle-field.

The war is over, over there,
And Peace has made her bow—
But the Battle of Verdun is on
At Jenkins' Corners now!

All's still along the rippling Somme,
Likewise at Belleau Wood—
But the Jenkins' Corners Battle now
Is merely going good!

Now beaten into plowshares are
The swords once dripping wet
With human gore—but Heinies fall
At Jenkins' Corners yet!

The smoke of cannon floats away
In France, a fading cloud—
But the war at Jenkins' Corners is
Attracting quite a crowd!

Pop Snider had a navvy there,
And old Zeke Wade a son,
And since the boys are home again,
They've waded in like fun.

The checker-board is moved away,
A gas-mask takes its place;
The floor is neatly sanded, so
The campaign they may trace.

Pop Snider knows what he'd have done,
And Zekiel has his say
On where they made the great mistake
And nearly lost the day.

They fight it o'er from A to Z,
And slay full many a Hun—
For out at Jenkins' Corners now
The war is just begun!

—*Wright Field in The Stars and Stripes.*

**Useful Training.**—HER SOLDIER HUSBAND—"One of the first things I learned in the Army was how to carry a seventy-pound pack on a twenty-mile march."

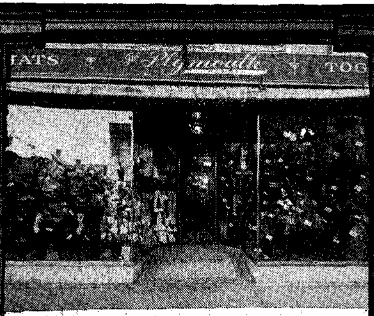
MRS. SUBURBS—"How lovely! Now I must insist on your going shopping with me this afternoon."—*London Ideas.*

**At the Game.**—"I think it's a perfect shame to let that man take his base when he never even tried to strike the ball when it was thrown four times. The man before him tried to hit it three times, and they counted him out."

You're right, Harold, it was a girl.—*Cornell Widow.*

**Very Simple.**—CORNELIA—"I see that another effort to get in communication with Mars has ended in failure."

WEIRFIELD—"Yes. I don't think they will ever be able to communicate with Mars unless they first notify her that they are going to send a signal so that she will be on the lookout for it."—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*



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It guards windows against breakage due to faulty installation.

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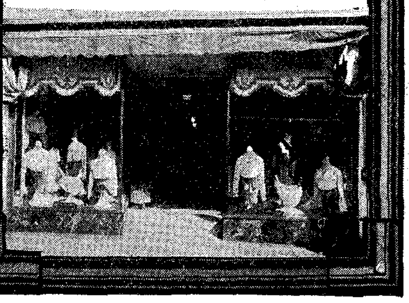
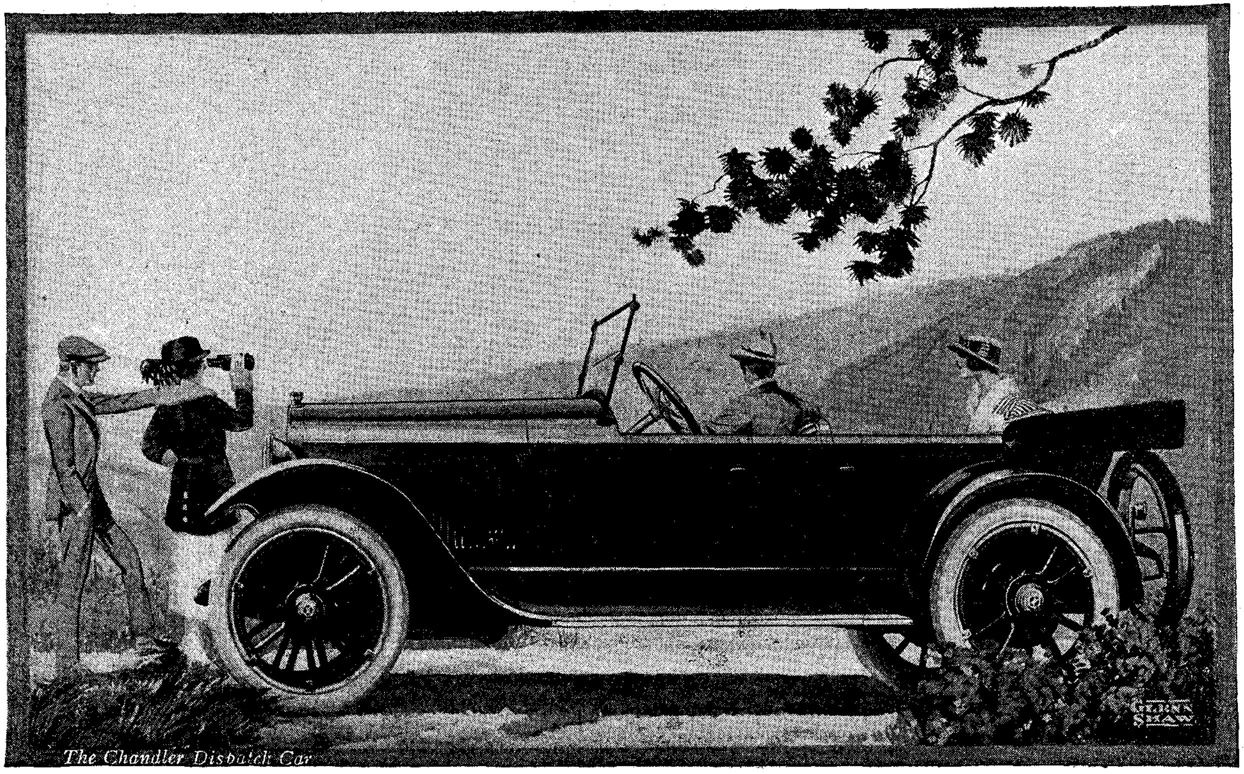


# CHANDLER SIX

## *Famous For Its Marvelous Motor*



The Chandler Dispatch Car

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THOUGHTFUL men, in selecting an automobile, find in the history of the Chandler Six a source of real confidence.

The Chandler motor of today is the development of the Chandler motor of seven years ago, embracing refinements and improvements which have been the natural development of these years of service in the hands of thousands of owners, and the constant application of the engineering skill and the sincerity of its builders.

Motors of one type and another have been heralded and retired within these years. But the Chandler motor, its true superiority proven in service on every roadway in America and in many nations abroad, has lived and gone forward into a place of distinction.

Men who have owned and driven many cars, men from coast to coast, will tell you the Chandler is the leader of all Sixes. Over the long mountain roads or on the trails of the desert or in crowded city traffic, anywhere, the Chandler will give you the service you demand. Its power, its flexibility and its sturdy endurance are not surpassed.

**The Chandler Six is the Most Closely Priced Fine Car Built**

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*Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1995*
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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"E. G. G.," Webb City, Mo.—"What is meant when it is said of some one that he is 'Hoist by his own petard'? I understand the significance of the phrase, but am puzzled by its peculiar construction."

A *petard* was an explosive consisting of a metal case filled with powder. The phrase cited was used by Shakespeare in 1604 and occurs in *Hamlet*, act vi, scene 4. It means "blown into the air by his own bomb." The expression has frequently been used figuratively to convey the idea of one who has suffered from his own devices for the injury of others.

"J. M. T.," Ft. Monroe, Va.—"The correct pronunciation of the word *solace* is *sol'is—o* as in *not, i* as in *habit*."

"A. P.," Holland, Mich.—"Should the word *fall* begin with a capital letter in the sentence, 'Columbia School will open in the *fall* of 1919'?"

The names of the seasons are not capitalized unless personified. In the sentence given the word *fall* should be written with a small initial letter.

"J. W. A.," Westmount, Can.—"Please give me the meaning of the word *cowan*."

A *cowan* is (1) a mason who works at his trade without having served an apprenticeship. (2) A person who tries to find out the secrets of freemasonry or to enter a lodge without having been initiated.

"D. B. B.," Yorktown, Texas—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Nemesis?*"

*Nemesis* is correctly pronounced *nem'i-sis—e* as in *get*, the first *i* as in *habit*, the second *i* as in *hit*.

"N. C.," Vicksburg, Miss.—"Please give me the meaning of the word *demote*."

The word *demote* is defined "to reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school-children, and opposed to *promote*."

"C. C. C.," Dallas, Texas—"Please tell me why the '*t*' is doubled in *permitted* and not in *benefited*."

It is a matter of accentuation. The rule regarding the formation of the past tense and past participle of verbs ending in "it" is that words of *one syllable*, or of more than one syllable *with the accent on the last syllable* (as "remit"), double the "t"; other words do not. In *benefit* the accent falls on the first syllable.

"E. H.," Grantsville, W. Va.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the following names—*Aramis, Athos, D'Artagnan*, and *Porthos*."

*Aramis, a''ra''mis'—a*'s as in *art, i* as in *police; Athos, ath'os—a* as in *fat, th* as in *thin, o* as in *not; D'Artagnan, dar''ta''nyan'—a*'s as in *art*, the final *n* pronounced with a nasal sound; *Porthos, por''tos'—o*'s as in *go*.

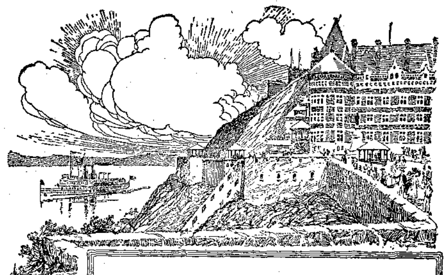
"E. E. W.," Williamsburg, Ky.—"Can you tell me where the expression, 'The Ivory Tower' was first used, and what it meant?"

The phrase "Ivory Tower" seems to have been first used in Solomon's Song, vii, 4: "Thy neck is as a tower of ivory." It finds a place as an epithet of the Virgin Mary in the Litany of Loreto (*turris eburnea*), used in the Roman Catholic Church.

"D. F. W.," Stanford University, Cal.—The correct pronunciation of the word *aviation* is *e''vi-e'shun—e*'s as in *prey, i* as in *habit, sh* as in *ship, u* as in *but;* not *av''i-e'shun—a* as in *fat, i* as in *habit, e* as in *prey, sh* as in *ship, u* as in *but*.

"K. S.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Where and by whom was gas first used in the late war?"

The "War Cyclopedia," issued by the United States Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., says: "*Gas Warfare*. During the engagement near Ypres, April 22, 1915, the German army introduced poisonous or asphyxiating gases, a 'method of warfare up to now never employed by nations sufficiently civilized to consider themselves bound by international agreements.' These gases were generated in bombs, grenades, and other apparatus, and allowed to drift with suitable winds into the Allied trenches."



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HAYS

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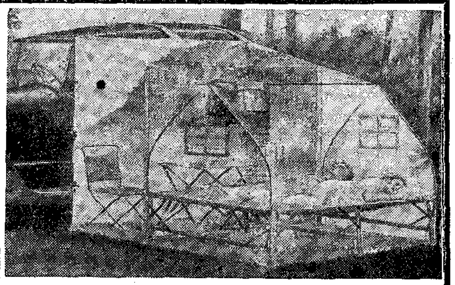

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